The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. | CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1873—TWELVE PAGES. | NUMBER 146.

REAL ESTATE.

ACRES
FOR SALE BY
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

5 acres on Twelfth-st., near Wood.
5 acres on Division-st., near Leavitt.
2 1-2 acres on Chicago-av., near Western.
5 acres on Kinzie-st., fronting Central Park.
2 acres on Park-av., west of Central Park.
2 acres on Washington-st., west of Central Park.
2 acres on Warren-av., west of Central Park.
2 acres on Madison-st., west of Central Park.
5 acres on Moore-st., near McCormick's factory.
2 1-2 acres on Moore-st., near McCormick's factory.

INSURANCE.

MANUFACTURERS'
F. & M. Insurance Company,
BOSTON.
Organized January 1, 1873.
Capital (all paid in), - - $500,000.
GEO. C. CLARKE,
AGENT,
3 & 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT.

To Rent.

The marble-front Wholesale Building, situated near the corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., will be rented at a nominal rent to a good tenant.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

To Rent,

To Wholesale Trade, Nos. 142 & 144 Wabash-av., 40x160 feet, first floor and basement; also, Lofts, separately or together, on favorable terms. Location and building are first-class. Second floor rented and will be occupied Feb. 1, for Wholesale Millinery Goods.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken, Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

Notice to Lodges.

A well furnished Hall, with two ante-rooms attached, suitable for lodges, to rent for a term of years, on any evening in the week. It is centrally located on the South Side, all lines of cars and omnibuses passing the door. Apply to A. DIAMOND, 43 West Randolph-st., or D. SAMSON, at L. Moss', 121 South Clark-st.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Stationers,
BLANK BOOK MAKERS,
PRINTERS.
And Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago,
Opposite old P. O. Building.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HAMS

H. M. DUPEE & CO.,
223 and 225 Kinzie-st.,
Near State-st. Bridge,
CURERS OF CHOICE FAMILY
HAMS, DRIED BEEF,
AND
Breakfast Bacon.
All meats of our cure are branded "H. M. DUPEE & CO."

Dr. R. G. BOGUE.
Office, 247 West Madison-st.
Residence, 306 West Adams-st.
Office hours 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

S. CORNING JUDD, WM. FITZHUGH WHITEHOUSE.
JUDD & WHITEHOUSE,
Counsellors-at-Law,
Temporary Office, 42 Central Union Block, Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between us, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Spencer will assume the payment of all debts of the firm and is alone authorized to collect outstanding accounts.
LORENZ MATHER,
J. C. SPENCER,
Jan. 9, 1873. 414 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Payne, Stelle, Cass & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. B. C. Hawes will sign for the late firm.
CHARLES M. PAYNE,
EDWARD T. STELLE,
ANDREW A. CASS,
Chicago, Jan. 9, 1873. BENJAMIN C. HAWES.

RESTAURANT.

Breakfast, 7 to 9. Dinner, 12 to 2. Supper, 5 to 7.
REPUBLIC DINING ROOMS,
In Republic Life Building,
157, 159, 161 & 163 LaSalle-st., near Madison.
Special provision made for day boarders. Terms moderate.
B. J. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS
Cheap, at No. 157 West Lake-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO
ARCHITECTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.
HYATT
AND HIS PATENT LIGHTS
AGAINST
Edwin Lee Brown.

I have employed S. A. Goodwin, Esq., to bring suit against Mr. Brown, to deprive him of powers he is using to intimidate the public and "impair" the rights of my New York Licensees. Mr. Brown has sued Crawford, Chamberlin & Co. for selling in Chicago lights manufactured in New York by my Licenses, and by me UNDER AUTHORITY AND PROTECTION OF THE VERY PATENTS WHICH MR. BROWN HIMSELF CLAIMS TO WORK UNDER!! His suit against CRAWFORD, CHAMBERLIN & CO. is, in fact, a suit against me. As this is in violation of the compact between us, his wrong doing terminates the contract, and I so declare it; and I hereby notify the public that all the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by said Brown, in virtue of and under his contract of 21st November, 1860, or growing out of and dependent upon it, have now reverted to E. A. Lake, the present owner of the patents, to whom from this date all royalties and patent fees justly belong, and who will assert in the Courts a claim thereto.

It is only justice to myself to state the fact that Mr. Brown's course toward Crawford, Chamberlin & Co., who are selling my lights in Chicago, and have the equitable and legal right to do so, has grown out of my attempt to BRING DOWN THE PRICE OF THE LIGHTS.
THADDEUS HYATT,
Attorney for E. A. Lake, owner of the patents.

The above shows that we are the authorized agents in Chicago of the New York Licenses for the manufacture and sale of

Hyatt's Patent Illuminated Tile.

We keep constantly on hand a stock, and are prepared to furnish, both the
PLATFORMS AND VAULT COVERS
At short notice, all laid in a complete manner, and we ask your patronage.
CRAWFORD, CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
77 DEARBORN-ST.

At the Annual Stockholders Meeting of the Traders' Insurance Company, of Chicago, held on Monday, the 6th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, to-wit.:

C. J. BLAIR.	ROBERT WARREN.
S. A. KENT.	NATHAN CORWITH.
CHARLES B. POPE.	EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM.
ASA DOW.	
E. B. STEVENS.	THOS. L. PARKER.
JULIAN S. RUMSEY.	CHARLES COMSTOCK.
DANIEL A. JONES.	W. D. HOUGHTELING.
D. K. PEARSON.	H. C. RANNEY.
A. S. BURT.	GEORGE STURGES.
J. W. PRESTON.	JOHN TYRRELL.
S. H. McCREA.	E. A. KENT, New York.
WM. E. DOGGETT.	MARSHAL FIELD.
B. F. MURPHY.	H. A. HURLBUT.
WILLIAM DICKINSON.	CHARLES P. KELLOGG.
GEORGE ELLISON.	G. W. CHAMPLIN.
J. M. RICHMOND, Buffalo, N. Y.	R. W. DUNHAM.
	M. N. JONES, Buffalo, N. Y.

JAS. P. GAGE, Lyons, Iowa.

At a meeting of Directors of the Traders' Insurance Company, of Chicago, held on Thursday, the 9th inst., S. A. KENT was unanimously elected President of said Company; H. C. RAMSEY, Vice President; and WM. E. ROLLO, Secretary.

Information to Tax Payers.

The new Constitution of the State, the great fire, and recent legislation have created confusion in the minds of many citizens as to the present status of the taxes in Cook County.

The city taxes and special assessment for 1871 (the books not being destroyed) were collected by the City Collector, so far as possible, up to the 28th of June, 1872, when his delinquent list was returned to the County Collector, who duly advertised the same, obtained judgment, and sold the property, beginning on the 14th of October, 1872.

The tax lists for State, County and Park taxes, and special assessment for 1871 had to be renewed after the fire, but the delinquent lists have now all been returned to the County Collector, and the same having been duly advertised in the Chicago *Evening Post*, Jan. 4, 1873, judgment and an order of sale will be prayed for in the County Court on the first Monday in February, 1873.

Now *all* of the taxes for 1872 are due and being collected—the city, at the City Collector's office in the City Hall building; the State and county at the office of the different Town Collectors throughout the county, and by law the delinquent tax lists must be returned to the County Collector on or before the 1st day of February for him to advertise and apply for judgment and an order of sale.

Have you paid your city taxes for 1871? If not, your property has been sold and you want to look to it. Have you paid your State and County taxes for 1871? If not, you can yet do it, by paying the cost of advertising (already incurred) at the County Collector's office, old Court House. All of the taxes for 1872 can be paid as before stated.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

MISS E. A. STETSON,

of Philadelphia, will be in Chicago for a short time, and will make arrangements to read for the benefit of churches and benevolent societies, on the most liberal terms.
Will also give lessons in
ELOCUTION,
and in the correct delivery of the voice.
Rooms 63 and 64 Methodist Church Block.

Being somewhat conversant with the merits of most of the teachers of elocution throughout the city and State, I am constrained to give my preference, over all others, to Miss STETSON. She is decidedly the most thorough and practical teacher I have ever seen.
GEORGE W. FETTER,
Principal Girl's High and Normal School, Philadelphia.

Miss E. A. STETSON is next to Mrs. Fanny Kemble, the finest lady elocutionist it has ever been our pleasure to hear.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Miss STETSON is not merely a good reader, but manifests a perfect knowledge of the philosophy of delivery, and the principles of elocution. The versatility of her talent is strikingly displayed in her rendition of the humorous Bedott Papers, and that most tragic poem, "The Maniac," in which she is truly great.—Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

A meeting of all interested in the Heights will be held at 2 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1872, at Room 11, Chamber of Commerce, to consult about a Military Academy, and Ladies' Seminary, to be established in that vicinity.

BLUE ISLAND LAND & BUILDING CO.,
L. P. HILLIARD,
GEO. R. CLARK,
And many others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.
Shop with Steam Power,
For a light manufacturing business, within three blocks of corner of State and Madison-streets. Address C 75, Tribune office.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

The annual meeting of the Washingtonian Home Association will be held at the Home MONDAY EVENING, 7 1-2 o'clock, Jan. 13. A full attendance is desired.
H. C. MOREY, Secretary.

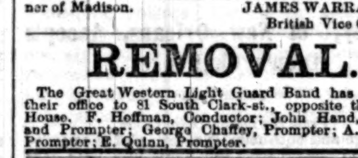
MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT
And Pullman's Palace Car Bouquet.
SUPERIOR ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal inducements of land to Paper Manufacturers. Good farming country near Chicago on Railroad.
J. G. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NEW DEPARTURE.
J. J. M'GRATH,
PAPERHANGINGS
Will open, MONDAY, Jan. 13, at new location,
174 & 176 State-st.,
With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK, that cannot be excelled on the Continent,
At Prices that Defy Competition.

REMOVAL.
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.



334 Wabash-av.
CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1873.

On the 9th instant the British Vice Consulate will be removed from above address to 135 LaSalle-st., northeast corner of Madison.
JAMES WARRACK,
British Vice Consul.

REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 81 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Prompter; E. Quinn, Prompter.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.
Illinois Ten per cent Bonds for sale.
Local Securities negotiated.
PIERCE & BROWER, Brokers,
93 Madison-st., opposite Tribune Building.

First-class Grocery and Hardware Paper wanted.
PIERCE & BROWER, Brokers,
93 Madison-st., opposite Tribune Building.

INSURANCE.
Merchants', Great Western, Fireman's, Equitable, Home, and Germania,
And other Companies' Claims and Policies bought for cash.
H. S. DIETRICH,
Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st., up stairs.

The United States Mortgage Co.
Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of Improved Real Estate.
Without Commission and on Long Time.
ROOMS 2 & 3,
S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

DIG
We dig money out of claims against parties in every part of the country. Call and investigate our system. Inquire who we are, how about our responsibility, &c., &c. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

A. O. Slaughter,
BANKER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

Insurance Claims.
I will pay liberally for claims against the Chicago and other bankrupt insurance companies. See me before you sell. J. N. WITHERELL, 368 Wabash-av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL.
CENTRAL EUROPEAN HOUSE,
48 South Desplaines-st. Rooms, $1 and $1.25; meals, 25 to 50 cents. Best accommodations.
A. KIDDER, Proprietor.

EVERETT HOUSE,
218 TO 228 WEST MADISON-ST., COR. PEORIA.
A. BUSHEE, Proprietor.
Permanent boarders can secure good rooms with first-class board at reasonable rates. Also a limited number of table boarders will be taken.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
B. M. BAKER, formerly of the M. E. Church Block, and late of 247 West Madison-st., has removed to his residence, 583 West Washington-st. The Doctor's 16 years of successful practice in Chicago, is sufficient guarantee to any one wishing the services of a dentist.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., are requested to attend the regular communication Monday evening, Jan. 13, for the transaction of business of importance. By order of the W. M.
J. W. RICHFORD, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular communications of Dearborn Lodge No. 310 A. F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., until further notice.
A. T. LARGE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Special communication Chicago Lodge No. 437 A. F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, at Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth and State-sts., for work. Members are expected to attend. Visitors cordially invited. By order of W. M.
SAM SEELEMAN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter, No. 2; R. A. M., hall 681 West Lake-st.—Regular convocation Monday evening, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the R. A. Degree. By order of the H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Home Lodge, No. 416.—Brethren of Home Lodge: You are requested to meet at Odd Fellows Hall, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Monday evening next, as business of importance is to be transacted. By order of the N. G.
CHAS. A. ALLEN, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

The officers and members of Ellis Lodge No. 447 I. O. O. F., are hereby notified that the installation of officers will take place next Wednesday evening at their hall, corner South Park-av. and Twenty-seventh-st. A full attendance is requested.
GEO. STEPHENSON, Sec'y.

G. A. R.

The public installation of officers of Ransom Post, No. 1, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., will be held at hall, 82 West Randolph-st., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 15. All honorably discharged soldiers and soldiers are cordially invited to attend. By order.
GUY T. GOULD,
JAS. McLEAN, Post Adjt. S. V., Com'dg Post.

St. George's Benevolent Associa'n.

An adjourned meeting will be held on Monday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 p. m., at Builder's Exchange, corner LaSalle and Washington-sts.
RICH'D BARNARD, Prest.
C. J. BURROUGHS, Sec.

Carpenters' & Joiners' Union No. 1

Are requested to meet at their hall on West Harrison-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, for election of officers.
E. OWENS, President.

REAL ESTATE.

A Fair Prospect for the Usual Activity Next Spring.

Money More Freely Offered on Mortgage Loans.

The Class of Tenants Who Can Pay $500 per Year House-Rent.

The Best Position for a Residence---The Proposed Land-Piracy.

Transfers for the Week.

It would seem that if anything less than a financial panic would check the ardor of speculation in real estate it would be a decline in the thermometer to 8 or 10 below zero, and the wind at the same time blowing a gale, as it has the past week, over the blank premises that make up the suburbs of Chicago. We do not find, however, that such has been the result. People who buy lots in the outskirts of the city have the example before them of what transformations have been made by the improvement of streets and the building of houses in all parts of the city. They remember that it is scarcely more than ten years since some really fine residence quarters of the present were as bleak and uninviting as the prairie lots around the West Side parks or south of Fiftieth street. They understand that as long as Europe sends her annual hundreds of thousands of emigrants to this country, and as long as population moves Westward, Chicago will continue to grow, and the story of the past will be repeated in the experience of the future.

Transactions have been light this week, as they always are at this season of the year, but the most conservative calculators can give no reason why the activity will not be as great in the spring as it has each spring for the last ten years.

We hear of one sale of 5 acres just west of Douglas Park at $4,000 per acre, and Messrs. Marshall & Dickinson have just sold a tract of 80 acres 2½ miles west of Central Park, being the E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 17, Town 39, at $675 per acre.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Between Feb. 10 and Dec. 31, 1872, there were 464 transfers of property at Washington Heights, the aggregate consideration being $832,488.

MONEY ON MORTGAGE LOANS

is becoming more abundant. We hear of instances of parties who were unable to negotiate loans during December, but who have done so without difficulty since then, and it may be safely announced that the disbursement of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 of January interest and dividends in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia will put ready money into the hands of just the class of capitalists who will send a portion of it here for investment in mortgages that pay 9 per cent net, and at the same time furnish as good security as Government bonds.

TENANTS AT $500 PER YEAR.

As an instance of the demand for cheap residences to rent, a well-known real estate agent mentioned, a few days since, that he had twenty-eight applications in one day for cottages or small dwellings at annual rentals of from $500 to $800. This is probably no greater number than other agents have had for the same class of dwellings, but it serves to give an idea of the deficiency in the supply of this class of houses in Chicago, and may give builders a hint of what will pay the best to build next summer. Five hundred dollars a year comes within the reach of the great majority of salaried men, and therefore meets the necessities of one of the largest classes of the community. But there is an additional reason for the demand for houses at about this rate of rent in Chicago: A great many men are coming to Chicago now from all parts of the country to go into business. These persons understand that the general upheaval of business relations caused by the fire of October, 1871, has made opportunities for new men to get a foothold here in business; they know that the extensive rebuilding of the business portion of the city has made a supply of at least one-third more first-class office-room than there was before the fire, and that the probabilities are in favor of low rents for offices for a year or two. These circumstances being in their favor, their next move is to get house rent at such rates as men with a few thousand dollars of capital can afford to pay while they are getting established in business. As has been mentioned before, the fire ordinance has had some effect to diminish the supply of houses at annual rentals of $500 anywhere within the fire limits, and hereafter a great portion of tenants who cannot pay more than that must go outside the territory enclosed by the fire limits to get comfortable houses at that price. Many of them will live at Hyde Park, Evanston, Harlem, and in the vicinity of the West Side parks, where a cottage and fifty feet of ground can be bought for $3,000 or $4,000, and paid for in annual instalments running five or six years, so that the payments on the outright purchase of a home will be but a little more difficult to meet than the payment of $500 per year rent. It is possible, however, that the owners of many of the business blocks in the central parts of the city will find it so difficult to get tenants for all their office room that some of them will arrange the upper floors of their buildings into suites of rooms for families. It is to be hoped, however, that this system will never become popular here, as the effect of crowding families into tenements has been damaging to morality.

BEST FRONTAGE FOR A RESIDENCE.

Most persons, if they had the choice of positions for a residence, would, without much thought about the matter, probably select a south front, but a writer in the New York *Mail* argues, with some show of reason, that "houses on streets running nearly north and south are far preferable to those located on those going east and west in a sanitary estimate. In the first, here at the north of the equator, the sun shines brilliantly in the forenoon on the front, and with nearly equal force in the afternoon on the rear. Thus dampness is expelled and the whole edifice is dry and the air far purer for its solar exposure. If a house is on an east and west street, those fronting north are decidedly the best for a residence, because the sun's action on the yard, the kitchen, and usual regions of neglected accumulations, purifies and modifies the humid atmosphere that is sure to predominate in yards and the back side of houses whose rear is north of the street. Thus circumstanced, the back rooms are never so pleasant, cheerful, or economically warmed in winter or ventilated in summer, as when on the south side. Opening on the street, the frame of each gets both light and air by reason of the frequent swing of the front door." This would doubtless all sound very well in summer, but if there is anything that people in Chicago have felt dissatisfied with during the past week, it has been doors and windows opening to the west and north, to let in the recent instalment of wind from Alaska.

THE PROPOSED LAND PIRACY.

The discussion of the Bostwick claim is still rife in various quarters, with a general fading out of the aspects that at first gave apparent solidity to the case of the parties bringing the suit, who, it now appears, stand the same relation to the matter as was borne by Messrs. Dodson & Fogg in the proceedings Bardell *vs.* Pickwick, according to the sworn testimony of Mr. Samuel Weller. This seems to be the view of a correspondent and owner in the tract in question, who thus gives vent to his feelings on the subject:

Editor Chicago Tribune:

In all the Land Suits that have been Commensed in Chicago for the last Twenty five years and the Hundreths of Thousands of Dollars. that has been Spent in Lawing to try to Get Some Land for Some Widow or Heirs, On Some tecnical Point. To the best of my belief their neaver has been a Suit Gained of that kind in Chicago. These Suits Get into Chancery, and Stay their 5, 10, or 15 years Destroying mens minds. Law Suits have ruined many a man. The Lynch Law is the best Law that I eaver Saw in any country yet. I happened to be in Calafornia when the Lynch Law was in full force. Their was no stealing their then. Every man minded his own business. If we had that Law here in Chicago William E. Smith third Grade Lawyers would not be trying to get that that did not belong to him. Or mousing into other mens business. I will Grant that we have Honerable Honest Lawyers in Chicago—May God Have Mercy on them. If I have any Real Estate that belongs to Heirs or Widows They need not go into Courts to get it. Come to me and Show me any kind of a Case Why the property belongs to them, And I will Give them a Deed. I do not want any property that does not belong to me. It is bad Enough to pay Taxes on property that I doe own.

In the Eastern States parties have to Give Bonds for Damedges Before Suits Can be Commensed. Within the next two years their will be a Good money Land Suits Commensed if not required to Give Bonds. I heard a Lawyer Say a flew Days ago One that had Newly Come to Chicago. That he would like to Get hold of Some Land Suit. Wheather it had any Merrit to it or not. He Said He Could Gain Notoriety and make him business. I Notice that Some Lawyers are very well aquainted with me Just at this time. I imagine it is on acount of Bostwick Claim.

But Sir it will be of no use for a Lawyer to come to me Unless He has Got a Heart as big as an Ox and can convince me that He is Honest and Smart, and that He will work for my interest not His Own. I am more afraid of Lawyers than of the Bostwick claim. As I under Stand Law it is wright between man & man. The Lawyers Get these Suits into Courts, keep them their 5 10 15 years according to the Size of the case. The Lawyers on Both Sides Like it. Big Case Both Sides are Bled all that they can stand. And 99 cases out of 100—I mean Land Cases. They leave them whare they Started them Their are no words in the English Language that are capable of Expressing the Dirty mean trick that William E Smith Has been up to. I am told that he has been mousing around mrs Bostwick, the widow for the last two years. Trying to make her believe that She had a Claim here in Chicago. And after that Long time. He got Her and the Heirs to Sign their interest over to him, by his agreeing that it Should not cost them any thing. When a States prison bird like Him accuses Such men as Mark—Skinner David Hess, Paul Cornell B F Downing R, B Paine B F Smith and myself of Fraud The quicker that he is back into that Dark Cell the better for the community.

Most all the Statements that are made in the Pamphlet Now in, Circulation made by William E. Smith are False Mrs Bostwick knew that Bostwick her Husband Came to Chicago a Poor man and Died without a Cent to his name. And Owing Thousands of Dollars that others had to Lose.

J M S

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Jan. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 61, in Block 41, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 3, 1872; consideration, $300.

Indiana av, near Fifteenth st, e f, 25 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

East 25 of w 75 ft of Lots 25 to 28, in Block 10, of Morton's e ½ of n w ¼, Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $510.

Lot 1 of Lots 3 and 4 of Lot 6, in partition of 52 acres in s w ¼, Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Dec. 10, 1872; consideration, $6,535.

Lot 2, in same, dated Dec. 10, 1872; consideration, $5,489.

Hurlbut st, s w cor of Sullivan st, 66x125 ft, dated Jan. 24, 1872; consideration, $3,800.

Division st, s w cor of Larrabee st, n f, e ½ of Lot 5, dated Nov. 29, 1872; consideration, $7,000.

Monroe st, bet Campbell and Western avs, n f, Lot 21, e 10 ft of Lot 22, dated Nov. 7, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 14 of Sub-Lot 2 of Stinson's n part of Sub-Lot 6, in Block 25, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Oct. 5, 1872; consideration, $500.

Lots 17 and 18 of w ½ Sub-Lot 1, in same subdivision, dated Aug. 13, 1872; consideration, $450.

Lot 16 of Sub-Lot 2 in same, dated Dec. 12, 1872; consideration, $500.

Lot 22, in same, dated Dec. 12, 1872; consideration, $500.

Wentworth av, n of Thirty-third st, e f, undivided ½ of 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $425.

West 132 ft of n ½ of n ½ Lot 12 in Block 2, of Sheffield's Addition, with improvements, dated Nov. 11, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Wentworth av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

West Twenty-second st, 125 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x126½ ft, dated Nov. 5, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Dayton st, bet Centre and Clay sts, w f, 48x125 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $1,900.

Van Horn st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $1,400.

Evans st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, s f, Lot 90, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $800.

Thirtieth st, bet State st and Wabash av, s f, undivided ½ of 31 ft, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $2,250.

Kossuth st, 50 ft w of Butler st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 29, 1872; consideration, $1,150.

West Polk st, bet Halsted and Desplaines sts, n f, Lot 1, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $5,300.

Lot 8, in Block 7, of Cushman's Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,000.

East ½ of Lot 4, in Greenebaum's Block 30, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 17, 1872; consideration, $5,250.

Lot 15, in Block 2, of e ½, w ½ of s e ¼, Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,100.

Evans st, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 25, 1872; consideration, $500.

Lot 18, in Block 1, of s 10 of n 15 acres of e½ e½ of s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated Dec. 24, 1872; consideration, $400.

Southwestern av, n w cor of Taylor st, Lots 37 and 38, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $2,500.

West Tyler st, 299 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 25x15 9-10 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

West Tyler st, 324 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 25x151 9-10 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Seymour st, 200 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 4-10 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $450.

Lee av, n w cor of Lincoln st, Lot 29, dated Aug. 28, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, between Sheffield av and Fabius st, n f, 33 ft to alley, dated Oct. 28, 1872; consideration, $1,056.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 24, Ravenswood, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 6, in resubdivision of Block 2, in Hambleton et al. subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 7 and 42 to 48, and part of Lots 8 and 41, in Block 1 of Scammon's South Park Boulevard Subdivision, in n w ¼ Section 3, 38, 14, dated Dec. 20, 1872; consideration, $52,650.

E ½ of n ½ s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 2, 1872; consideration, $100,000.

Lots 16 to 18, in Block 1, of Lockwood's Subdivision in n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 23, 1872; consideration, $5,625.

Lot 19, in same block, dated May 23, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

S ½ of Lot 4, in Block 29, Hyde Park, dated Nov. 21, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

N ½ of same, dated Nov. 21, 1872; consideration, $1,000

Michigan av, s e cor Fifty-eighth st, w f, 50x160½ ft, dated May 28, 1872; consideration, $3,750.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ e ½ of n e ¼ Sec 15, 39, 13 (20 acres), dated July 22, 1872; consideration, $30,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 11: City property, number of sales, 171; consideration, $650,002. North of city limits, number of sales, 7; consideration, $27,226. South of city limits, number of sales, 23; consideration, $256,287. West of city limits, number of sales, 2; consideration, $30,330. Total sales, 171; total consideration, $968,845.

Approaching KuKlux Trials — No Truth in the Report of Governor Oglesby's Engagement to Be Married.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—A novel suit in this State is about to be brought up before the United States District Court for the Southern Southern District of Illinois, which is now in session in this city. Some time last July, a gang of men, disguised as KuKlux, brutally murdered a man named McAlpine, who resided in Williamson County, in this State. Governor Palmer was notified of the circumstances, and at once offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the parties. The suspected parties were arrested, but no bill was found against them by the Grand Jury. Major Bluford Wilson, the United States District Attorney, proposes to lay the facts before the United States Grand Jury, and, if possible, secure the indictment of the guilty parties, and thus bring them to trial under the Ku-Klux law. He is of the opinion that there is no doubt of the jurisdiction of the Court over the case, and he proposes to test the question.

The rumors of Gov. Oglesby's marriage are wholly untrue. At least his Excellency assured your correspondent that, if he was to be married, he did not as yet know who the lady was. Should Governor Oglesby occupy the mansion at all, it will be presided over by his sister, Mrs. Judge Brother, of Decatur.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Third Day of the Trial of Leo Canman.

Testimony for Prosecution and Defence All In.

Argument of John Van Arman, Esq.---Adjournment to Monday.

Yesterday morning, the hearing of testimony in the case of Leo Canman, charged with opening a letter in the Post Office and abstracting the contents, was resumed before Judge Blodgett, in the United States District Court.

THE FIRST WITNESS

called was Deputy United States Marshal Tourtelotte. He testified that he knew Mr. Elwell, and received a package from him on the 21st of May; it was given to him by either Elwell or Stewart; he was not positive which it was; he received the package in the Postmaster's room, and enclosed it in an envelope. [Envelope produced.] The package had not been opened, and he never opened it.

Cross-examined: Colonel Eastman, James Stewart, Mr. Elwell, Mr. Canman, and Mr. Anderson were present when I received it. I think Mr. Squires was there, although I am not positive. I got the package from Elwell, and it was opened since I saw it first; I do not know that the package contains the same amount as when I got it first; Canman was searched while I was at the Post Office, and I understood he was searched before I searched him; I do not know who suggested that it be done; I think the envelope contained money; it has been in the possession of the Marshal and Mr. Coates; I did not open it; it was kept in a safe; Mr. Coates is the Cashier in the office, and the only one who has a key to the safe; I was told the envelope contained Canada bills; I did not see them. [Witness opened the envelope and identified the contents.]

MR. COATES

was recalled, and testified that he examined the package, and opened it at the direction of the District Attorney; it contained two $5 bills and one $2 bill; I handed them to Lonergan on the 13th of November, 1872.

MR. SQUIRES

was recalled. He had made the examination of the Postmaster's and his own room as directed by the Court, and had drawn a plan of them; his desk was located five feet three inches from the door; Canman was sitting about ten feet from where witness stopped when Stewart met him and handed him the wad of money; he did not show the money to Canman, or ask him any questions; there was a day and a night force at that time in the registry office; the night force, perhaps, knew the safe combination; Henry Stewart had the combination; Canman asked me what was to be done with him; I told him he would find out at the trial; I was present when the package was given to Mr. Tourtelotte. Mr. Elwell, I think, gave it to Mr. Tourtelotte. I do not know how much money was in the package.

DAVID GROUT

was sworn, and said he sent the letter in question to his son. He took a receipt from the Postmaster in Canada when he mailed it; there was $12 in the letter—three bills; I put the money in the letter; I cannot read or write; a man named Galloway wrote the letter for me.

JOHN BISHOP

sworn: I live in Ottawa, Canada, and am clerk in the Post Office there; I do not know that I ever saw this letter before; it has our mark on it. [The registry-books of the office were opened, and the record of the registry of a letter by David Giroux was read.] Giroux and his son were present when the letter was opened, upon its return to our office.

David Giroux was recalled, and said he never mailed any other letter to Chicago than the one referred to.

The prosecution closed, and the witnesses for the defence were called:

C. A. ANDERSON,

sworn: I have lived in Chicago five or six years, and am a landscape painter by trade; I was a clerk in the Post Office under Colonel Eastman in January, 1872; knew the defendant, who was in the registry department; it was a part of my duty to watch employes; I watched Canman two weeks in May last, through a hole in the ceiling of the Registry room; this aperture was directly over his desk; I could see nearly every one in the room, and the door very distinctly; I could not see the lady in the room; Canman's table was about ten feet from the Superintendent's desk; there was a safe in the money order department; the registered letters were kept there at night; I never saw Canman do any wrong while I was watching him; Mr. Elwell told me that they would have to keep it up, that they must catch him; I was in the special agent's room, and Mr. Squires came after me; he said, "We have caught the thief;" I asked him who it was, and he said "Canman." I asked him how much he found on him, and he said $12; the bills were handed to me, and I saw a figure two on one of them; one end of the wad looked as if it had been chewed; I could not see the name of the bank; Elwell, Tourtelotte, and myself searched him; I was a witness for the prosecution before Commissioner Hoyne; I do not recollect of hearing anything said about "putting up a job" on Canman; I do not recollect whether Blattner said he saw Canman put a letter in his pants or in his bosom; he said that he came down immediately after seeing Canman dispose of the letter; the foreign mails were made up on Tuesday and Friday, and Canman came down earlier on those mornings; I became sick while watching him (there was a draft through the hole), and asked to be relieved; Blattner said he would watch, and the next day Canman was arrested; I have heard the "boys" in the office talk about money being stolen; Mr. Elwell told me he thought money was taken, and had been taken, by "that Jew."

COLONEL EASTMAN

was recalled, and said he was in the Postmaster's room while Canman and Stewart were there [Stewart swore that he was not], and said to them "You are a pale-looking set." I knew that Canman had been apprehended; I was present when the wad of money was examined; I do not remember seeing either of the figures on the bills; about $4,500, including $3,000 taken from the Cashier's office, were stolen from the office while I was Postmaster.

MRS. ROXANA BLODGETT,

sworn: I live at 123 Prairie avenue; am a widow; am registry clerk in the Post Office; have known Canman about two years; he was delivery clerk in the office, and I met him every day; he was there before me on the 21st of May; I could not see him from my table; I have seen him at the office as early as six o'clock in the morning; he had the reputation of being diligent, willing and industrious; have heard of losses in the office, but of none since that morning, that I can recollect; he told me he was going to electioneer for Grant.

WILLIAM CHURCH, JR.,

testified that Canman came to the office about 5 o'clock in the morning, having a very heavy foreign mail to make up; he was in the room, and did not see Canman turn around and talk to Mrs. Blodgett; when Blattner told him (Canman) that a friend wanted to see him in the Postmaster's room, Canman told me to watch his mail; I belong to the night set.

Cross-examined: The night set had nothing to do with "second notices;" Canman did not say anything about a foreign appointment in my presence.

O. L. MISCH,

sworn: Am a journalist; defendant is my brother-in-law; he married my sister in New York City nine years ago; he was an officer in the army; he lived with me on Wabash avenue after the fire; he lived very frugally, and was very economical in dress; when I learned of his arrest I went to the Post Office and saw Mr. Squires; when I left the office I saw Blattner on Harrison street and said to him "you have Canman pretty tight?" he said "Yes, just where I want him;" I myself found a letter upon him." Blattner was pointed out to me as a dangerous enemy of Canman; was present at the hearing before Commissioner Hoyne; Blattner swore that Canman put a letter in his vest or bosom.

Cross-examined: I signed Canman's bail bond; I was not examined under oath at the time; my brother signed it also; I did not bring him there; I did not make it known that I had just been released from the Bankrupt Court; I was not asked anything about it; I heard all the testimony before Commissioner Hoyne; Mr. Stewart swore to a lie, so did Mr. Blattner, Mr. Squires and Mr. Elwell.

F. K. MISCH,

sworn: Am brother-in-law of defendant; am 21 years of age; after testifying in substance as his brother had in regard to Canman's economy, witness said Commissioner Hoyne asked him some questions in regard to his property at the time he went bail for Canman.

PAULINA MISCH,

sworn: Am sister of Mrs. Canman, and teach in the High School; have been at his house on Third avenue; I should not want to keep such a house as they did; Canman and his wife dressed very plainly; they had no servants.

CHARLES ANDREWS,

sworn: I live in Chicago; was employed in the Post Office last May, in the Registry Department; belonged to the "last night set;" Harry Stewart was the foreman of my set; we often got through before the "day set" came on; and when we got through some one used to remain until they came; I heard of Canman's arrest; I never heard his reputation spoken of; there was no arrangement among the 300 employes not to talk about one another; I was never accused of any peculation; I was in the office on the night before Canman was arrested; I left the office at 7 o'clock in the morning; Canman was there then; he came about half-past 5 o'clock; there was no regularity in putting down the time when the employes arrived.

Cross-examined: One "set" had nothing to do with "second notice" registered letters; Harry Stewart knew the combination of the safe in which the registered letters were kept; there was a night watchman in the room where the safe was all the time.

GEORGE OWENS,

sworn: I was in the Chicago Post Office at one time; I left in December, 1872; I know Canman; he worked there about two years; his reputation was good; I was discharged through the influence of Blattner; he accused me of taking letters; I never took any.

H. B. GALPIN,

sworn: Am Deputy Sheriff; know Canman; he was in my employ as custodian and clerk for two years; he was entrusted with large and small sums of money; his reputation among his associates was good; he was faithful and honest.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

O. G. Thompson, sworn: Was in the Sheriff's office about five years; know Canman; he was employed by me as custodian, and was frequently intrusted with large sums of money; he was honest and truthful.

Daniel Herman: Knew Canman, and that his reputation was good.

Mr. Honneberry was recalled, and produced the book in which the time of the employes was entered. The record showed that Canman arrived at the office at half-past 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of May.

This ended the testimony for the defence.

Phillip A. Hoyne was called for the prosecution in rebuttal: At the examination before me, Blattner spoke about a broken lath, and said he was on the roof or between the ceiling and roof.

ARGUMENTS.

The District Attorney waived the opening, and Mr. Van Arman proceeded with his argument. He commented for two hours upon the testimony, claiming that the statements of Stewart and Blattner were improbable and false. The proof should be overwhelming before the jury could convict. Mr. Van Arman pleaded earnestly for the defendant, asserting that, from personal knowledge of him, he knew he was incapable of committing such a crime.

The District Attorney was unwilling to reply unless the Court decided to sit longer,—it being half-past 5 o'clock when Mr. Van Arman concluded his speech. The Court, out of consideration for some of the jurymen, who are very old gentlemen, then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

RESIGNED.

Withdrawal of Mr. Richard T. Crain from the Superintendency of the Chicago City Railway.

The travelling public, and especially that portion of it living on the South Side, will learn with real regret that Mr. Richard T. Crain, for three years the efficient Superintendent of the Chicago City Railroad Company, has resigned that position and has now no connection with the road. The Company has lost a valuable officer, and the public a champion of their rights. Mr. Crain took charge of the road just after the introduction of the abominable "bob-tail" cars, and was compelled to shoulder the odium of their discomfort. In spite of this inauspicious circumstance he rapidly became a favorite with the public, and more than a favorite with stockholders, for under his labors stock rose from 68 to 170, an advance without a parallel so far as is known. The epizootic days are still fresh in the memory of Southsiders. It will be remembered that the South Side cars ran a week longer than either of the others, and that they reappeared again a week before the North Side and a fortnight before the West Side Companies were able to resume operations. The track has been in better order on the various streets upon which the cars of this company run, than they ever were, and the streets themselves have improved. The excellent system of paying the drivers a percentage of the gross receipts, and thereby removing all temptation to dishonesty, was also inaugurated by Mr. Crain. In fact, he advanced the road from a condition of worthlessness to its present state of efficiency in the public interest, and benefited the stockholders surprisingly. He has taught the lesson that the prosperity of such a corporation depends upon its ability to satisfy the public, and the public is as much his debtor as the company. It is true that he has labored hard, but it must be a source of satisfaction to him to know that his efforts have been successful, and that the people recognize his industry, ability, and faithful service.

COUNTY SUPPLIES.

The Drug Bids—Dr. Bleuthardt vs. Hurlbut & Edsall—Probability that Some Spicy Disclosures will be Made on Monday.

The Committee on Supplies of the Board of County Commissioners held a meeting in the East Wing of the old Court House, yesterday afternoon. They had under consideration bids for furnishing supplies for the county institutions for the coming fiscal year. Two bids for drugs had been received, one made by Dr. Bleuthardt and the other by Hurlbut & Edsall. The former was present in person, and the latter were represented by a clerk. The Doctor's bid was that of his competitors to a little $5,200,—a trifle over $5,500. Although Bleuthardt was the lowest bidder, and, under the rules of the Board, entitled to the contract, his bondsmen being responsible freeholders, the committee were unwilling to make the award to him. From the developments during the session yesterday, it appeared that Bleuthardt, when he learned that Hurlbut & Edsall had sent in a bid, called at their store, and offered, if they would withdraw, to purchase his drugs from them for the next year. The proposition was made to one member of the firm, but he being unwilling to assume the responsibility, told the Doctor he should have to consult with his partner, and learn his views before giving a definite answer. The conference resulted in a determination to reject the proposal, and word was sent to Bleuthardt informing him of the fact. Several letters passed between the parties, but the firm steadfastly maintained their position. This correspondence was shown to the Committee on Supplies yesterday, and Bleuthardt and Hurlbut & Edsall's clerk made speeches in support of their action. The Committee retired to consult, and decided not to make any award. Hurlbut & Edsall were requested to make affidavits of the transaction, and the Board of Commissioners will be called upon on Monday to determine who shall have the contract, or whether proposals shall be again advertised for.

William A. Howard has just returned to his home in Grand Rapids from New York, where he has been detained for some weeks by severe illness.

WASHINGTON.

Further Details of the Investigation of the Caldwell Bribery Case.

An Extra Influential Kansas Senator Worth $5,000.

Price of Your Average Assemblyman, $1,000.

An Important Decision by the Senate Finance Committee.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR SUMNER'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The condition of Senator Sumner is such at the present time as to cause the frequent expression of the opinion that he will never take his seat again in the Senate. He has not been in attendance since the holiday recess, and the impression in regard to his illness is of the most serious character. His prescribing physician is Dr. Brown-Sequard, of New York, and his attending physician in this city, who administers the remedies, calling twice daily, is Dr. J. Taber Johnson. Although he suffers much from pain and sleeplessness, he sits up most of the time during the day, and is able to receive visitors. He says his suffering is precisely similar to that which followed his injury by Preston Brooks, almost twenty years since, and is undoubtedly from the same cause.

THE HOME OF JEFFERSON.

The former home of Thomas Jefferson, located on the Monticello Mount, near Charlotteville, Albemarle County, Va., is in litigation at present before the Supreme Court of Virginia. It is well known that Mr. Jefferson expended a large fortune in a lavish hospitality and died poor. Monticello, his estate, was sold, and purchased by Commodore Levy, of the United States Navy. Commodore Levy devised the estate at his death to the United States as trustee for the purpose of establishing an agricultural farm on which to educate to agricultural pursuits children of the warrant officers of the navy whose fathers were dead. In aid of this scheme he also devised $300,000 worth of property in New York. In the event of the United States not accepting the trust he provided that the State of Virginia should act as the trustee for the purpose named. In the event of the State of Virginia not accepting the trust, he devised the property to the Portugese Hebrew Congregations of New York Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the benefit of the children whose fathers were dead. His legal heirs brought suit in New York to set aside the provisions of the will. The Court in New York declared the charity too indefinite, and that the United States could not take the property, as trustee. Virginia not being a party to that suit, instituted a suit for its recovery as secondary trustee. The case is at present being exhaustively argued in the Supreme Court of Virginia, now in session at Richmond.

THE STANLEY DINNER

came off to-night and was the great success of the season. Among the invited guests were the President, Secretary of the Treasury, Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, and a number of prominent Senators and members of both Houses of Congress. The speeches were exceedingly happy, and the occasion as a whole was one generally complimentary to the press.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

A good deal of additional interesting evidence in the Caldwell bribery case was brought out at the session of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. The principal witness was Wm. Spriggs, formerly Treasurer of the State of Kansas, who testified that Caldwell told him previous to his election if he found any members of the State Legislature who could be bought to send them to him or his partner, General T. Smith. He supported Caldwell as a friend of Governor Carney, and, as a member of Caldwell's confidential Committee, knew of money being paid in many cases. The highest price ever paid was $5,000 to Senator Sayres. Most of the members who were bought got $1,000 apiece. Jonathan Hammond, another witness, testified generally in regard to the use of money by Caldwell's agents. The investigation will last for two weeks or more, as there are forty or more witnesses to be examined.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The President and party returned from Annapolis this morning.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Elections to-day proceeded with the examination of witnesses in the Caldwell Senatorial case. Jonathan Hammond, who had been examined before the Kansas Legislature, testified that George Smith told him if he had any need of money th procure the election of Caldwell to call on Simcock, who was at Topeka, in Caldwell's interest. Witness had no pecuniary interest in Caldwell's election, but favored it, because he thought Caldwell could bring Kansas lands into the market. Sneed, a member of the Legislature, said something to the effect that he would vote for Caldwell for $2,000. The witness went to see Simcock, in order to make the arrangement, but he was not to be found. Sneed never complained of not having received the money. The witness testified as to one Finney, another member of the Legislature, being influenced to vote for Caldwell, asking $2,000 for his vote. It was not the intention of the witness to pay the money to Finney unless he could make an arrangement for that purpose. The witness did not know whether anything was given to Finney.

Senator Caldwell asked—"Were you authorized by me to offer money or any other consideration to procure votes?"

Witness—"No."

Sidney Clark inquired whether the witness understood Finney was elected as a Clark or anti-Clark man.

The witness replied that his opinion was that Finney was elected as an anti-Clark man, but that was not the issue in the contest. The witness did not know that any money was paid.

Sprigg, the next witness, said that he did not personally know of any money having been paid. Governor Smith was at Topeka, and was a very active friend of Caldwell. Several members of the Legislature were with Smith at the hotel. It afterwards appeared that Smith had negotiated for their votes. A note of Butler's for $809 was surrendered him in consideration of his vote for Caldwell. It was said that Smith spoke as if he had paid the money.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

The Committee on Elections this evening despatched a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms to New Orleans to subpœna both of the Returning Boards known as the Wharton Board, and the Bovee Board to appear before them in this city. An effort will be made by the Committee to have presented for their investigation all the returns of the Electoral vote from the various parishes of Louisiana.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Executive Committee on the inauguration ceremonies intend inviting the military organizations throughout the country to be present on the 4th of March.

SENATOR SUMNER

is considered to-day in better health than yesterday. His suffering is like that which followed his injuries by Preston Brooks, and may be from the same cause. He hopes to take his seat in the Senate some time next week.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances in the Treasury, to-day: Coin, $64,041,861: currency, $3,599,925; coin certificates, $25,463,000.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special Washington despatch says that the Spanish Minister states that the misunderstanding referred to in Secretary Fish's letter to General Sickles of Oct. 29, published yesterday, has been removed, and the relations between the two Governments are quite friendly. The system of gradual emancipation adopted by Spain, has already released 50,000 slaves in Cuba, and that law is faithfully being carried out.

Another special states that the reply of the Spanish Government to Secretary Fish's note was courteous, and gave assurance that our friendly relations should not be interrupted. The party now in power in Spain believes itself strong enough to pursue a policy of emancipation, and will make efforts to that end. One result of our remonstrance will be an order restoring one of the estates seized by Spanish authority in Cuba. Correspondence has been quite vigorous since Nov. 1, mainly by telegraph.

STRAW PAPER.

The *Journal of Commerce* editorially calls the attention of the press of the country to a covert attempt to again revive the patent straw-paper swindle in Congress. The dodge now attempted is in a proposed amendment to the patent laws, now before Congress, which is the following clause: "And no extension granted prior to the passage of this act shall be held invalid by reason of the fact that the certificate of extension was not annexed before the expiration of such patent." The *Journal of Commerce* says there is no other case to which this amendment will apply except to revise the old French Mellier patent straw-paper swindle, which was defunct five years ago. This amendment has been read twice, and in a few days will be put upon its passage. The effect of its passage will be to add one cent to every pound of paper purchased by newspaper publishers.

THE RESERVE FUND GREENBACKS.

A Washington special says the Senate Finance Committee have decided that Secretary Boutwell has no authority for issuing any portion of the $44,000,000 of legal tenders which he claims as reserve fund. This leaves the Treasury with but $4,500,000 available currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury says that if Congress indorses the action of the Finance Committee, it will cause a contraction, as the Treasury will be compelled to keep a much larger currency balance on hand than at present.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over from Friday afternoon until Monday.

HOUSE.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Mr. COBURN (Indiana), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back adversely a number of private bills, which were laid on the table; also a bill for the sale of the grounds and tenements at Pittsburgh, Pa., now used as a United States Quartermaster's depot.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, from the same Committee, a bill was passed for the sale of the present cemetery grounds at the Fort Gratiot military reservation, in Michigan.

Several private bills were reported from the same Committee. Some were passed and some rejected.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

On motion of WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed, if not incompatible with the public interests, to order the resumption of work on the New York Post Office.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The pending question at adjournment yesterday was the amendment offered by Mr. Smith, of New York, forbidding the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims for cotton captured before June, 1865, except special appropriations are made for them.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) replied to Mr. Smith's remarks of yesterday, repelling the idea that any judgments had been paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, except in compliance with the law. He cited the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, to the effect that the receipt of a pardon relieved the claimant of all difficulties in regard to their loyalty, and whenever the United States Government holds property which it has forcibly seized, it holds it only as trustee, and must restore it.

Mr. SMITH did not ask the House to throw itself in the teeth of the decision of the Supreme Court, but if the Supreme Court was of the opinion that disloyal claimants, like Love, of Georgia, who was Confederate Loan Commissioner, who had already recovered $474,000, and Lamar, of Savannah, were to be paid, he submitted that at least it should be on the report of these judgments to Congress, so that Congress and the country should know it. In the McArdle case, Congress had deprived the Supreme Court of jurisdiction. He admonished Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Administration, that the people were behind them, determined that the loyal people should be paid first.

Mr. POTTER expressed his satisfaction at hearing the Court of Claims arraigned for not being loyal, because if there ever was a Court superservicely loyal, it was the Court of Claims, which had at its head as chief, Justice Drake.

Mr. PERCE opposed the amendment as being an attack on the South. He showed the various stages of proof which claimants had to go through in order to get, not the full value of the cotton, but the net proceeds of it, paid into the Treasury, which, in some instances, did not amount to a fourth the value, and asked whether they should then be compelled to come before Congress to have their claims passed upon by partisan influence. He appealed to all the Southern Representatives to vote against the amendment.

Mr. HAWLEY (Connecticut) sustained the amendment, and said that he wanted every judgment of this kind reported to Congress, so that Congress might exercise its discretion, whether it would pay these claims in preference to the claims of loyal men.

Mr. SARGENT denied that any cotton embraced in these claims had been seized after the close of the war, or after the proclamation of peace. There was, therefore, no justification for its seizure or withholding payment from its owners.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said the way of meeting the difficulty was to remit the Court of Claims to the position which it originally occupied, that of being really an auditing committee of Congress to audit the claims presented to Congress. Its findings should be nothing more than information on which Congress was subsequently to act. They should have to come back to that point in order to escape the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the rights of amnestied persons.

Mr. MAYNARD argued in favor of extending the privilege of the Court of Claims to this class of claimants until the 1st of January 1874.

Mr. MERRIAM offered an amendment repealing the law giving jurisdiction over these cases to the Court of Claims, but on the point of order being raised by Mr. SARGENT, the amendment was ruled out. He argued in support of Smith's amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM opposed the amendment, and argued that the only remedy was the repeal of the law. That could not be done on the Appropriation bill.

The amendment was further opposed by Messrs. HARRIS, BECK, and McINTYRE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued against the idea of subjecting the judgment of Court of Claims to be passed upon by Congress. It be like appealing from "Philip, sober, to Philip, drunk."

Mr. SMITH denied the statement made by Mr. Sargent, that these claims were for cotton seized after June 30, 1865. By express terms of his amendment such cases were excluded from its operation. Such claims were adjusted, not by the Court of Claims, but by the Secretary of the Treasury. Finally the debate closed, and the amendment was rejected, there being only 38 votes in the affirmative.

Mr. RANDALL offered an amendment providing that no money shall be paid to any railroad company for transportation of mails or troops while such company is in default for interest on bonds issued by the Government.

Mr. SARGENT made the point of order that there was nothing in the bill to which the provision could apply.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order and excluded the amendment.

Subsequently Mr. RANDALL found an item for contingencies in the War Department, and the point of order against it was overruled.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend the amendment by repealing the law under which the Pacific Railroad Companies were relieved from the necessity of allowing charges against the Government for transportation to be withheld from the amount of interest paid by the Government on the bonds given or loaned to the companies.

Mr. SARGENT made the point of order against Mr. Holman's amendment. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the decision was sustained by a large majority.

Mr. SARGENT opposed Mr. Randall's amendment, and argued that even if it were adopted it would only be applicable to the item of $12,000, to which it was attached. It would not be otherwise binding on the Executive. He denied that the legislation which relieved the Pacific Railroad Companies was got through in a surreptitious manner, as is charged by Mr. Randall.

Mr. HOLMAN declared that the section referred to had been read in the House to-day for the first time, and that the House had known nothing whatever about it. Every dollar withheld from the Treasury under it had been wrongfully withheld. Instead of repealing it indirectly, it should be repealed by a direct provision of law, blotting it out of the statute book as a measure which was never there rightfully.

Mr. BECK, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the names of Dickey and Logan, as on the Committee of Conference—through which the section referred to had become law, said he did not recollect having signed the Conference report, but he expressed the opinion that the section complained of was only carrying out the plain provisions of the law organizing the Pacific Railroad Companies. He suggested that the discussion go over for the present, and he should be able to look into the matter. The suggestion was concurred in, and Committee rose.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

Mr. L. MYERS (Penn.) presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia for a law to refund the amount of differential duties collected on merchandise in French vessels since the 30th of October last.

At 4:20, adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, and Gold Markets for the Week—Business Matters Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The money market showed signs of relaxation in the opening days of the week, but afterwards there was a partial return to stringency. The January disbursements have not given that relief to the money market which many anticipated. Much of the money called in during December for payment of interests and dividends has not yet found its way back to Wall street. The Treasury operations continue to increase the stringency. From Nov. 1 to the present time, the Treasury has purchased about $4,900,000 bonds, and paid out $5,529,000 currency for the same, while the gold sales for the same period were $10,000,000 and the currency absorbed therefor $11,124,000. Some of the city banks are receiving National Bank notes from the grain-receiving sections of the West, but very few legal tender notes have yet been returned. The currency sent to the South and Southwest to move cotton and pack hogs has not yet commenced to return. The absorption of money each year by railways is very large, and the effect of this one on our money market in the fall and winter months has become very plain. The check given to the export trade by the snow blockade at Northern ports, and the horse-disease at the South, has caused a revival of specie shipments, and during this week about $2,000,000 of gold coin has been exported to Europe.

Foreign exchanges have been generally firm on a higher basis than last week.

The course of gold has been marked by increased firmness, and an advance from 111⅜ to 112¼ on the rise in exchange and specie shipments.

There has been an increased investment demand for Government bonds, and prices advanced from ⅛ to 1⅛, although the highest figures were not current at the close.

In first-class railway bonds there has been an improved business at full prices.

The stock market has been very irregular, and dealings at intervals quite active in favorite shares. New York Central has been the most prominent feature, and advanced from 99⅜ to 104, with frequent intermediate fluctuations. This advance was based on street rumors that the Company earned $31,000,000 for the year ending with December last; that the net earnings were 13 per cent on the stock, and finally that Commodore Vanderbilt was going to make another scrip dividend. At the close the stock reacted from the highest point, when it was announced that the Directors, at their meeting to-day, changed the details of the $40,000,000 mortgage, so that $30,000,000 would be 7 per cent currency bonds, and $10,000,000 6 per cent sterling bonds. Horace F. Clark and Jay Gould are said to be bearing Central, but the Commodore seems to be more than a match for them. Erie, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail have been weak and declined. Western Union has been active, advancing about 3 per cent. Rock Island has been weak, declining from 111 to 109⅛ on a report that the Company would sell at the morning session of the Stock Exchange, on Wednesday next, $6,000,000 new stock authorized some time since.

The bank statement is again favorable.

MONEY.

Money was active at 7 per cent gold to 1-64, but closed at 7. There is a good demand for mercantile paper at 8 to 12 per cent.

BONDS.

Government bonds ruled steady with a fair business, except in 1867s, which are less active.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was lower and weaker, with an increasing supply of commercial bills. Gold was dull throughout at 112⅜ to 112⅛.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened firm, but fell off, closing irregular. Among the investment shares Michigan Central was conspicious by a decline from 105¾ to 104. This was based on a circular issued by the Company explaining the reason for a scrip dividend instead of the usual cash dividend.

PRODUCE.

The arrival of flour was limited, and higher prices were asked. The market closed stronger for family and medium Minnesota, with a moderate business doing. At the opening there were a few samples of wheat offered, though most of the holders were very indifferent about selling, as the stock is much reduced, and the supplies in prospect light. The market closed stronger but quiet for low grades of spring. Choice dull but steady. Winter strong but quiet. Pork was firmer but quiet at $13.75 bid and $14.00 asked for new mess on the spot. Fifty brls new mess sold at $13.87½. Cut meats were active for dry salted shoulders, of which 500 boxes sold for January at 5 1-16c. Bacon firm, but no decided activity. Long clear, 7c; short clear, 7⅛c. Lard firmer, with sales of 250 tcs Western for January at 8⅛c. City is quoted at 8c. For future delivery we report sales of 1,500 tcs at 8⅜c for April and 8⅛c for March.

THE COLD TERM.

Death and Suffering Caused by Recent Storms in Minnesota and Michigan—Trains Blockaded in all Directions.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—A Minneapolis, Minn., despatch says the storm on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad was the severest ever known. At a station called Kirk Haven, there were several farmers in town when the storm first burst upon them. They left for home with their teams, and very few have been heard from. One wagon was found, containing a Mrs. Soland and a boy, who were frozen to death. Many teams, both oxen and horses, are found frozen in the drifts, and the fate of their owners is unknown.

COLOMA, Mich., Jan. 11.—The storm which began on Tuesday stopped this morning. No trains have run through since Tuesday night. For four days the thermometer has been about zero, and the wind a gale. This storm has been many times worse than the one of three weeks ago. There are many drifts fifteen feet in depth, and as many rods long. Large gangs of men are at work on all sections. One train left Holland this morning for Grand Junction, thirty miles south, but has not yet got through. One work train is between this place and Benton Harbor clearing the track. There are bad drifts where the mail train was stuck three weeks ago to-night, near Hagar. Two engines got off the track, but are on again, without loss of life or property.

It is expected that the Chicago, Pentwater & Grand Rapids express will run Sunday night, and all passenger trains by Monday next. There is now about twenty miles to clear out before trains can run. On the highways in all parts of the country much suffering has been caused by the storm, but it is impossible to get particulars now.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 11.—The heavy drifts and severe cold weather, extending through the last three days, have blocked both the Northern railroads, and, to-day, the first through trains within that time were started out.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 11.—The first train from St. Paul, since Tuesday, came through over the Northwestern to-day, and the road is running all right now.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Jan. 11.—It was 30 degrees below zero in this place, this morning.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 11.—The snow continues in the mountains, but do not prevent shipments from the principal mines.

The weather in Southern Utah is mild and pleasant. The roads are dry and dusty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—To-day was one of the coldest of the season.

The Hibler Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 11.—Yesterday, and to-day until 4 o'clock p. m., the Criminal Court was occupied in hearing the arguments pro and con in the Hibler murder case, after which the Judge delivered his charge to the jury. He referred to the law as bearing upon the case, and left the evidence as presented wholly with the jury. Hibler's most sanguine friends do not anticipate any but the severe penalties of the law. The case has excited intense interest, the Court-room being crowded daily.

Killed.

ST. MAYSVILLE, N.Y., Jan. 11.—Last night Mrs. Otis Crain and three children were killed by the falling of a tree.

NAPOLEON III.

The Remains of the Late Emperor to Be Interred on Wednesday.

Eugenie Not to Issue Any Proclamation to the French People.

Regret of the Italian Government at Napoleon's Demise.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain in strict retirement at Sandringham for a week, as a mark of respect to the memory of Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon, his wife, the Princess Clotilde, the Princess Mathilde, Paul Cassaignac, and a number of other Bonapartists have arrived at Chiselhurst, where an important conference on the course to be pursued is expected to take place.

Napoleon left two wills, one of which is in London and the other in Paris.

It has been definitely decided that the funeral of Napoleon will take place next Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The royal family of England will be represented on the mournful occasion by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Christian will also accompany the ex-Empress Eugenie.

The body of Napoleon, embalmed, will lie in state on Monday and Tuesday.

The report that the Empress Eugenie will issue a proclamation announcing her assumption of the Regency during the minority of the Prince Imperial is denied.

The British Court will be in mourning from the 14th to the 24th of January for the late Emperor.

A despatch from Paris says numerous officers of the French army have applied for leave of absence to attend the funeral, but they have in all cases been refused, excepting where the applicant was formerly connected with the Emperor's household.

ROME, Italy, Jan. 11.—In the Italian Chamber, yesterday, the Minister of the Interior announced the death of Napoleon, saying that the Government learned of the event with regret. It was impossible to forget that Napoleon contributed greatly to secure the unity of Italy. The eulogistic remarks of the Minister were received with warm applause.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—Countess de Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie, has left here for Chiselhurst.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—*Le Gaulois* says that the only officers of the army who will be permitted to attend the funeral of Napoleon will be those who were attached to the household of the ex-Emperor during his reign in France.

MILAN, Jan. 11.—Several newspapers of this city here opened a subscription for the erection of a monument to Napoleon. The papers refer to the fact that Milan was the first city liberated from Austrian rule by the French troops under Napoleon, after the battle of Magenta.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DISSATISFACTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11.—The result of the Senatorial caucus gives eminent dissatisfaction so far as the Committees are concerned. With perhaps four exceptions, including Sanford on the Judiciary and Upton on Revision, the selections are remarkably weak. The result was contrary to all expectation, and was the product of combinations, by which votes for President were swapped for votes for Chairmanships. It is not at all likely that any of the gentlemen who supported Mr. Earley will have cause to regret his election, for while he will not make as efficient a presiding officer as would Mr. Short, he will bear the honors of the position with grace and modesty, and will not develop any strong opposition to himself. He is regarded as eminently fair and equitable, and will undoubtedly endeavor to hold the balance even between contending parties in the Senate. Besides the trading that was done to influence the securing of places on the Committees, the Southern members were induced to support Mr. Early, so that their section of the State might claim the next Governor; and the marks of a prominent gentleman, spoken of already in connection with that office, are visible in the results of the caucus. With regard to the Committee, Cook County fared badly, the weaker members of the delegation coming out best and the better members worst. The latter were not in the combination. Williamson at the head of Warehouses is considered a weak selection, and Reynolds at the head of Insurance is not in his element. Reynolds made most of the nominations in the caucus from a paper prepared and agreed upon. Upton took no part in the proceedings, simply walking up and down, awaiting the recognition of his conscious ability. Waite was offered Revision, but as he fought the separation of that from Judiciary he declined to accept. Then he was offered two or three other places, and finally dropped into "Township Organization," which could more appropriately have been given to a country lawyer. Thompson would like to have had "Municipalities," but it was bestowed upon Canfield, who desires to amend the Incorporation law, so as to compel the City of Aurora to organize under it. His first choice, and the first choice of Judge Parks, who had been working here to get it for him, would have been "Judicial Circuit." That was given to Palmer, a fair man, by all accounts. Thompson was put off with "Elections,"—an insignificant place, where his ability will have no room to play. "Fees and Salaries" was conferred upon Dow, but this session it will amount to very little. McGrath was offered several places, including "Expenses of the General Assembly," all of which he declined, until "Manufactories,"—a big word, but meaning nothing in this connection,—was pressed upon him. There he rests, and will rest, as he will have little or nothing to do. Donohue was made Chairman of "Railroads," one of the most responsible, if not the most responsible place, where a man can make a brilliant success or a dismal failure. Whiting was the best selection that could have been made for "Canals and Rivers," as he has given the subject of transportation considerable study. Baldwin will probably take good care of "Educational" matters, and Nicholson of "Agricultural." Sheldon, an old member of the Senate, and a man of some sense on some subjects, was badly slaughtered by being relegated to "Federal Relations" when his heart was set upon "State Institutions," as he represents Champaign and the Agricultural University, his principal constituent. "Finance" was conceded to Short by common consent. Hampton lost his old honorable place on "Printing," and was reduced to "Expenses" and "Miscellaneous," two small positions. Strong got "Printing." He is an excellent gentleman in many respects, but probably never saw type set in his life. He opposes reporting, or did so in the last session. Burns was rewarded with what he wanted—"Revenue." His work will be his judge.

Taking them all round, the selections might easily have been more fortunate, and the trading and swapping that occurred in the caucus have laid the foundation of a bitter feeling on the part of many, which may seriously interfere with or retard legislation on particular subjects.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The inauguration of the new State Officers will take place at noon on Monday. There will not be much show. The Supreme Court will be invited to attend the ceremony in a body, and the galleries will be filled with interested spectators.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cullom will announce his committees on Monday. If Mr. Hay does not get the "Judiciary" it will be simply because he insists upon declining on account of his residence in Springfield, the home of the Speaker. Bushnell will be apt to get it, and Shaw will be mollified by "Judicial Apportionment" and a place on the "Judiciary."

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Governor Oglesby has appointed Major A. J. Pinkham his Private Secretary.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The three Governors, Palmer, Oglesby, and Beveridge, visited the Executive Mansion this morning, when Governor Palmer gave up and Governor Oglesby took formal possession, Governor Beveridge examining his future residence.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The House Committee on Federal Relations reported a substitute for the resolutions referred to them relating to the establishment of a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory, to the following effect: That Senators in Congress be instructed and Representatives requested to urge the passage of a bill for the organization of a Territorial Government for the Indian country, which shall prohibit land grants to railroads, and which, after providing for the Indians, shall open the remaining lands to actual settlers, provided that the Indians desire said Territorial Government. In the event of failure to procure such Territorial Government, then the Congressional delegations will be requested to urge the removal of all restrictions to inter-State communication and commerce.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 11.—Not more than half a dozen Senators and a score of Assemblymen have remained here during the recess, the most availing themselves of a free ride in some direction. Speaker Barron is trying to arrange his committees, which will not be announced until Tuesday morning. It is expected Patterson, of Rock, will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The other Chairmen settled on are Cheever, Charitable and Penal Institutions; Curtis, Ways and Means; Kelsey, Claims; Hubbell, Education; Bartlett, Federal Relations; Brannon, Printing. There is much pressure for places on the Railroad Committee.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 11.—The Senate passed the House amendment fixing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges at $4,000.

Senator McGowan, of Branch, offered a concurrent resolution requesting the Michigan Congressmen to urge the Constitutional amendment by which people shall vote directly for the President.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—Nothing of interest in either branch of the Legislature transpired to-day. No legislation is expected until after the Senatorial contest is decided, that being now the all-absorbing topic. It is understood the Republicans will make no nomination. In that event, the Democrats will hold the balance of power.

SPORTING.

The Boston Base Ball Nine for the Coming Season.

Notes of the National Game from Other Points.

Ubassey, of New Orleans, Accepts Dion's Challenge.

From the Boston Daily Globe.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the newly-organized Boston Base Ball Club was held last evening at Brackett's Hall, for the purpose of receiving the championship emblems, which reached this city some days ago, having been sent by the Championship Committee, which consists of Messrs. Hayhurst, of the Athletics, Clark, of the Haymakers, and Davidson, of the Mutuals. The championship emblems consist of a red, white, and blue silk streamer and a pennant made of bunting. The latter is some thirty feet in length, and bears the word "Champions" in blue letters on a white field, the border being of red. The figures "1873," also in blue, run transversely across the pennant, at the staff-end. The streamer is more elaborate, being made entirely of silk. It is forty feet in length, and a line of stars runs through the blue portion, which extends half the length of the streamer, the remainder consisting of single stripes of red and white. They will be on exhibition in a few days, as soon as a room can be hired for the purpose.

From present indications the nine of the next season will prove fully equal to the task of retaining the trophies which their predecessors so gallantly won. The players that have been engaged, thus far, are Messrs. George and Harry Wright, Leonard, Birdsall, and Schaffer, of the nine of 1872, and James White, of the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, well known as one of the best players in the catcher's position that can be found in the country. He will take the place of McVey, who is to play the second base for the Baltimore nine. Gould telegraphs that he has decided not to enter the arena, the coming season, and negotiations are now pending with Sutton, the famous third-baseman of the Forest City Club of Cleveland, to fill his place. Barnes and Spaulding are still undecided whether they will play or not. It is to be hoped that both can be secured, for they are players the Boston nine cannot very well afford to lose. Rogers will not play, being engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York. Among the players mentioned as likely to be engaged are Mernan and O'Rourke of the Mansfields, Brainard and Glenn of the Washington Club of last season, and Pratt of the Forest City. Twelve or fifteen other prominent players have written to the managers asking engagements.

The club is in a very prosperous condition, now numbering about a hundred members, twenty of whom signed the constitution last evening. It is stated that a gentleman of this city is intending to offer nine gold badges for the best junior players in their respective positions, the coming season.

There will be at least six clubs in the contest for the championship next season—the Boston, Baltimore, Athletic, Philadelphia, Mutual, and Atlantic. A nine is talked of in Chicago, though it is doubtful if anything like a successful one will be raised there. The Mutuals of New York will embark on the co-operative plan, last year's experience having discouraged all parties interested in the old style of management. Several of the old players have been re-engaged, and if the club is managed properly the nine will be a formidable one. The Atlantics will reorganize, also on the co-operative system, under their old leader, Bob. Ferguson. The new Philadelphia nine will have some strong men, among whom may be mentioned Malone behind the bat, Mack at first base, and Treacy in the field. Taken all in all, it is believed that the playing talent of the country will be more evenly distributed among the several contestants next season than was the case last season, and that the rivals will be well worthy of each other's best efforts.

THE NEW CHICAGO NINE.

The recent action of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Base Ball Assocation, in directing Secretary Thatcher to advertise through the New York *Clipper* for a nine for 1873, meets with favor among all classes of citizens. The Board are already in receipt of letters from some of the best experts at the game in the country, and there is no reason why a first-class team should not be obtained. The following nine has been suggested by one of the leading stockholders, who informs us that they can be secured: Spalding, pitcher; Allison, catcher; Fisher, first base; Wood, second base; Sutton, third base; Barnes, short stop; Cuthbert, left field; Treacy, centre field; Martin, right field; Quinn, substitute. The question, however, will be thoroughly discussed at the stockholders' meeting, at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 133 LaSalle street, next Monday evening, when a new and, it is to be hoped, more enterprising Board of Directors will be elected.

BILLIARDS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Ubassey will reply to Dion's challenge of Tuesday, accepting the terms proposed, except that the number of games shall be four and the number of points 2,000; the first game to be played in New Orleans, the balance where Dion shall designate.

Railroad Accidents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—The express train on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northwestern Railway struck a broken rail two miles north of Montgomery at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and the baggage car and two coaches and the Kansas City sleeper were thrown down an embankment, turning on one side. Edgar Churchill, of Peoria, Ill., had his collar-bone broken and was otherwise severely injured. Ten or twelve other passengers were more or less hurt, but none seriously.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The express train from Albany to New York, on which the Governor was a passenger, narrowly escaped being thrown down an embankment 20 feet high yesterday afternoon. The engine, tender, and baggage-car were thrown off the track by a broken rail, sending the engine plowing its way a distance of 30 yards, when it suddenly stopped. All on board escaped injury.

Expiation.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—Barnes and Dunston, negroes, were hung at Jefferson, yesterday, for rape. The former confessed; the latter asserted his innocence.

FOREIGN.

Emigration from Europe to the United States.

164,000 Sailed from Liverpool in 1872.

Several Failures Among the Manchester Cotton Spinners.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 12.—In the Provincial Parliament, last night, the Commissioner for Crown Lands stated that the Ontario Government still owned 5,700 square miles of timber lands in the Ottawa region, estimated to be worth $25,000,000.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The 14th of January is the date fixed for the execution of the contract between the Dominion Government and the Pacific Railroad Company.

The Minister of Justice held an examination yesterday in relation to the matters which form the subject of inquiry by the Commission now sitting in Washington, principally in the matter of the St. Albans raid.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Jan. 11.—Professor McAndless has returned from a tour to the Pacific Coast. His discoveries are said to be of incalculable value to the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The total number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the year 1872, for America, was 164,000.

A despatch from Manchester announces that several cotton spinners in that city have failed.

Guilford Onslow George Whalley, a member of Parliament, will appear in the Court of the Queen's Bench on the 20th instant, for having in speeches delivered in St. James Hall, accused Sir John Duke Coleridge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant. The trial of the claimant on the charge of perjury, will commence on the 23d of April.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—It is officially announced that the Carlist leader, Freyola, and Palloc, a prominent Federalist, were killed by the Government troops.

The reported death of the Carlist Chief Castello, was confirmed this afternoon.

The Carlist band roaming through Valencia encountered the troops yesterday. After a short engagement the former were dispersed, with a loss of 32 killed and 30 prisoners.

The Anti-Porto Rico Reform League, of this city, signed a protest against the passage of the Emancipation bill. Admiral Topete and Senor Bologur refused to sign the protest.

ARABIA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.—The relations between the Porte and the Dependency of Lahsa have become threatening, and there is excitement among the British Indian interests, on account of trade relations between the inhabitants of Lahsa and the British port of Aden, an important point on the overland route to India.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—*Le Journal Officiel* announces the appointment of Corcelles as French Ambassador at the Vatican, in place of Bourgoing, resigned.

THE CONNECTICUT BORGIA.

Her Confession—Three Husbands and Four Children Poisoned.

New Haven (Jan. 7) Special Correspondence of the Hartford Courant.

Mrs. Lydia Sherman was arrested in June, 1871, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the charge of having murdered her husband, Horatio N. Sherman, in Derby, in this State, in the year 1871. She was also charged with murdering two of his children, but was only tried for the first crime. Besides these she was said to have poisoned two other husbands and numerous of their children. The trial occurred in March, 1872, in New Haven, and was noticeable among "poison trials" for the very clear testimony of Professor Barker, of Yale College, who had examined the remains of the three first-mentioned victims. His evidence was as conclusive as circumstantial evidence could be, and there was none of the doubt about the case which was brought up in the Wharton trial at Baltimore, and which is always attempted to be thrown upon medical experts. The only question was as to the motive that could lead a sane person to such a step. The trial resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree, the jury uniting in considering her guilty, but allowing that the circumstantial nature of the evidence permitted of a "reasonable doubt," and so did not call it of the first degree. After she was found guilty she was sent to the jail in New Haven, and she will be taken from thence to the Superior Court to receive her sentence some day this week or next. Rumor has it that it will be on Thursday, but it rests with the State's Attorney, Judge E. K. Foster, to decide, and he has not yet expressed his determination as to the date.

Since she has been imprisoned her mind has been seriously troubled, and it has been evident for some time that she was brooding over either her past offences or her present ills; and recently it has transpired that she was undergoing a sort of penitence, and she has made a full confession of her guilt, and expresses herself as much relieved thereby. On the 28th day of December, 1872, she began her story to the jailer, Captain Webster. Mrs. Sherman is a very ignorant woman. She can scarcely write at all, and, like many people who have done less than herself to make history, she is unable to remember dates with any accuracy, so that, in parts, her narrative is vague. All through her trial, in court and to her own counsel, she positively denied ever having poisoned anybody, and she begged to be allowed to take the stand and swear thereto, but she was not allowed to by her counsel.

Mrs. Sherman's story is as follows: She was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1825, and was early left an orphan. At the age of 17 she joined the Methodist Church, and at a love-feast there met Edward S. Struck, whom she subsequently married. Struck in time became a policeman at Yorkville, one of the suburbs of New York City. One night there was a row in a saloon on his beat, and a detective was killed. Struck was off without leave. He was reprimanded and disgraced. It troubled him very much, and, finally, it weighed so on his mind that he became crazy and had softening of the brain. He then was discharged. When he recovered it was only to be very feeble physically and unable to get any work, so that he was only a burden to his wife. One day a male friend of hers suggested to her that she could get rid of the man by poison. She took kindly to the idea, and gave him arsenic in his food, and she also with the same poison killed their youngest two children, so that they also should not be burdens to her, and should not have, as she says, to grow up to life's cares.

She was not suspected of this murder, and soon after it went to Litchfield, in this State, to live. Here she met one Dennis Hurlburt and married him, but she did not get along particularly satisfactorily to herself with him, and so she poisoned him.

Soon after his death she was told by a friend that there was a man in Derby, named Horatio N. Sherman, who had plenty of money, and had lost his wife, and that by skilful management, if she wanted a third husband, she could probably get him. Accordingly she went there and applied to him for the place of housekeeper in his family, and he engaged her, and subsequently she succeeded in marrying him.

He had two small children, Ada and Frankie, and these she determined to poison, and did poison, but she *did not plan to poison Sherman*. She intended to employ the arsenic upon the rats in her house as well as to kill the children, and she purchased it in New Haven at Peck's drug store, with the first mentioned object. She took the package home and put it on a shelf beside a similar package of saleratus. Mr. Sherman used to drink a great deal of cider, into which he would put saleratus to make it foam. This was his favorite drink. The saleratus and the arsenic on the shelf became mixed in some way, but she did not mix them, but saw they were so.

One night some friends were present, and they had some "toddy" to drink. Her husband invited her to take some, but she chose in preference to drink some of his cider prepared to foam. Soon after she took it she went out of the house to call upon a neighbor, and was taken suddenly very sick, so badly that she was utterly unable to do anything for herself, and had to be carried into the house. She rallied in a little while.

She thinks that this sickness was due to the arsenic that had been mixed with the saleratus, and that when he died, it was because of taking more of a similar preparation at a later period. In no other way did she know of his obtaining poison, and the talk of the prosecution about her putting arsenic into his tea, and into "slings" and other hot drinks, was all expended on a wrong track. This was not, therefore, such a clear case of murder as the others. In fact, she merely neglected to warn him of his danger, and that she did not always remember it herself is shown in the fact of her having taken some of the cider.

It is curious that the only death for which she could not be held accountable, according to her story, should be that for which she has been convicted. The *Register* of this city says that the State's Attorney, Judge Foster, will not use the confession against Mrs. Sherman, and her sentence will merely be to prison for life.

UTAH.

Salt Lake Journals Discuss the New Territorial Appointments.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 11.—The new Territorial appointments and expected changes continue to excite much discussion. To-day's *Herald* warmly extols Judge Mitchell, who succeeds Strickland, claiming in him an honest, capable, and upright Judge, and expresses surprise that the Government smiles so benignly upon this benighted portion of the country. The *Tribune* continues extremely conservative, saying to-day that the influential Conservative classes will no longer permit the Radicals to carry the situation. The vital interests of the country demand this. Thousands throughout the States are waiting to invest in our mines, and pour in a population who will have no concern in the hateful past, but deep interest in the prosperous future. The *Journal* will reserve its criticism of Judge Mitchell until he has been tried in the balance.

The Greek Catholic and Anglo-Catholic Churches.

From the Baltimore American.

For the past three years the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in this country have been much interested in bringing about friendly feeling and to establish intercommunion with the Holy Orthodox Church of the East. At the last General Convention of the Episcopal Church, held in this city in 1871, resolutions were adopted cordially reciprocating "the expressions of fraternal regard so frequently received, within the past three years, from the Most Reverend the Patriarch of Constantinople, the Most Reverend the Patriarch of Jerusalem, the Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Athens, and the Holy Governing Synod of the Orthodox Church in Russia, by dignitaries of the Church of England, and by members of this Church." It also thanks them for the burial of our dead. These resolutions were sent to the East, and the following interesting letter received in reply:

Anthimus, by the Grace of God Archbishop of Constantinople, New Rome, Œcumenical Patriarch:

To the Reverend Charles R. Hale, Rector of St. John's Church, Auburn, New York, Secretary of the Committee, etc., Greeting in the Lord:

We received with pleasure your letter, with the resolution of the General Convention of the Church in the United States of America, and for the pious sentiments expressed through you toward our most Holy Œcumenical Throne rendering you no ordinary thanks, we offer praise to God, the Author of peace, that of His boundless love and goodness He hath deigned to smooth for us the way toward a nearer approach of our two Churches, a matter which first began to be agitated three years since, during the patriarchate of our revered predecessor, Gregory VI., who so well arranged for the administration of holy rites at the burial of the dead of your communion, and lately made more plain through the manifestations of brotherly kindness toward the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Syra, in his recent visit to England.

Now, when the base designs of evil-minded men surrounding the Church of God do not cease on every side to hurl against her the poisonous darts of unbelief, it seems to us that the present is the fitting time to quench by mutual concession the feelings of division of the Churches, one from the other, which have till now held sway—for reasons known only to the Lord—on account of dogmatic difference, and that we should hold out friendly hands in order to join together, by the help of the Almighty, what have been separated, and to fulfil the words of our Savior which He spake, calling upon His Heavenly Father just before His willing death, "That all may be one."—St. John, xvii, 21.

Announce, then, these things, and bring them before the Right Reverend Bishops, and the others, clergy and laity, composing the Synod of the Anglican Church in America, and be an interpreter of our desire for mutual conference through writing, and that we shall not cease, as far as in us lies, to strengthen and draw closer, by a nearer fellowship, the holy bond of love, for we are persuaded that thus, and by evangelical love toward each other, we shall come, by the gift of God, to the God-wrought miracle of the unity of the Churches.

Since toward the original and archetype of our Orthodox Eastern Church your Church has shown a reverence beyond all other, we also, heartily loving it, give to its reverend members, as also to you, beloved, our prayers, and bless you with both our hands, invoking the best and saving blessings from God, the Giver of all good, whose grace and boundless mercy be with you.

September 9-21, 1872.

† [The Patriarch] of Constantinople, your fervent well-wisher in Christ.

The Missouri Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus was held at Jefferson City last night, at which resolutions were adopted fixing the time for caucus balloting for United States Senator to-night, and providing that a majority shall nominate, and that members participating shall be bound by the action of the caucus. An amendment, requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate, was rejected by a vote of 95 to 7. A series of resolutions was offered, which set forth that the Democratic and Liberal members of the Assembly, being convinced that the recent campaign, while demonstrating their self-abnegating patriotism and devotion to the country, have also given signal proof of the necessity of adhering rigidly to these sacred principles which can never be sacrificed without disaster, and resolve in favor of local self-government, reduced taxation, reform in the manner of the assessment and collection of taxes, in order to decrease the number of taxgatherers, against monopoly of taxation of banking facilities and railroads, in favor of a direct vote by the people for President, and against the theory that "to the victors belong the spoils." After considerable discussion the resolutions were referred to a committee of one from each Congressional District, to report at some future meeting.

Reports from Jefferson City indicate that Senator Blair has much the most positive strength as a Senatorial candidate, and that he will be nominated in caucus to-night.

Fires.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—While a performance for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Robert Craig was progressing at the Globe Theatre, last night, a scene was pushed against a gas-light and set on fire, but the flames were immediately extinguished. No damage was done. The smoke found its way to the auditorium, and a panic was imminent, but fortunately was prevented.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—A *Chronicle* special says the planing mill of Snyder & Baum, at Freeport, Pa., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at $25,000; partly insured.

Iowa Capitol Commissioners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 11.—General E. D. Wright was to-day elected Secretary of the Board of Capitol Commissioners, vice A. R. Fulton, resigned. The Capitol Commissioners are still in session, but will adjourn on Monday until Friday, 15th, at which time the stone contracts will be let.

Crime in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11.—Alexander, who killed Nicholson, on the Hernando Road, a few days since, surrendered himself to-day, and was committed for trial.

James Fourney was arrested to-day on a charge of having embezzled $14,000 from J. Desauer, a bankrupt, in 1870, while Fourney was United States Marshal for the district.

Damages Awarded.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—In the case of the Union, or Kasson, Locomotive Works, against the Erie Company, on a contract abrogated by Gould and Fisk, the plaintiffs recovered an amount of $15,000.

Whiskey and Kerosene.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—In Brooklyn, to-day, a woman named Barker died from the effects of kerosene being thrown on a stove last night by a drunken man named Barr.

Four hundred and eighty-eight thousand hogs have been slaughtered in Cincinnati since Nov. 1.

There were 207 deaths in Boston during the week, of which 54 were caused by small-pox.

NEW YORK.

The Stokes-Fisk Tragedy---A Very Munchausen of Murderers.

Superstitions of an Assassin---Odd and Even Upon the Gallows.

Journalistic Falsifiers---A Superlatively Literary Staff.

Is Throat-Cutting an Innocent Recreation?

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

If Edward S. Stokes should be hanged, as he certainly deserves to be by all legal enactments, he will owe his execution very largely to the course he has seen fit to take since the day of the assassination. Instead of showing some degree of regret, or expressing even slight contrition, for the murder, he has, from the first, continued to justify himself, and to insist that he has committed an act entitling him to the highest praise.

RUMORS OF AN ASSASSIN.

Doubtless, Stokes had cause of grievance against Fisk, but the two men were very much alike, though the victim had a great deal more ability, and was, on the whole, of better temper than the assassin. The two quarreled about a coarse, but showy punk, and their quarrel led to business troubles, to various suits and counter-suits, in which Stokes, having been worsted, took the law into his own hands. He had no more reason to slay Fisk than Fisk had to slay him; but that he took his foe unawares, and shot him in cold blood, there is no rational doubt whatever.

Stokes, from the outset, has trusted for his vindication to the odium Fisk's course had excited; apparently assuming that he had done the community great service by removing the man whom it naturally regarded as a nuisance. Had he claimed that he had suffered great wrongs from Fisk, and, on meeting his antagonist, had been carried away by passion, drawn his revolver and fired, he would have approached truth, and adopted the wisest course. Instead of that, however, he has pretended all along that Fisk tried to shoot him, and that, in returning the shot, he acted merely in self-defence.

Stokes has varied and improved upon this story from time to time, until, in the evidence in his own behalf, he went so far as to state, under oath, that Fisk fired at him, and he fired back, but that he had no idea he had hurt his enemy, even when brought afterward into his presence. All that is known of the murder, as well as the circumstances of the situation, plainly refute this, and destroy whatever lingering faith may have been held in the assassin's veracity. It would have been far better for him had he kept silent, and had his counsel not attempted to prove so much more than any sane man could be induced to believe.

ANOTHER MISTAKE

made by the defence is, that they have accused everybody wishing to see justice done, of being in the pay of Jay Gould and the Erie Ring. Stokes has pronounced each witness testifying against him as perjured, and each lawyer on the other side as having been bribed to sacrifice him to a corrupt and revengeful organization. Not satisfied with this, he pretends that he has been made the scapegoat of his fellow-murderers, because he is respectable, and occupies a high social position,—a piece of information entirely novel to this community. It might be interesting to know what his ideas of respectability and high social position are. As far as ascertained, his antecedents and associations have been eminently disreputable. He has been the consort of cortesans and blacklegs, and has never had a position that would not reflect serious discredit upon him. The sole thing distinguishing him from the vilest and vulgarest ruffians is, that he dresses well, and can read and write. He is evidently of the opinion that clothes create the man; that a clean shirt produces a clean character, and physical purity an unstained conscience.

AN EXCELLENT INDICATION

of the regard in which he is held by one who would ordinarily be most lenient, is that his wife, since the tragedy, has never had, and never sought to have, the least communication with him. She was reported at the time to be on her way home from Europe, but she has not appeared here, nor will she. If he were such an injured saint and fashionably-attired cherub as he represents himself, it is not likely that the woman who had been his wife would desert him in his extremity. The simple truth seems to be that he had driven her away by his neglect and his relations with such notorious wantons as Josephine Mansfield.

STOKES' PRETENCE

that Fisk had a pistol, and discharged it just as he went into the hotel, from the foot of the stairs, at his arch-enemy, standing on the landing above, is transparently false to any one at all acquainted with the circumstances of the situation. The private entrance to the Grand Central is quite dark, and, going from the street, Fisk, in all probability, did not see nor have any thought of his assassin standing above, and commanding the position, until he was mortally shot. If the condemned prisoner meet the fate he merits, he will have the bitter satisfaction of knowing that he has literally lied himself to the gallows. He has declared again and again that he will not be hanged, if suicide will prevent it, and I imagine, should he surrender hope, that he will find means to keep his word.

MORTUARY WAGERS.

Among the sporting community, bets are freely made on Stokes' chances. Large odds are offered against his execution, and wagers are laid even that, if he fail to get a new trial, he will perish by his own hand. The murderer, a gambler by instinct as well as association, has the superstitions of his class, and is not a little troubled by the singular coincidence that he was sentenced on the same day of the month that his victim was shot, and at the same hour that his victim died. Numerous blacklegs see something ominous in this, shake their heads solemnly, and declare, with oaths, that "Ed." might as well hand in his checks, for he has lost his last chance.

NEWSPAPER LIBELS.

A good many persons think it rather odd that the *Tribune* should have threatened the *Times* and the Brooklyn *Union* with suits for libel, and fancy that nothing more will be done. This is a mistake. The Association has determined to push the matter vigorously, for the sake of establishing a healthy precedent, and defining the latitude of the press. It seems to me the effect will be good in a city where at least half of the newspapers are in the habit of printing any sort of falsehood touching a contemporary or political or personal enemy, and considering it altogether legitimate. Some men are specially employed on the press here for their talent and versatility as liars. When they are confronted with the facts, they pretend to be sorry that they have committed an error; declare that their informant is usually trustworthy; make a wretched apology for a retraction—worse, usually, than the original offence; and continue the shameless system of lying. Singularly enough, there are those who will write and print false paragraphs, who would not privately make the same statements, apparently unconscious that the former is a hundred-fold more mischievous and malignant than the latter can be.

Our freedom of the press runs to a large extent into gross licentiousness; and, as it has ceased to be the fashion to kill editors, it is high time there should be some wholesome and tangible law for the punishment of deliberate and gratuitous libellers.

A LITERARY EDITORIAL STAFF.

Speaking of the *Tribune*, it is remarkable how many literary men and women there have been, first and last, on its editorial staff. No other daily has had one-sixth the number. On the *Herald, Times, World, Journal of Commerce, Evening Express, Commercial Advertiser*, there is hardly any one who can be justly considered literary. The *Evening Post* has William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, and John K. Thompson, who are book-makers and magazinists. The *Tribune*, among its departed writers, enumerates Horace Greeley, the author of six or eight popular works; Charles H. Dana, the partial compiler of the American Cyclopedia, and joint partner in several literary enterprises; William Henry Fry, the composer of "Leonora" and other operas; Margaret Fuller, author of "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," and some of the most brilliant essays of her time; Henry J. Raymond, known to literature as well as journalism; Albert D. Richardson, author of "Field, Dungeon, and Escape," "Beyond the Mississippi," and other popular books, beside others bearing distinguished names.

George William Curtis, Theodore Tilton, Edmund Clarence Steadman, Richard Henry Stoddard, Bayard Taylor, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and James Parton have had—and some of them still have—connection with the paper. Of its present staff, Whitelaw Reid, George Ripley, John Hay, Noah Brooks, John R. G. Hassard, Charles T. Congdon, William H. Huntington, George W. Smalley, Edward H. House, Rebecca Harding Davis, Lucia Gilbert Runkle, Kate Field, Louise Chandler Moulton, Nelly Hutchinson, and others are prominent as authors, poets, story-writers, and essayists. Indeed, it may be said that hardly any man or women of talent or scholarship in the city but has been, at some time or other, a contributor to that journal.

This week closes the

ADMIRABLE CONCERTS

given by Rubinstein, Wieniawski, and Theodore Thomas' Orchestra. They are the very best we have had here for years, satisfying alike the highly cultivated audiences and the most conscientious critics. The superb accompaniment of Thomas' band to the piano and violin solos has thrown the latter into such delicate relief, and made such a magnificent background of melody, that the entire performance has aroused deserved enthusiasm. The combination is most happy, and I hope, for your sake, you will soon have an opportunity of hearing and judging of it for yourselves.

It is common to say that we have no excellent musicians in this country; and yet the great and richly-deserved success of Theodore Thomas' Orchestra abundantly disproves the assertion.

SALMAGUNDI.

Father Burke is estimated to be a loser of at least $20,000 by the sudden return to England of James Anthony Froude, whose controversy with Burke had rendered the Irish more rampantly patriotic than usual.

Edwin L. Godkin, of the *Nation*, expects to be able to issue his new daily about next May, and is already looking out for members of his staff.

Samuel N. Pike's estate, it is thought, will prove much larger than has been supposed. Some of his friends place it as high as $20,000,000.

An enterprising publisher in town is preparing a volume of anecdotes and reminiscences of Horace Greeley, the greater part of which are said to be entirely new.

Nearly all the clubs here are talking of increasing their annual dues, as they find their expenses require larger regular receipts.

The thirty-odd murderers in the Tombs really begin to believe, since Stokes' sentence, that to take human life without provocation is no longer an innocent recreation, even in New York.

COLSTOUN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Notwithstanding the representations of Phelps, Dodge & Co. of Special Agent Jayne, of the Treasury Department, the difficulty existing between that firm and the Government continues to attract much attention in business circles, and it is evident that the whole truth is not yet told. What the parties allege to be only a trifling difference of opinion as to the construction of the law is by others believed to be an attempt to evade the revenue laws, which has been detected on the part of the Government, and which the parties interested have been willing to hush up by payment of the sum demanded. The specific charge appears to be double and cooked invoices, or invoices which, however well they represent the value of the article imported at the place of manufacture, did not by any means represent the value of that article at the place of shipment, which is what the law plainly requires. Thus, if the shipper from Liverpool, for instance, in his invoice totally omits the cost of transportation from Wales, or from Scotland, with commissions and charges, etc., in some instances amounting to perhaps as much as the original cost of the article imported, Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. say all this trouble arises from the fact that the papers were purloined from their office by a man named Nelson, but they do not say the purloined papers are forged. This firm is reported to have contributed $20,000 to re-elect Grant, and it is positively asserted that their certified check for $260,000, tendered in compromise of this suit, is in the hands of certain United States officials, who hesitate to accept it, now that the alleged frauds have been made public.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The bill of exceptions in favor of Stokes has been completed, and will be soon argued before Judge Boardman. If he does not grant a new trial, the bill will be taken before every one of the 31 Judges of the Supreme Court. Stokes was much dejected yesterday.

The Evangelical Alliance prayer-meeting, yesterday, devoted its time to the praying for the purity of the press.

The injunction as to the right of E. Foley to act as Deputy Chamberlain, was argued to-day in the Superior Court. Decision reserved.

Dr. Louis A. Sayre obtained an attachment for medical services to the amount of $1,000 against Fields, the Ring fugitive.

The City Chamberlain addresses a remonstrating letter to Mayor Havemeyer for his appointment of Foley as Deputy Chamberlain.

The Sheriff denies the report that an attachment has been placed in his hands to seize the effects of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company in this city.

The manufacturers of American cut nails and spikes of the Atlantic States at a special meeting here, yesterday, decided to reduce their wholesale prices 50 cents per keg.

LOUISIANA.

Arrangements for the Inauguration of the Rival Governors on Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The city is quiet, and politicians are active. There was a quorum in both Legislatures. The Fusionists are making preparations on an extensive scale for McEnery's inauguration on Monday, in Lafayette Square if clear, and in Exposition Hall if raining. Ladies are invited to be present. The Pinchbackers will inaugurate Kellogg on Monday in Mechanics' Institute.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Fight With the Apaches in Arizona—Fifty-seven Red-Skins Sent to Their Happy Hunting Grounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Advices from Arizona to Jan. 4, state that General Crook on that morning had received a despatch from Major Brown, stating that his command fought the Apaches, killing fifty-seven and capturing twenty-three. His only loss was one Lima Indian. The battle occurred at the National fortifications, on Salt River, thirty miles above McBuell, and lasted five hours.

The Connolly Trial--Poisoning.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The trial of ex-Comptroller Connolly, of New York, for frauds, takes place this month. To-day an affidavit was filed by his counsel that he has a good and substantial defence.

It is stated there is clear evidence against Houghteling, charged with poisoning the Hazleton family at Coeymans.

A Lawyer Under a Cloud.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Joseph A. Whitman, a lawyer, is under arrest, charged with forging a mortgage note for $10,000, and uttering the same. The accused is alleged to be implicated with Charles Canada on charges of fraudulent transactions.

The Midshipmen's Ball.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 11.—At the Midshipmen's annual ball, last night, at the Naval Academy, there were present President Grant, Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter, Rear Admirals Case and Worden, Commander Scott and other officers, with many ladies from Baltimore, Washington, New York, and Philadelphia.

River News.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11.—The river is receding slowly. The weather continues extremely cold.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 11.—The ice is still heavy in the Ohio. Despatches from Paducah this morning report the heaviest ice of the season passing there. The weather is clear and moderating.

Earthquake in Maine.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Brunswick, Me., at 5 o'clock this morning.

Ocean Marine News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Arrived, the steamship France, from Brest.

MINNESOTA HORRORS.

The Recent Terrible Snow Storms Along the Winona & St. Peter Railroad.

The Snow Drifts Packed to the Tops of the Telegraph Poles.

Men and Teams Found Frozen to Death Five Feet Under the Drifts.

The recent cold spell, that seem to us in Chicago intolerable, was "ethereal mildness" compared with the blasting storm which prevailed in Minnesota. That State—so exuberant and inviting to consumptives in summer, has been visited this winter with repeated storms, each one of which was worse than any that had preceded it. The one, however, which broke over the ill-fated region on Tuesday last, and had not fully subsided yesterday, was utterly unparallelled in violence and disastrous results. The district traversed by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad especially suffered. A complete embargo was placed upon its business. Several trains were snowed in. On Saturday, the forces working at the east and west ends of the road had well nigh got the track clear. Their statements seem incredulous. In several places the snow had drifted so high, and was packed so closely, *that the men stepped over the tops of the telegraph poles.*

A party of men who worked westward from New Ulm, discovered the frozen body of a man, seated in his wagon, five feet deep under the snow. The heads of the horses were just visible through the drifts. The unfortunate man was only twenty rods distant from the station of Nicollet. He left there about 2 o'clock on Tuesday, a couple of hours before the storm broke out. It is supposed he then turned back, and, losing his way, wandered in a circle around the station, finally perishing almost within call of help. Another man was found frozen dead, standing by his barn door. Two other men were also found frozen stiff, near New Ulm, and still another is supposed to have perished, as his team reached home without him.

It is feared that many additional cases of death will be reported, as there were more than a hundred teams at New Ulm on Tuesday. These parties started out in various directions homeward, before the storm commenced. When it did come, it was so suddenly that it is scarcely conceivable how any one exposed to its fury could escape or find refuge. No teams have arrived at New Ulm since Tuesday. The great majority of the settlers were wretchedly prepared for so terrible a seige as they have been compelled to undergo during the last four days. Every possible exertion that could be made to relieve sufferers and afford means of access to, and egress for them, was put forth promptly; but, so unparalleled and unendurable was the violence of the storm, that little more could be done than wait for its subsidence. The force working westward from Winona reached St. Peter on Saturday. Although dread suspicions of the extent of the disaster are all that can be formed, sufficient is known to warrant the belief that the suffering forced upon the luckless settlers of New Ulm, many of whom were almost destitute of protection, must have resulted in absolute starvation in more cases than have yet been reported. This same deathly cold region in summer is balmy and health-inspiring as the most delicate convalescent could desire, and the soil is as fertile and inviting to the agriculturist as any on the continent.

DEFECTIVE FLUES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Although we have some very reliable articles on the cause and prevention of fires, from architects, we have little or nothing from mechanics.

As a carpenter of some years' standing in this city, I wish to say a few words on defective flues. Some years ago, while repairing a frame cottage on the North Side, I found that the whole inside of the loft, between the ceiling joists and rafters, had at one time been on fire, and burnt nearly through the clapboards before it had gone out for want of ventilation. The inmates of the house, who had lived there since it was first built, knew nothing about it, and were astonished when I called their attention to it. An examination quickly disclosed the cause. The bricklayer, in building the base of the chimney outside the roof, had let it lap over on the shingles; so that, when the foundation sank, the chimney had separated close by the rafters at least *two inches*. Now, fancy this flue burning out once or twice a year, and there was little cause for surprise at the result.

Since then, I have come across several other cases,—some nearly as bad, and others merely charred at the rafters close by the opening.

I have a case at home that shows how dangerous this carelessness is. Shortly after "the Fire," I put up a small house for myself; and, not being present when the chimney was being built, the bricklayer, to save himself a little trouble, built it in the manner I have already described. On coming home, I saw the danger, and, putting a trap-door in the ceiling, determined to watch it. After the house was plastered, and before a fire was kindled, I went up and found, just as I expected, that the chimney had opened nearly an inch. Having stopped it up with pieces of brick and mortar, I let it run for about a month, and then went up again and found it opened a quarter of an inch; and, once after that, so that I could put the edge of my rule in.

Now, the remedy for this is very simple. Do not commence your base until you are at least three inches above the roof. Have the hole where the chimney goes through large enough for it to play freely, then place sheet lead or zinc up in under the base all around, putting it between the brick, and nailing it on the shingles.

The same care should be taken with the base, in the rooms beneath, as, if it is nailed on firm enough to support the chimney above, it will separate at the floor, or a few inches below it. It should not be put on until the plastering is done, and no nails should be driven into the brick. Of course, I am speaking of chimneys detached from the walls, and whose foundations are independent of the building.

W. E. HASSELL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1873.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A regular meeting of the Young Men's Friendship Club will be held to-morrow evening.

The next party of the "Blue Danube Club" will occur at Bournique's West Side Hall next Thursday night.

The ladies of the First Unitarian Society have postponed their calico ball until Wednesday evening, Jan. 22.

The next of the regular series of "South Side Sociables" will be a calico party, to be held next Thursday evening, at Avenue Hall.

Washington Lodge, No. 32, Knights of Pythias, will give a grand inauguration concert and ball, at Central Hall, to-morrow evening.

The regular annual meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held, next Thursday evening, in the library of Hon. J. Y. Scammon, near Congress street.

The annual meeting of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum, No. 853 North Halsted street, next Wednesday, at 11 a. m.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Catholic Library Association will be held in the hall on the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, on Tuesday evening next.

The eleventh annual ball of the United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society will be held at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst.

Mr. H. P. Stanwood, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has advices that the West Wisconsin Railroad has been cleared of snow, and a through train will leave Chicago at 9 o'clock this evening.

The sale of season tickets for the Second Star Course is announced for a week from to-morrow morning, and the list of names given indicates that the demand will more than equal the limited supply.

The Board of Police yesterday awarded the contract for moving an engine house on Michigan street to Chicago avenue, between Larrabee and Wesson streets, to Jacob Becker for $250.

The annual meeting of the members of the incorporation of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the annual reports will be presented, and the election of officers will take place.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed its office to No. 81 Clark street, opposite the Court House. The band is now organized as follows: Conductor, F. Hoffmann; Leader and Prompter, John Hand; Prompters, George Chaffey, A. Lehder, A. Vaas, and E. Quinn.

The annual reunion of the Yale Association of Chicago and vicinity will be held on Friday evening next, Jan. 17, at the Gardner House. All Yale men are earnestly invited to be present. Those expecting to attend are requested to notify, with their addresses, A. Barton, Treasurer, Room 57 Bryan Block, Chicago.

The question before the Literary Club of the Chicago Christian Union, to-morrow night, is, "Resolved, that Independent Journalism Should be Encouraged." This Club has pleasant and comfortable rooms at No. 758 Michigan avenue, and its discussions are said to be a little above the ordinary in thought and gravity. Its sessions are open to all.

The alarm from Box 345, at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by a fire in the frame store and dwelling No. 66 Smiley street, owned by James O'Neill, and occupied by Maurice Buckley. The damage to the building amounted to about $300; fully insured. Mr. Buckley's loss on stock was $500; insured for $1,000 in a California company. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

A peculiar and distinctive feature of the immense new billiard hall, the largest in the world, soon to be opened in Chicago by Mr. Tom Foley, is the fact that no liquors whatever will be sold in the hall, which is to be entirely separated from the sample bar. This is a neat compliment to the temperance element of the city, and it is especially praiseworthy that so excellent an example is to be set in the largest billiard hall in the world. It is Mr. Foley's aim to make billiards in his beautiful establishment as attractive and unobjectionable a pastime as it is at home. A large force of fresco artists are now at work upon the interior, and the grand opening will occur on or about the 20th inst.

Two colored men, named Ralph and Jesse Huston, were arrested yesterday forenoon by Detectives Simonds and Elliott, on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of clothing which was found in their possession, and which the officers had observed them in the act of pawning at several places. The articles consisted of male apparel valued at $300. From a paper found among the clothing, it is supposed that the property was stolen from James Mills, a clothier at Greenville, Mich. The authorities of the latter place have been notified of the arrest, and the colored men will be kept in custody at the Central Station until they are heard from.

Pursuant to the call issued in the morning papers of last Sunday, a mass meeting of Irish citizens will be held at the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A very large attendance is expected. The meeting will be addressed by Thomas P. O'Connor, from Tipperary, Ireland, and others. Mr. O'Connor has come to this country on a mission which cannot fail to enlist the warm sympathies of his fellow-countrymen.

The young woman who ventured to Chicago in male attire was at Police Headquarters yesterday, still arrayed in her assumed garments. Mr. Washburn compassionately entertained her at his own house on Friday night. The gentleman who was robbed on the train paid a visit to Mr. Washburn yesterday, the girl being present. The interview gave the young heroine an opportunity to display her rhetorical powers, which she did with more animation than syntax. The dispossessed party retired in a gloomy state of mind, reflecting on the deceptiveness of appearances. The young lady will be taken back to her relatives in charge of Detective Simonds, who is going to Boston to visit his relatives, and will go out of his way to see her home. Her numerous editorial acquaintances of Springfield will, without doubt, be much gratified at this pleasant termination of this very romantic affair.

PERSONAL.

General T. A. Harris, New Orleans, is at the Tremont.

Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Indianapolis, is at the Tremont.

Twenty-one marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk yesterday.

Hon. George C. Hixson, LaCrosse, Wis., was at the Briggs yesterday.

General A. B. Switzer, United States Army, and wife, are at the Gardner.

A. E. Faxon, Esq., formerly of this city, now of New York, is here, the guest of Osborn R. Keith, Esq.

Major W. M. Taylor, of Ottawa, Clerk of the Supreme Court, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Hon. R. P. Morgan, of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, is at the Tremont.

R. W. Chase, Esq., General Freight Agent, and Captain H. Eames, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, are at the Sherman.

R. T. Crain, day before yesterday, resigned his position as Superintendent of the South Side Railroad Company.

James Paiton, the biographer, will arrive at the Gardner House this morning. He is filling lecture engagements in Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa.

The Rev. J. R. Kerr, of Philadelphia, opens the lecture course at the Memorial Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, Thursday evening. His subject is "Fiction."

Mr. Spruance, associated in business with Mr. J. W. Preston, informs us that the latter gentleman, who was reported in last evening's papers as in a dying condition at his residence, Highland Park, had passed the crisis, yesterday at 4 p. m., and was in a fair way toward recovery.

George Macdonald is at Orange Valley, N. J. He had a severe attack of congestion of the lungs, which confined him to his room for some time; but is now rapidly recovering, and will come West to fill his lecture engagements as soon as the weather will permit him to do so with safety.

Washington Bullard, Esq., agent of the Union Steamboat Company at this point, has been appointed General Manager of the same Company, with headquarters at Buffalo.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett has very kindly consented to repeat her third lecture on "Art," for the benefit of those who were unable to attend last Thursday, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday next, at the Christian Union rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue.

A telegram was yesterday received by the managers of the Star Course from E. H. Chapin, announcing his acceptance of an engagement to close the second Star Course, thus enabling them to present during the coming season every one of the veterans of the Lyceum Platform,—including Curtis, Phillips, and Beecher.

The following are the officers-elect of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.: D. J. Avery, W. M.; Warren M. Brown, S. D.; A. H. Vanzwolt, S. W.; C. F. Foerster, J. D.; William A. Reed, J. W.; C. F. Dibble, S. S.; William E. Lewis, J. S.; Charles H. Brennan, Secretary; M. D. Rapp, Treasurer.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: W. Booth, New York; D. V. Bell, Detroit; J. F. Sullivan, Hamilton, R. I.; J. I. Mills, New York; D. W. Moore, Pittsburgh; W. B. Elliott, Quebec; L. W. Dennis, Des Moines; E. B. Stanton, Michigan.

Mr. Elias Colbert will meet the ladies and gentlemen of the Chicago Christian Union on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the West Side Rooms, No. 205 West Madison street, for the purpose of organizing a free class in astronomy. Mr. Colbert will open the study with a popular lecture preliminary to the regular class instruction. All interested are requested to be present.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: Charles Knapp, New York; O. Metcalf, Philadelphia; E. T. Mix and wife, G. W. Barnes and wife, Milwaukee; Henry A. Warner, New Haven; G. H. Gorely, Boston; D. E. Newcomb, Colorado; R. H. Plum, W. Dodman, Buffalo; A. Swauzy, New York; George H. Deane, Springfield.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday: George Green, Cedar Rapids; B. F. Creswell, H. Stetson, Philadelphia; P. Folsom, Bloomington; G. C. Hixon, LaCrosse; George Badger, Oshkosh; G. W. Henry, South Bend; G. B. Howard, Dubuque; A. N. Johnson, Leavenworth; J. H. Wilson, Rock Island; T. D. Sanford, Dubuque.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman, yesterday: J. W. Adams, Boston; E. M. Hains, Waukegan; C. F. Ladd, San Francisco; J. W. Edmunds, Boston; F. W. Stone, New York; E. Rice, Syracuse; R. H. Anderson, Denver; Walter Finney, Marquette, Mich.; L. A. Arthur, New York. J. H. Sharp, Red River; H. Eams, St. Paul; James H. Harris, Galena.

The following officers elect of Tancred Lodge No. 12, K. P., were duly installed, on last evening, at their Castle Hall, by the Grand Lodge officers, viz.: John Summerfield, Chancellor Commander; Joseph H. Dixon, Vice Chancellor; James H. Haynie, Prelate; T. J. Letourneaux, Master of Exchequer; Louis Jacobs, Master of Finance; E. B. Wetherell, Keeper of Records and Seal; E. B. Langley, Master at Arms; Wm. H. Gough, Worthy Inner Guard; Edward Grey, Worthy Outer Guard.

Charlotte Cushman received $12,000 in cash for her three weeks' work at McVicker's Theatre. She came on a "certainty" of $500 for each performance, and for that sum Mr. McVicker was responsible to her, no matter whether he took it in at the box office or not. He did take it in, however, and something to spare for himself, of which everybody will be glad. Without mentioning precise figures, we are at liberty to state that Miss Cushman's was, financially, the most successful dramatic engagement ever played in Chicago. But it must not be supposed that, apart from the $500 per performance mentioned, the receipts were all profits, as, aside from the regular expenses of the establishment, it is costly to produce plays in the McVicker style. It took $2,000 to put "Henry VIII." on the stage, and Miss Cushman says she never saw it more finely done.

RAILROADS.

Rapid Progress Being Made on the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Line.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Baltimore *Sun* of this morning has the following in regard to the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad: This new road, projected under the auspices of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, with the view of securing short, direct, and independent connection for our seaboard city with the great lake city of Chicago, is evidently being pushed earnestly and rapidly. Only two months ago we announced the contracts for eighty-seven miles, commencing at a point on the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, ninety miles from Newark, and running thence west to Defiance, and now another 120 miles are offered for contract from Defiance to Walker Station, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway. Proposals are to be received for this work at Camden Station, Baltimore, until the 1st day of May. This leaves only 62 miles more to carry the road into Chicago, the whole length of the new road, as surveyed, being 269 miles, of which the Chief Engineer, Mr. Jas. L. Randolph, says the aggregate of the curved portions will not exceed 15 miles. He also states that in the 255 miles from the Lake Erie Division to the point where the line turns up north around the end of Lake Michigan, the located lines are but 2¼ miles longer than an air line, while 80 miles of the line is level, 30 miles twenty-six feet grade per mile, and the remainder less than twenty feet grade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A meeting of the Directors of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, was held here to-day, at which, it is understood, action was taken concerning the mortgage on the road for forty million dollars. The bonds to be raised under the mortgage will be in the form of security, which the Company will sell to obtain the money to lay the additional tracks.

HIGHLAND PARK.

The first meeting of the Highland Park Literary Society for the year 1873 was held last Friday night at the residence of Mr. E. H. Plummer, and the officers for the ensuing year were installed. They are as follows:

President—Miss Clara Willard.
Vice President—Mr. E. H. Beebe.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. S. M. Coe.
Editor—Miss Belle Leslie.

The noticeable features of the programme was the opening address by the President, the singing of Miss Grant, the reading of Miss Belle Leslie, and the finely-rendered piano solo of Miss Kittie Smith. The Society is two years old, and has about fifty members, and is one of the most flourishing societies in the suburbs.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The range of temperature during the week ending last evening, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, under the Sherman House, was as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

	8 a.m.	12 m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.
Monday, 6th	4 A.	22 A.	18 A.	22 A.
Tuesday, 7th	24 A.	32 A.	24 A.	34 A.
Wednesday, 8th	2 A.	8 A.	6 A.	6 A.
Thursday, 9th	2 B.	2 A.	3 A.	1 B.
Friday, 10th	3 B.	8 A.	13 A.	7 A.
Saturday, 11th	10 A.	19 A.	26 A.	24 A.

The barometer indicates change of weather within the next twenty-four hours.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Gold dull at 112⅜@112¼, closing at 112¼@112⅜. Loans 4 to 7 for carrying. Clearings $41,000,000. Weekly specie shipments $2,695,233.

Governments unchanged. State bonds dull and steady.

The bank statement is favorable and shows a net gain of $2,788,025 in the legal reserve. The banks now hold $4,090,023 above the 25 per cent required.

Money was active early in the day at 7 per cent gold to 6¼, but finally closed at 7 per cent.

The stock market opened firm, but remained in this condition only a short time. Prices declined before the first board from ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent, and after the board there was a further decline of ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. New York Central was very active at one time, advancing to 103⅛. Western Union was exceptionally strong, selling at 82⅛@84⅛. The general market was irregular and, at the final close, weak in tone.

Sterling, 109⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115⅜	Coupons, '67	114⅜
5-20s of '62	113⅜	Coupons, '68	114⅜
Coupons, '64	113⅜	New 5s	111⅜
Coupons, '65	114⅜	10-40s	110⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅜	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92⅜	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	80⅜	North Carolina, old	33⅜
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	18⅜
Virginias, new	55		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	76⅜
W. U. Tel	83⅜	Wabash	73⅜
Quicksilver	44	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo	84	Terre Haute	10
American Express	69⅜	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	80	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	71⅜	C. & A. pfd	115
New York Central	103⅜	O. & M	46
Erie	50⅜	C., C. & C	93
Erie pfd	75	C., B. & Q	136⅜
Harlem	114	Lake Shore, ex. div	92⅜
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	38⅜
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	121
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	36⅜
Northwestern	80⅜	Union Pacific bonds	84⅜
Northwestern pfd	87⅜	Central Pacific bonds	99⅜
Rock Island	109⅜	Del., Lack. & W	94⅜
N. J. Central	100	B. H. & Erie	8⅜
St. Paul	52		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—11 a. m.—Flour 29s 5d@30s. Wheat, winter, 12s @12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white, 12s 6d@12s 7d; club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d @28s 6d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 11—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¼ @92⅜; account, 92¼@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 93⅜; do of '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89⅜; new 5s, 90⅜; Erie, 49⅜.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1 per cent lower than the bank rate.

Tallow, 44s 3d.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Rentes, 53f 77 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Cotton, flat and prices irregular; middling upland, 10⅜; Orleans, 10⅜. Sales, 8,000 bales; for speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Wheat—Red winter, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Lard, 38s. Cheese, 66s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d; short ribs, 35s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, JAN. 11.—The week closes with a quiet but steady market for all descriptions of goods. Bleached, brown, and colored cottons remain very strong, and stocks in first hands are exceptionally light. Rolled jaconets are scarce and firm. Light weight of cassimeres, Meltons, and suitings are in increased request at about last year's prices. Foreign goods were dull. The imports of dry goods for the week were slightly over $1,500,000.

The New York Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 20⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.95@6.50; common to good extra, $7.10@7.65; good to choice, $7.65@8.00; white wheat extra, $7.75@9.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@9.50; St. Louis, $7.65@13.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat steady; receipts, 21,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.64@1.65; mixed spring, $1.62; No. 1 and No. 2 spring, mixed, $1.65; red winter, $1.70@1.85; white Western, $1.90@1.95. Rye scarce and firm. Barley quiet. Malt firm; Western, $1.27. Corn heavy; receipts, 20,000 bu; old and new Western mixed, 66@66⅜c; yellow, 67@67⅜c. Oats firmer; receipts, 29,000 bu; new mixed Western, 48⅜@50⅜c; black, 47@49c; white, 52@53c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 37@37⅜.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

LEATHER—In good demand at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27 @28⅜c.

WOOL—Held firmly; tubbed, 65@80c; Ohio, 68c.

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm at 16@19c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses quiet and firm; New Orleans, 66@70c. Rice steady, 7⅜@8⅜c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9⅜@10⅜c; refined, 27⅜@27⅜c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 61⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.75@14.00; prime mess, $14.00@14.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; shoulders, for January 5 1-16c; spot, 5⅜c. Middles firm; long clear, 7c; for February and March, 7c; long and short clear, for next week, 7⅜c. Lard firmer; steam, 8⅜@8⅜c; kettle, 8⅜@8⅜c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower at 94⅜@95c.

MARRIED.

SCHARF—MINTY—In St. James Church, in this city, by the Rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks, Dec. 24, 1872, Albert F. Scharf and Barbara M. Minty, both of this city. No cards.

☞ Aberdeen and Forres, Scotland; and Colleda, Province of Saxony, Prussia, papers please copy.

DIED.

HAMILTON—At 80 Seeley-av., on the 10th inst., of pulmonary consumption, Mary S., the beloved wife of George A. Hamilton, aged 28 years.

ELLIOT—At Fayal, Azores, on Thursday, Nov. 21, 1872, Florence, second daughter of James B. and the late Harriet R. Elliot, of Keene, N. H.

Her remains are buried at Fayal.

PERRY—At Park Ridge, on the 10th inst., Willie, infant son of William A. and Ruth S. Perry.

☞ Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

PELTZER—Jan. 11, Gustavus A. Peltzer, aged 36 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Otto Peltzer, No. 412 Belden-av., at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LOWE—At 1496 Indiana-av., on the 11th inst., Henry Alexander Lowe, infant son of Henry C. Lowe.

SMITH—W. W. Smith, youngest son of Amos and Elizabeth Smith, 1516 South State-st., on Jan. 11, at 8 a. m.

☞ Aurora papers please copy.

KELLEY—On Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, Patrick Kelley. The funeral takes place at 372 West Polk-st., Monday at 10 o'clock a. m., to the Jesuit Church, and thence to the cars for Calvary Cemetery.

REYNOLDS—On Dec. 18, at Narberth, South Wales, Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, mother of Dr. B. P. Reynolds, of this city, aged 62 years.

TUTTLE—In Dresden, Germany, Jan. 11, Mrs. H. M. Tuttle, wife of Rev. J. H. Tuttle, of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly of this city.

HICK—In this city, Jan. 8, George Brown Hick, twin son of George Charles Hick, recently from England, aged 3 years and 3 months.

FREDRICKSON—In this city, Jan. 11, of rheumatism, Christian Fredrickson, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 232 North Halsted-st., on Monday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock.

AVERY—On Jan. 11, 1873, Mary Comstock Avery, wife of David J. Avery, aged 32 years, 7 months, and 20 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 14, at the residence, No. 351 West Jackson-st. Friends of the family are invited.

PROFESSIONAL.

A COMPLETE, RADICAL, AND PERMANENT CURE OF

CATARRH.

"I would not be placed back where I was as a sufferer with catarrh and throat disease, when I first made the acquaintance of Dr. Pratt, of 265 West Madison-st., this city, and not know of his mode of treatment or be permitted to avail myself of his professional ability, not for five thousand dollars." GEO. R. STANTON, 146 Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MONZEL,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FINE FURNITURE
Can now be found at his new and elegant store,
266 STATE STREET,
Between Jackson and VanBuren-sts.
Prices guaranteed as low as the lowest.

DOLLAR STORE.

PRESENTS!

AT
HENDRICKSON'S DOLLAR STORE
141 West Madison-st.

Given to every customer, a package of goods worth from 25 cents to $10. Every buyer come and receive a great surprise.

K. OF P.

Knights of Pythias.

At the last regular meeting of Washington Lodge No. 32, Knights of Pythias, the officers elect were duly installed by D. G. C. C. Gustav A. Korn: Past Chancellor, I. R. Gardner; Chancellor Commander, Ernst von Dauden; Vice Chancellor, John Sich; Prelate, L. Gollhard; Master of Exchequer, M. Mayer; Master of Finance, Carl Housman; Keeper of Record and Seal, A. F. Shafer; Master-at-Arms, W. Vogler; Inner Guard, F. Rau; Outer Guard, Fred. Argile.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY PARTIES HAVING SEEN A boy of 10 years, named Albert Mayo, with light hair, blue eyes, full round face, dressed in gray coat and vest, dark pants, leather boots, dark brown plush cap, blue scarf, blue and white mittens, will be paid for their trouble by leaving word at his late home, 473 West Madison-st., from whence he disappeared on Saturday, the 4th inst.

PERSONAL—IF WILLIAM H. LODGE WILL CALL upon or send his address to M. L. LUDINGTON, 114 West Randolph-st., he will hear of something to his interest.

PERSONAL—PARTY AT CORNER WOOD AND Twelfth-sts. advertising in last Sunday's Tribune for L. P. G., salesman for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., will please take notice that he does not make business calls on the Sabbath day. Try again. Address 25 South Desplaines-st.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO CALLED IN telegraph office, on Friday evening about 6 o'clock, to send message, but destroyed it, please send address to A. W. S., Tribune office.

PERSONAL—$10 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RE-turn of the overcoat taken from 347 West Jackson-st., on Thursday evening, and no questions asked.

PERSONAL—ODD GLOVE: DID YOU GET MY letter, and was it agreeable, or presuming? S.

PERSONAL—I REGRET I WAS OUT WHEN YOU called Saturday. Call on Monday, and I will be in the store. HARRY.

PERSONAL—THE PARTIES WHO CALLED AT 45 and 47 Jackson-st., New Year's Day, will receive $500 upon returning the entire lot of silks taken. Address K 76, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. CHATTERTON, LATE OF Newark, New Jersey, send his address to H. M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—IF OUR FRIEND MR. BROOKS WILL call on us he will hear of something to his advantage. LYNCH BROS., 87 West Lake-st.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. LOTTA SMITH IS IN THE city, please write to J. A. J., Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF THE PARTY THAT WENT through Room 50, [illegible] Block, will return keys and papers to Ferhune, T., Richards Iron Works, they will be rewarded and no questions asked.

PERSONAL—MR. THOMAS HADDOW WILL HEAR of something to his advantage by calling on MR. H. ACKHOFF, No. 91 Milwaukee-av.

PERSONAL—COUSIN P.: COULD NOT MEET YOU last evening; business prevented me. Meet you same time and place Monday. L.

PERSONAL—DEAR MAUD: YOU ARE SO KIND. Write me when we can meet. C.

PERSONAL — MINNIE: YOURS RECEIVED. Leave Chicago this night for one month. Send photograph to MARK T. HOPE, Springfield, Ill.

PERSONAL—NELL: NO LETTER FROM YOU this month; why don't you write? When am I to see you again? OLE.

PERSONAL—WILL THE TWO GENTLEMEN who called at Room 9, 191 West Madison-st., and one that called at 13 South Clinton-st., please call at 44 West Randolph-st., where they will find both JENNIE and ALICE.

PERSONAL—WILL THE TWO YOUNG LADIES who noticed the young gentlemen on their right, at Aiken's, last evening, please address Q 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—24 TEA CADDIES, AND 7 LARGE floor coffee cans, cheap. D. COLE & SON, 169 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES FROM 200 to 1,000 diameters, at DR. JOHN PHILLIPS', Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS RUBBER hose at half its value. Apply at 119 South Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A SAFE, S. H. HARRIS PATENT, IN good order, for $65 cash. Apply at 74 North LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH SETTER HUNTING dog, of perfect health and condition. He is well trained, of good proportions, and can be had at a bargain. Address G 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WALNUT AND MAR-ble bar counter and back, 20 feet long, at 20 North Canal-st. A. BYRNES.

FOR SALE—A SALOON LICENSE. INQUIRE AT No. 188 East Madison-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANdise, 12 well-furnished rooms, paying well. M 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO-THIRDS OF SCHOONER PIL-grim. JAS. T. YOUNG, 236 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—ONE CIGAR FIGURE, ONE SHOW case and counter, cheap, at 101 Twenty-second-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN JUST LOCATED IN BUSINESS in Chicago, desires to correspond with a lady with a view to matrimony. No interview, if correspondence is not satisfactory. Address G 34, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN with means, desires correspondence with a widow or young lady of refinement and industrious habits; object matrimony. Address JAMES M. FLOYD, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF WAGONS AND SLEIGHS at HATHAWAY'S, 249 and 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD ONLY, GOOD express wagon and harness. Only $100. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness, cheap, for cash; or will trade the same for liquors. Inquire at ASHBY'S PLACE, 90 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED SLEIGH, IN GOOD order, with pole and shafts. Can be seen in barn in rear of 94 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS AT a bargain, mare 5 years old, good driver. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TRUCKS, HARNESS, WAGONS. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, HARNESS, AND covered wagon, little used; good as new. Apply at 240 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SLEIGHS, which we are offering cheap. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105, 107, 109 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A MARE, BUSINESS BUGGY AND harness, square box, or will exchange for an outside lot and pay difference. Apply at 138 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FRAME BUILDING 20x100 feet, on leased ground, suitable for sales or livery stable, adjoining Omaha stables. Inquire on premises. M. W. & T. LESTER, 1068 State-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BRED BAY HORSE; ONE business horse; a pair of ponies; double and single harness. ANTHONY'S, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BAY MARE 4 YEARS OLD, buggy, harness and blankets; will sell cheap for cash. Call at 613 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—PATENT WHEEL EXPRESS WAGON; also express harness nearly new, 151 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HORSE; NOW IS YOUR chance; a fine horse that cost $1,300 can be had at the low price of $800. Address P 82, Tribune office, or horse can be seen at Howland's on Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A PROMISING TROTTER, 5 YEARS old, with top buggy, robe blankets &c. Cash or a good trade. Address T 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE SET OF BUGGY HARNESS, all complete; will sell cheap. Call at 388 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons, open square box business buggies; also one open second-hand yacht box buggy, at 289 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $150—A BLACK MARE, YOUNG and perfectly sound, weight 1,100, about 16 hands high; good family horse; not afraid of engines, having been raised near railroad. Apply at 968 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st., in the barn. Inquire for G. GRIFFITHS.

HORSE FOR SALE, 6 YEARS OLD, BAY COLOR, large size; will sell cheap. BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 West Madison-st.

I HAVE A FINE RUBY-JEWELLED, STEM-WINDing watch and cash, will exchange for a good horse, buggy, and harness; California style preferred. H. A. McKISSICK, 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WHO KEEP HORSES would do well to call at the Northwestern Stables, 260 and 262 Michigan-st., for first-class accommodations. Everything new and complete. Prices reasonable.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXCHANGE for valuable mining stock. Address A G, care of Carrier No. 55.

WANTED—COUPE ROCKAWAY OR COUPE SECond-hand, in good repair, for cash. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—THIRTY BOARDERS AT THE NEW brick boarding and sale stables, 260 and 262 Michigan-st., North Side, near Rush-st. Everything new and complete; extra attention given. Prices 10 to 25 per cent lower than any other stable in the city. Give us a call.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS HORSE AND top buggy; horse must be young, sound, and good traveller, 16 hands high, and good style, well broken, and not afraid of cars. GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., Room 8, Tribune Building.

WANTED—HORSE FOR HIS KEEPING THIS WINter. Call near 279 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE DRAUGHT HORSES. Apply to J. F. RAWLEIGH & CO., corner Green and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND 1-HORSE TRUCK, without springs, in good condition. Cheap for cash. Address F 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 PAIRS OF GOOD WORK HORSES, a pair of carriage horses, and a first-class Clarence carriage, in exchange for real estate. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 153 LaSalle-st.

WE HAVE ON HAND 10 SQUARE BOX PLEASure or business carriers, which we will sell at cost or trade for horses, buggies, harness, or any kind of material used in manufacturing carriages. We also have on hand a large assortment of top and open buggies, business wagons, one and two seated, which we will sell at great reduced prices. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 333 State-st.

WANTED—BOARDING-HORSES—SALE-HORSES. Horses for sale on commission in one of the finest stables in this city. This stable contains 10,000 square feet, with horses and carriages all upon the same floor. The best of care guaranteed. 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON PARK-AV., JANUARY 3, SATCHEL containing dress, hose, and leather strap marked O. D. JUDD, Detroit, Mich. A liberal reward will be given, if returned to 129 Park-av.

LOST—ON EVENING OF JAN. 6, BETWEEN McVicker's and the east terminus of Randolph-st. cars, a long heavy brown curl. A libral reward for it. Mrs. BARRETT, 288 West Lake-st., corner Sangamon.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH INST., ON THE North Side, a black and white spotted pointer dog, called "Sport." Any one returning him to 283 Ontario-st., will be rewarded.

LOST—CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RECEIPT book, belonging to the National School Furniture Company. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 113 and 115 State-st., up stairs.

LOST—AT McVICKER'S MATINEE, JAN. 4, A mink collar. A suitable reward will be given for its return to 24 Oak-av.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A GREEN cloth overskirt, trimmed with satin and fringe. The finder will be rewarded by leaving with R. P. GOODELL, 77 Clark-st.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR $70, DRAWN by L. Mohn in favor of Camille Pittras. If said note be found, it will be null and void as payment of the same has been stopped.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, BETWEEN JACKson and Twenty-ninth-sts., light single harness. Liberal reward by handing to MR. WRENNS, Grand Central Stable, Fourteenth-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING, A YOUNG liver-color Spaniel dog. Any person returning him to 582 State-st., will be $5 rewarded.

LOST—ON LAST SATURDAY A WEEK, A SINGLE slipper worked on canvass; the finder will be rewarded by returning it to 99½ West Madison-st.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM BOOK AND PAPERS, left in about 8 o'clock. A suitable reward will be given for its return to the Sherman House bar, as they are of no value except to the owner.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A WOOLLEN LAP-ROBE, red and purple, on LaSalle-st., between Washington and entrance to tunnel. Return to office of Planing Mill, corner Indiana and Kingsbury-sts.

LOST—$5 REWARD—BETWEEN ACADEMY OF Music on Madison or Ada-sts., a package of corals. The finder will please return to [illegible].

LOST—CHRISTMAS EVE, BETWEEN TWENTY-second and Fourteenth-sts., on Wabash-av., an amythist ring; initial set in diamonds; $30 reward by returning to S. SIBLEY, 48 and 50 South Water-st.

FOUND—A RED MARE BY MR. FRIEND, AND left at J. R. MOSART'S, 100 West Water-st. Owner can have the same by paying costs.

STRAYED—FROM CORNER NORTH-AV. AND Paulina-st., New Years' night, a white pony, butchers' box wagon, light red old bottom. Reward paid on returning same to 32 Barber-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A HEIFER, RED SIDE, white back, with speckles, short horns, 2 years old. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded. Apply 323 West Sampson-st.

STRAYED—FROM 48 NORTH HALSTED-ST., A black horse; had on halter and two blankets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to FORSYTH & WATSON, above address.

TAKEN UP—A RED AND WHITE COW (HEIFER). Owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. SAM QUAILL, corner Lincoln and West Twenty-second-sts.

TAKEN UP—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 3 DRY COWS; color, 2 of them red, and the other white and black; also, 2 two-year steers, all of which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. JOHN McCOFFERY. Brighton, Jan. 11, 1873.

$5 REWARD—LOST—A PACKAGE CONTAINING a hair switch, on yesterday, on State-st., between Twelfth-st. and Peck-court. The finder will receive above reward in returning it to 121 South Clark-st.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of the papers that were taken from store No. 332 West Randolph-st., on the night of Jan. 8, and no questions will be asked. Papers of no value to anyone but the owner. Send them to H. STIER, 332 West Randolph-st.

$10 REWARD FOR THE CURLS TAKEN FROM 88 North Leavitt-st. on Dec. 2 or 3. Leave at 802 Washington-av., up stairs; no questions asked.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium, 21 South Desplaines-st., up stairs. Price $1. Mrs. BUTT'S inflammatory rheumatic remedy, will be sent to any address, on the receipt of $5, and a cure guaranteed.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYant, business and medical mediums. No failure. No. 290 West Madison-st.

MRS. A. CROOKER, 226 WEST LAKE-ST., CORner Sangamon. Business and medical clairvoyant. Satisfaction given, or no fee required.

MISS MINNIE MYERS WILL HOLD A SEANCE this evening at No. 169 Fourth-av., corner of Polk, up stairs.

MADAME MILSON, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT—Parlors 929 State-st. Consultation to ladies only.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—ONE STEINWAY PIANO, IN FINE condition, at half-price; one Gilbert piano for $175, or will rent for $7; new pianos at two-thirds the usual price. No. 251 Park-av., West Side.

FOR SALE—AN ESTEY ORGAN, CHEAP, FOR cash or on time; or to rent. Address 170 Third-av., up stairs, in front.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A PIPE-ORGAN with pedals, suitable for parlor, lodge, school-room, or church. LIGHTE & CO., Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth.

PIANOS TO RENT; $5 PER MONTH UPWARDS; also, for sale on instalments. Tuning and repairing promptly attended to. R. GOOLD & SON, 18 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELOdeons; renting specialty. Established 1856. WM. A. PROSSER, 618 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—GOOD PIANO—FOR PART CASH and exchange, or wholly in exchange, for real estate. ALPHA, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY PERSON KNOWing the whereabouts of James Herbert will please address GEORGE HERBERT, 121 [illegible], Louisville; [illegible] papers please copy.

A VILLAGE ENJOINED.

The Fertilizing Company a Successful Suppliant in Court.

What Horrors Might Befall Chicago if the Company Stops Using the Refuse.

Hyde Park Gives Timely Warning of Its Intentions Towards Railroads and Others.

The Northwestern Fertilizing Company, yesterday, petitioned the Circuit Court to restrain the village of Hyde Park interfering in its business, and yesterday evening the prayer of the bill was complied with and temporary injunction granted.

The bill affirms that the Company was incorporated by act of the Legislature on the 8th of March, 1867, for a term of fifty years, with power to hold real estate sufficient for the purposes of its existence, and to make all proper by-laws for its governance; its capital being $50,000, with power to increase it to $250,000, and its business to establish and maintain chemical works, and to manufacture and convert dead animal matter into an agricultural fertilizer and other chemical products by means of chemical, mechanical, and other processes. The act provided, as to the situation of the works, that they should be in Cook County, at any point south of the dividing line between Townships 37 and 38. It was further provided by the act, that the Company might establish and maintain depots in Chicago to receive and carry off offal, dead animals, and other animal matter which they might own, or which they might buy of the city authorities and others. The bill then relates that the $50,000 stock was fully subscribed, and the act went into operation immediately after its passage, the capital being subsequently increased to the full extent allowed, namely $250,000. The Company bought a tract of land at Ainsworth, a station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, a point within the meaning of the act, distant fourteen miles from the central part of Chicago, and from the populous part of the Village of Hyde Park six miles, said land being at the time of its purchase included in the Town of Calumet, and the limits of Hyde Park being afterwards extended so as to include it. On this land the Company at once proceeded to put up the necessary buildings fitted with expensive machinery suitable for the object for which the works were established, and thereafter commenced doing business, the total preparatory expenditure being in the neighborhood of $200,000, in addition to money laid out for the construction of a side track leading from the main track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to the works, so as to enable the Company to bring its material direct from the city to the place of manufacture; for the purchase of box-cars and other means of transportation; for establishing and maintaining depots in the city; besides the sum of about $15,000, for the purchase of land in the Town of Lake, and the construction of a depot thereon. For the purpose of procuring sufficient supplies of animal and other matter for their purposes, the Company made contracts with various packers for delivering to the depots the whole of the refuse of their slaughtering or packing establishments, amounting in the aggregate to at least 100 tons per diem, all of which are privileges expressly conceded by the Company's act of incorporation; and the Town of Lake conferred on the Company permission to deposit offal, &c., in their depot there, on the condition of its prompt removal soon after received, which condition the Company has until recently been able to comply with, but which permission may at any time be revoked should the Company be interfered with or hindered as to the means of carrying on its business. It is pointed out that the city of Chicago passed an ordinance requiring the packers to remove the refuse of the establishments daily to some point outside the city limits, such establishments to be closed in default thereof; and that the depot in the Town of Lake is the only place now provided by which said refuse can be removed by such packers; and received by the Company, and then only subject to the aforesaid conditions. The bill next represents that the accumulation of dead animals in Chicago "is immense," that the health of the city requires that such animals and matter should be removed beyond the city as rapidly and thoroughly as possible, that the mode adopted by the Company of taking its tank stuff out of the city is the only one hitherto provided and in operation, that in the business the Company has earned the approbation and co-operation of the Health Officers of the city, that such removal has been effected daily by a sufficient number of box-cars, that the stuff so removed has been immediately rendered into manufactured matters referred to, and shipped to all parts of the United States,—having earned, as the petitioners say with pardonable pride, "a national reputation and come into general use,"—from which business the Company has derived large profits. The bill next affirms that the Company has received and transported all their material so as to give as little offence as possible to the people near the works and depots, and along the line of transportation, and to avoid deleterious influences; manufactured it in such a manner as to give as slight annoyance as possible, employing gentlemen distinguished as chemists, and for their varied scientific attainments, to investigate the processes of manufacture, and suggest and apply every practicable expedient for conducting the works as inoffensively as possible, and brought the manufacture to a high degree of perfection. In the pursuance of their business, they have made contracts to deliver their products, of which they have at the present time outstanding engagements to the extent of about 2,000 tons, which they are under obligation to manufacture and deliver within the next few months, and which the Company fully expected and would have been able to have done, were it not for the grievances of which the petitioners now complain, and respecting which they next proceed to affirm as follows:

The expenditures and contracts referred to were entered into solely by virtue of and under the power of the act of incorporation set forth, and with full faith and confidence that the Company could not be dispossessed of its rights and privileges without the express consent of the petitioner, or without compensation being made after legal process of some kind or other. But now the said Village of Hyde Park has undertaken to override and disregard the act of the Legislature, approved by the Governor, and has given notice of its intention to interfere with the Company, and prevent it from pursuing the smelling tenor of its way, claiming the right, under village organization, to make such police regulations as they may deem advisable, and "with the wicked, malicious, and unlawful purpose to interrupt and break up" petitioners' business, has enacted the following new ordinance:

No person shall transport, carry, haul, or convey any offal, dead animals, or other offensive or unwholesome matter or material into or through the Village of Hyde Park. Any person who shall be in charge of or employed on any train or team carrying or conveying such matter or material into or through the Village of Hyde Park shall be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

The petitioner next shows that the works are situate within the territorial jurisdiction of Hyde Park, that there is no way of transporting their material without violating this ordinance, that they cannot obey the ordinance without ruining their business, that if they do not disobey it the city will be without the means of removing its immense daily accumulations of offensive matter. Further, that this ordinance, as far as it applies to the petitioner, is illegal and in derogation of the act of the Legislature; that to their expostulations the Hyde Parkers have only returned the determined threat that they would enforce their ordinance at all hazards, that they would place a large number of men, acting as policemen, at the works, and cause the arrest of all persons employed in hauling in contravention of the ordinance, and imprison them in a place to be provided; and that on the 6th inst. the President of the Trustees of the village addressed the following letter to General W. C. Cleland, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the said railroad company.

HYDE PARK, Jan. 6, 1873.

General W. C. Cleland, Assistant General Passenger Agent Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Co.:

SIR: By resolution of the Board of Trustees of the village of Hyde Park, I am instructed to rigidly enforce our ordinances in relation to nuisances. Among the ordinances on this subject which I have ordered our police officers to enforce on and after to-morrow, I call your attention to the following, viz.: [Here follows the ordinance given above.] We desire to occasion no inconvenience to the railroads extending into or through our village, and so give you timely notice that Hyde Park will submit no longer to be the dumping ground for the offal of Chicago. Yours truly,

C. M. CADY,
President of the Board of Trustees.

The plaintiffs indignantly deny that they have ever made Hyde Park a dumping place, and show that the only occasion on which they have dumped within the limits, was after the recent destruction of the Company's buildings by fire, which dumping will not happen again, as they have made contracts for the construction of large and improved buildings, included in which will be sheds amply large to enclose all the offal that can be used; and it is promised that the animal matter already lying uncovered will so remain but for a very short time, from which but trifling offence can arise, as the stuff is well saturated with the best deodorants known to science, the cold weather tending to mitigate the nuisance.

But the Trustees are said to have already used force to carry out their intention of putting an end to the Company's business. On the 8th instant, the engineer, conductor, brakeman, and five men employed in running the Company's train into Ainsworth, were arrested and brought before a Justice of the Peace (name not given), and by him fined $50 each for the alleged infraction of the foregoing ordinance, said Justice refusing to entertain any prayer for appeal, and threatening to imprison the defendants unless they at once paid the above mentioned fines, which they did.

Wherefore, the petitioner prays an injunction restraining C. M. Cady, President of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees, and W. E. Hale, A. D. Waldron, Lucius G. Fisher, E. G. Clark, M. Doyle, J. F. Barney, Lester Bradner, Jr., and H. Vanderbilt, Associate Trustees, and their confederates, together with the constables and police officers of the village, their attorneys and agents, from in any way interfering with, arresting, hindering, and disturbing any persons employed by the petitioner, as above described.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting of the First Presbyterian Church.

"Shall Sunday be a Day of Rest or a Day of Crime?"---Facts from the Temperance Bureau.

At a meeting of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, held on the night of the 9th inst., at which the subjects of Sunday observance and temperance matters of a special consideration and prayer, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We regard temperance as enjoined by the Divine law, the laws of nature and by sound reason; and

WHEREAS, The keeping open of liquor establishments upon Sunday is a desecration of that day in violation of God's law, and is a breach of the law of this State and of the city ordinance; and further is a move in behalf of intemperance, fraught with the worst consequences to those who drink or are tempted so to do, and to the general peace, good order, and best interests of society; and

WHEREAS, On the 30th of December, 1872, there was adopted by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, in Committee of the Whole, an ordinance allowing the sale of liquors on Sunday in this city, which ordinance, if finally passed, will be in contravention of the laws of God and of this State, and if permitted to go into force will tend to produce irreparable evils; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we most solemnly protest against so corrupting, demoralizing, and crime-fostering an action as the final passage of such ordinance would be, as sinful in its disregard of the law of God, wicked in its effect upon those who will thus be lured into, or fostered in, drunkenness, vice, and crime, and a deliberate attack upon the welfare of the community; and,

WHEREAS, We are advised that the Mayor of this city, Hon. Joseph Medill, is opposed to the passage of such an ordinance, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to the Mayor our thanks for the position which he has taken and hitherto maintained, in this struggle between morality and vice for the mastery of our city.

Resolved, That in his purpose to oppose this vicious movement he will have our hearty support as well as that of the best, and we believe by far the largest portion of the people of this city. And we are sure he will have within him the approval of an enlightened conscience, while the blessing of God will rest upon him, and the prayers of a Christian people be offered that he may be strengthened in that which is right.

Resolved, That there be furnished to His Honor, the Mayor, a copy of these resolutions, and that the same be furnished for publication in our daily papers.

Sunday a Day of Rest, or a Day of Crime.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The nature of the conflict in the Common Council over the Sunday ordinances, is not fully appreciated by those members favoring their repeal, or even by that portion of their constituents who are earnestly opposing them. That it is a direct question between the orderly and disorderly elements in society is conclusively proved by a comparison of the results of open or closed saloons for the 11 Sundays from Oct. 20, 1872, to Dec. 29, 1872, with the 11 preceding Oct. 20, 1872, when they were in full blast on Sunday, and murders, deadly assaults, and other crimes of violence were of almost daily occurrence. On the contrary, since the closing of saloons on Sunday, no murders have been committed, until this week the murder of Lars. G. Larsen occurred, which was perpetrated by the son of a drunkard, thus showing that intoxicating liquors are primarily responsible for nearly all crimes. From Aug. 11 to Oct. 20, 1872, there were arrested on Sundays for drunkenness 403 persons; for drunk and disorderly, 402 persons; for disorderly, 727 persons; total, 1,532. From Oct. 20 to Jan. 1, including same number of Sundays, the number of arrests for drunkenness were 285; for drunk and disorderly, 203; and for disorderly, 345; total, 833,—difference of nearly one-half in favor of closed saloons, and it must also be borne in mind that the saloons have only been partially closed for want of an energetic enforcement of the law, the observance on the North Side being partial and hypocritical in the extreme, but these facts are sufficient to show that if the law was thoroughly enforced, drunkenness and disorderly conduct would almost entirely disappear, the lives of our citizens would be safe, and the Police Courts adjourn for want of business. These facts being incontrovertible, every citizen and voter should scan the records of the Common Council next Monday evening, and remember the names of those Aldermen who are willing to plunge the city again into the state of criminal terrorism which prevailed in August and September last. Remember the men who are willing to endanger lives and property in order that the business of liquor-selling may flourish and prosper. The issue is sharply drawn, and, should they succeed in repealing the ordinance, we shall, doubtless, have cause to remember their vote, written, perhaps, in blood, before they present themselves again for our suffrages.

TEMPERANCE BUREAU.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1872.

Where and by Whom Made.

Those delicious crackers, the butter biscuit, which have been lately introduced into the market, and which meet such ready sale, are made by D. F. Bremner, in his new steam bakery, No. 78 and 80 O'Brien street. Having observed for the past few years the steady and increasing sale of the imported English and Scotch crackers, he determined to meet the wants of our citizens by manufacturing the same line of goods at home, and furnishing as fine goods, fresher and cheaper, thus putting in reach of all what previously had been a luxury enjoyed only by the richer class of our citizens. For this purpose he has erected a large two-story and basement building, 42x80 feet, put in three large Kennedy Patent Rotary ovens, and the necessary machinery (the only set of the kind in the West) and secured the services of Mr. Maxwell Dobson, lately of the Middlemas Cracker Factory, at Edinburgh. He is now prepared to furnish goods equal to the imported in style, and superior in freshness. Devoting especial attention to the wants of the city trade, he manufactures nothing but first-class goods. The bread, pie, and cake departments are superintended by first-class workmen, and nothing used but the best of material. His family bread is unequalled in the city.

The Test of Excellence.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented success and popularity of the Wilson sewing machine, there are still a few incredulous people easily influenced by the representations of parties in maintaining the high prices of sewing machines, to believe that a sewing machine must necessarily be sold at a higher price to be a good one, and thereby submit willingly to be imposed upon. To all such we have one brief piece of advice. Go to the salesrooms of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, examine the work of the Wilson carefully and critically, see it operate on all classes of goods, inspect its workings in detail, and finally sit down to the machine and operate it yourself. Ask any lady who has used one for a year or more and hear her verdict. If this does not convince you that a really first-class machine can be sold at a popular price, then you are past conviction of anything. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Drew's Business College

Promises to be a permanent, flourishing institution. Twenty-seven new pupils entered last week, and an equal number promised for this week. The proprietor, a practical business man, personally superintends the school-room. Actual business a prominent feature at this college. Penmanship, arithmetic, book-keeping, and architectural drawing, taught.

HABEAS CORPUS TRIAL.

The White Daughter of a Colored Woman in Court Under Writ of Habeas Corpus.

History of the Case, and Evidence by Well-Known Citizens.

The Claim of the Mother Refused in Consequence of the Unkindness of the Step-Father.

The matter of the writ of *habeas corpus* ex. rel. Emma Thompson vs. Thomas Moore, which has been up several times before Judge Booth, was heard to-day before Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court.

John W. Ela, of Ela & Parker, appeared for the defendant, and L. S. Hodges and Master in Chancery Chase for the mother of Emma Thompson, who caused the writ to issue.

Several witnesses were examined on both sides, and depositions taken in St. Louis were read.

The child was in court, accompanied by Mr. Moore and his wife; the mother was also present, with another daughter. The child Emma is a beautiful white girl, nearly 14 years old, well educated and intelligent. The mother lived in St. Louis, is a colored woman, and was formerly a slave.

The testimony was principally as to the character and ability of the mother on one hand, and Mr. Moore on the other. The mother was shown to be respectable and industrious. Several well-known citizens, including Mr. Seth W. Harding, Mr. Garrick, the Superintendent of McCormick's Reaper Works, and others, testified to the character and means of Mr. Moore, who is Superintendent of the Palm Club House, on Monroe street.

It appeared that the girl had lived with Mr. Moore most of the time for the last seven years. Moore claimed that the mother gave the child to him; this was denied by the mother, and there was testimony both ways.

When the testimony was all in, Mr. Ela produced the child and asked the Court to examine her privately as to whether she was restrained of her liberty by Mr. Moore, and as to her treatment, and with whom she wished to remain. The Judge took the child on one side and interrogated her. Afterwards she was questioned by Mr. Ela, on the part of the defendant, Moore, and by Mr. Hodges, on the part of the mother. She said she wished to remain with Mr. Moore; that she was not restrained of her liberty; that her mother had tried to take her away, and she had run away from her back to Moore. She was in constant attendance at the Scammon School, stood high in her class, and was studying German.

Mr. Hodges, in his argument, claimed that the mother was the natural guardian of the child, and was a proper person to take care of her, and the Court should give her the custody, as it was not proved that she had legally parted with this right.

In reply, Mr. Ela took the ground that the only question the Court had anything to do with on the return of a writ of *habeas corpus* was, Is the party restrained of her liberty? and if not, the Court must quash the writ, and discharge the defendant. All the evidence in this case showed that the child was not restrained of her liberty; Moore must, therefore, be discharged, and the child allowed to remain or go, wherever she chooses. That, admitting that the mother was the legal guardian, there never had been a case where a child of this age and intelligence had been compelled to go to her legal guardian against her will, and the Court had no power to so compel her in a proceeding of this nature. Mr. Ela also claimed that even if the Court could direct where the child should go, they should exercise a discretion and place her where her best interests could be subserved. The counsel cited cases in 10 Pickering, 5 Massachusetts and Kent's Commentaries.

Mr. Chase made the closing argument for the mother. He claimed that the rule that the mother should have the custody of her child should be applied in this case; that the Court had the power to give the child to the mother; that it should be done when, as in this case, the mother is shown to be a suitable person to take the care of the child. He cited cases in the *Legal News*, Feb. 10, 1872 (34th Indiana, 168), and in Tyler's Treatise.

The Court delivered an elaborate decision, saying, in substance, that the mother was undoubtedly proved to be a proper person to take the care of the child; that she had done nothing to forfeit her right, but that the child wished to remain with Mr. Moore. She was not restrained of her liberty, and was being properly taken care of. The Court said he was satisfied, from his examination of the child, that she desired to remain with Mr. Moore, and that she could not live happily with her mother on account of the step-father, the mother having married again, and he was satisfied that it was for the interest of the child to remain where she was. She was receiving a good education, and religious instruction, and that it appearing that the child was not restrained of her liberty the Court would not, in a proceeding of this nature, compel a child of this age to go to her mother, against her will, and the defendant must be discharged, and the child allowed to remain with Mr. Moore.

State Street Savings Bank.

We notice that the Directors of the State Street Savings Bank are putting up an elegant office on the corner of State and Van Buren streets. They expect to open for business on Tuesday of this week. The officers are: Chauncey N. Shipman, President; Enos Brown, Vice President; and John B. Sabine, Cashier, which, together with an efficient Board of Directors of well-known and responsible citizens, completes the organization. Their business will be principally the care of savings deposits, upon which they will pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on any sum from 10 cents to $10,000. Money may be deposited and withdrawn at any time.

Pianos According to Room.

The Chickering Grand Square Piano combines so many fine qualities that it is becoming a great favorite with musical people, and is spoken of in highest praise wherever used. Containing as it does the power, brilliancy, and richness of tone of the Concert Grand, yet in the shape of the Square Piano, it meets the wants of those persons who desire perfection in the piano, but have not room for the Concert Grand. Messrs. Reed & Sons are receiving a fine stock of these instruments, and are furnishing them at low prices on reasonable terms. Reed's Temple of Music, No. 81 Sixteenth street, near Wabash avenue.

To the Business Public.

For artistic printing, stationery, or a blank book of any desired size, or style of ruling or binding, the house of Cameron, Amberg & Co., Nos. 35 and 37 South Canal street, corner Washington, is the one to patronize. Keeping a large stock, and having unequaled facilities for making blank books and executing printing, no house is better enabled to make lower prices or do work with greater dispatch. Your trade is respectfully solicited.

Chicago Conservatory of Music.

The magnificent church organ at the Conservatory has just been completed; those desiring to engage lessons and practice hours may now apply. The sale of shares, at $125 each, which secure to the pupil ten terms of instruction, in either piano, voice, or organ, will be closed on the 1st of February. Shares will then advance to $150 each. Shares at $125 reduce the price of lessons nearly one-half. R. Goldbeck, Director Chicago Conservatory of Music, No. 938 Indiana avenue.

More Advantages for Eastern Passengers.

A fact not generally understood, is that in buying a ticket to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or any Eastern city, the new Kankakee Route on Jan. 1 commenced to sell these tickets (which allow the passenger to visit Washington City free), at the same rate as regular through ticket. Within the past week quite a number of our citizens, desiring to avoid delay by snow, have taken this route.

The Bryant & Stratton Business College.

Mr. Bryant is meeting with greater success in training young men for the active pursuits of life than we dared to anticipate. His elegant rooms, on southeast corner of State and Washington streets, are well filled. Those who desire thorough instruction in this specialty should visit this institution by all means.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the "Spa."

Poor Napoleon is Dead.

There is still something necessary in every family, F. Bourgoin's French Polish, for all kinds of leather, including boots, shoes, and harness. It preserves leather, making it water-proof, and giving it a fine polish. Office corner of Clark and Washington streets, within the Court House Square.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

Statement of C. M. Cady, Esq., Mayor of Hyde Park.

The Village Authorities Determined to Stand Firm for Their Rights.

The article in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in reference to the hostile attitude of Hyde Park toward the Northwestern Fertilizing Company in particular, and the vast packing and slaughtering interests of Chicago in general, has called forth from Mr. C. M. Cady, President of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees, the following statement of the position of the village authorities on the subject:

Mr. Cady, after first setting right the topographical aspect of the case, by stating that the fertilizing factory is situated five miles north of the southern limits of Hyde Park, proceeds to say:

This is not a question at issue as between the city of Chicago and the village of Hyde Park. I have been too long indentified with the business interests of Chicago to be indifferent to its prosperity. It is absurd not to assume that, if the Northwestern Fertilizing Company will not work up this offal from Chicago in some manner or place whereby it will not be an intolerable nuisance not only to the people of Hyde Park, but to all the residents of the southern portion of the South Division of Chicago, other companies will do it. If it is true that this can be done profitably, and so as not to become a nuisance to the surrounding territory, then it may as well be done at the Stock Yards or in the city limits as in Hyde Park, thus saving the freight on the material. If, however, the offal cannot be worked up without becoming such a nuisance, then the works should be located further from the city, as can be done in the town of Thornton, or across the line in Indiana. The works of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company having been recently burned, it is for the interest both of Chicago and of Hyde Park that they be located further away. The facts are, that, having no present means of working up this offal, they are dumping it on their grounds at a rate sometimes reaching 100 tons per day. There is no prospect that the Company can rebuild their works for months to come. The question which we now propose to test, by the arrest of the carriers of the offal, is, whether matter so offensive can be dumped in our territory, and left there to become a fountain of stench, disease, and discomfort generally. The village ordinance against the railroads bringing such stuff within our limits we propose to strictly enforce, if we have the authority, and, when that question is thoroughly tested, we shall address ourselves to other phases of the subject.

We assume that Hyde Park, though largely dependent upon Chicago for its prosperity, has, nevertheless, in the matter of controlling nuisances, some rights which the outside world is bound to respect. It seems to be virtually conceded by the remarks of Mayor Medill, as reported in THE TRIBUNE, that we cannot be prevented from exercising our rights in keeping outside nuisances, unless fresh power is obtained by Chicago from the Legislature. Happily, the days of special legislation in our State are passed. If the question comes up in the Legislature at all, it must be upon this broad issue: Can any great city in this State make of any one of its numerous suburbs a cess-pool for its offal and filth? If Chicago assumes that she is interested in this question, and proposes to make that issue in the Legislature, Hyde Park will very cordially meet her; but, to the extent of our authority, we propose to take no backward step in solving this nuisance question.

It should be distinctly understood that the agitation of this question comes up from the whole people, and not from a "few real estate speculators," as has been stated. It comes also from a large portion of the people resident in the South Division of the City of Chicago itself, as, in the case of a southwest wind, they, too, find the stench from the fertilizing works intolerable. In inaugurating this war, we are not acting in the interest of real estate speculators, but for the whole people of Hyde Park.

The New Wheeler & Wilson at Englewood.

An office for the sale of the new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been opened in Englewood. Those wishing to purchase machines can obtain as good figures as at the offices in the city. Mrs. E. B Russell is the agent, and can be found at Kirk's Pharmacy.

ABSTRACTS.

To the Owners of Abstracts of Title to Lands in Cook County.

OFFICE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1873.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, in session Jan. 8, 1873:

Resolved, 1. That all private individuals being the owners of abstracts of title to lands in Cook County, be and they are hereby requested to deposit the same in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, to be kept in the vault, for the benefit of the public, taking the receipt of the Recorder therefor.

2. In case such owners shall decline to leave such abstracts permanently with the Recorder, they are hereby requested to leave them a sufficient length of time for copies thereof to be taken by the Recorder.

3. The Recorder shall make an index of all such abstracts and shall preserve a copy of every abstract before it shall be delivered to the owner.

4. The Recorder shall furnish copies of abstracts to any person applying therefor, charging such rates per folio as is allowed by law for certified copies of deeds, but in no case shall the original abstract be open to public inspection.

5. This resolution shall apply also to all certified copies of the proceedings of any Court affecting any land in Cook County.

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

CARPETS.

Carpets AND Curtain Goods

Retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES for the next 30 days.

SPENCER H. PECK,
19 South Canal-st.

COFFEE HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

CHICAGO'S NEW INHABITANTS ARE INFORMED THAT

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE,
Corner Canal and Washington,

(B. F.—Madison-st., opposite Farwell Hall), has always been and is now conducted on the

HOLLY TREE PLAN.

REFERENCES—The best and oldest residents in the city.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership lately existing between Chas. Gladding and E. R. Howard, under the firm name of Gladding & Howard, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills held against said firm to be presented immediately.

CHAS. GLADDING,
E. R. HOWARD.

The said E. R. Howard entered into partnership with J. W. Saudleback to continue the building business under the firm name of Howard & Saudleback.

E. R. HOWARD,
J. W. SAUDLEBACK.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES** OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FURNITURE.

IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING FURNITURE, &C., AT COST!

Our large stock, consisting of all grades of

FURNITURE!

Is being rapidly disposed of, as we must close out our entire stock this month. This is a BONA FIDE COST SALE. The store now occupied by us for rent.

WEBER FURNITURE COMPANY
220 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE AT COST.

We shall continue our regular Annual Clearing-Out Sale of FURNITURE

AT COST! FOR CASH!

For the next 30 days. THIS IS POSITIVELY A FACT, and we particularly invite an examination of our prices and stock, which is the finest and largest in the West.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,
267 AND 269 WABASH-AV.

Furniture.

JOHN KRAUS, 219 Blue Island-av. Great Closing-Out Sale. Intending to discontinue the retail branch of my business by the first of January, 1873, and to devote myself only to the manufacturing and wholesale trade, I can offer to the public a line of fine Furniture, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN KRAUS, Furniture Manufacturer.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.
DENTISTS,
181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Artificial Sets..........$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings..........$2 to $4
Silver Fillings..........$1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each..........50 cents

LIVERY.

OPENING. Boarding and Sale Stable.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1873.

The undersigned have just opened, at Nos. 260 and 262 Michigan-st. (North Side), near Rush-st., their new and commodious Brick Stables, and are now ready for business. Everything new and complete. Our building having been specially designed and built for stabling purposes, we are confident in stating that our facilities for the care and keeping of horses left in our charge, as boarders or for sale, cannot be excelled in the city. Our prices are from 10 to 25 per cent lower than usual rates. All orders for Carriages and Livery promptly attended to. We will not be outdone, and are bound to please and give satisfaction. Give us a call and be convinced.
Respectfully, D. F. DANFORTH & CO.,
260 and 262 Michigan-st.

FINANCIAL.

7-30 Gold Interest.

We are cashing Northern Pacific 7-30 Coupons; also, the Gold Checks for registered interest, at par.

We keep the 7-30 bonds on hand for sale. Parties who desire to exchange other marketable securities for them can do so, through us, on liberal terms.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

RAISINS.

25,000 Boxes "LAYERS" RAISINS

And a full assortment of other grades, such as DeHesas, Loose Muscatels, London Layers, Seedless, in mats, halves and quarter boxes. Layers packed by T. McCullough & Sons, Malaga, expressly for this market. Imported and for sale by

J. W. DOANE & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILKMEN,

And everybody else interested in the transportation and preservation of milk, WE WANT YOU to see a new CAN that will transport milk any distance you wish WITHOUT FREEZING in winter or SOURING in summer, and PRESERVE IT forever afterward if necessary. Every hotel proprietor and housekeeper must have this can also.
F. J. DIBBLE & CO.,
(Basement office), 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

The Pews of Plymouth Church
WILL BE RENTED ON
Monday Evening, Jan. 13.

Anderson's Steam Laundry,
State-st. and Eldridge-court,
(Under Continental Hotel). Orders received at Anderson's Restaurant, 145 and 147 Madison-st.

Luxuriant Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, Etc.

MARTINA'S WORLD-RENOWNED POMADE, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Price, $1.50. Sold at all respectable drug stores and hair dressers. Agents wanted.

The Sure Cure

For Catarrh. Relief immediate—cure permanent—expense moderate. Circular free. Pamphlet, 10 cents. Remedy, $1. Call or address DR. C. R. SYKES, 109 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

How to Look Young

And Handsome; also, receipt for obtaining a beautiful complexion and preserving the teeth, applicable to both sexes. Every one should read the most interesting little book of the day published. Mailed to any address on receipt of 25c and stamp, by Dr. JAMES, P. O. Box 2, Chicago, Ill.

A Rare Opportunity!

Chicago has no Museum. Any one wishing to open such an establishment can find a rare opportunity by calling on H. M. BEIDLER, this day, from 9 to 12 or 3 to 6 o'clock, at Burke's European Hotel, 149 Madison-st.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Parties in want of Coal will find it for their interest to buy of Messrs. KELLEY, MORLEY & CO. They have the LARGEST COAL SHEDS in the city, and can deliver promptly, CLEAN, DRY COAL, free from snow and ice, in all kinds of weather, as their Coal is ALL UNDER COVER. Wholesale and Retail, at lowest market rates. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Liberal inducements offered to the trade.

MAIN OFFICE AND YARD,
CORNER OF NINETEENTH & GROVE-STS.
BRANCH OFFICE,
168 WASHINGTON-ST., near LaSalle.

Lehigh, Lackawanna, Blossburg,
And all kinds of Soft Coal.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

100 Pianos and Organs to rent or for sale on time payments.

A large assortment of Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos and Smith's American Organs.

Orders to the trade filled with despatch.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.,
CHICAGO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m
**Gilman Passenger	* 8:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	§ 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 168 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these, THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

HOME AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS,

Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

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WASHINGTON.

A Timely Word from Belknap.

Honor to the Remains of James Wilkinson, General-in-Chief of the United States Army.

Forty-Seven Years Forgotten--Who Was He?

Account of All Our Generals-in-Chief.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1873.

Amongst the generous and thoughtful acts of the present Secretary of War, none will give him more character with students in our political history and the army profession than the following

COMMUNICATION,

which he sent to the Senate, of his own motion, on the 5th of December last:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 2, 1872.

The Secretary of War has the honor to invite the attention of the United States Senate and House of Representatives to the fact that the remains of Major General James Wilkinson, a veteran of the American War of Independence, who was in 1796 Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and was at a later date one of the first Territorial Governors of Mississippi and Louisiana, now lie in a corner of the Church of San Miguel, in the City of Mexico, which has long since been closed, without monument or inscription to mark his tomb.

He has, therefore, the honor to recommend that Congress authorize the exhumation of the remains of this gallant and meritorious American soldier, and their removal to the National Cemetery of the United States in the City of Mexico,—the expenses of such disinterment to be defrayed from the general appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of National Cemeteries.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

THE FORGOTTEN ONE,

General James Wilkinson, whose body has lain so long unnoticed in the old church-corner of a foreign capital, was one of the dozen or more successive Commanders-in-Chief of the Army of the United States; and, more than any other Commander of that Army, excepting Washington, and possibly excepting Winfield Scott, his civil as well as his military life was variable, adventurous, and suggestive. His abilities in his prime were never disputed, though his motives and character have been. It was his misfortune, with a fiery nature, to cross the orbits of many politicians and politico-generals, and these, and their literary servitors in the present generation, have fallen into the habit of setting Wilkinson down as a plotter and trader, as if that had got beyond all question. I believe it to be a probable thing to show Wilkinson to have been, as *Niles' Register* said at the news of his death, "more sinned against than sinning."

HIS CHARACTER.

He had all the qualities by which all geniuses are distinguished, and, therefore, from the fertility of his nature and the extent of his genius, he invaded every weak man's province at the same time. As a writer, he was the first elegant one which the West ever knew; and, while the infant Territory of Kentucky was struggling with destiny as a mere appendage of Virginia, Wilkinson's letters on the subject, dictated from Kentucky, where he was a private citizen, gave purpose to the pioneer spirit; for a great popular purpose can seldom take organization till a good writer comes on the spot and puts it in form.

REMINISCENCE.

At 20 years of age this man was the Adjutant General of Gates' venturous army, and he bore to Congress the official report of the surrender, as he had taken to Gates from the British lines the articles of capitulation. His temerity and abundance at that early time made him the unconscious vehicle of the exposure of the cabal between Conway, Lee, and Gates to overturn Washington. If he could get into a difficulty with promptness, he could get out of it as readily, and he kept the friendship of Washington, while he challenged Gates. His precocity was his bane, but that also was one of the accidents of his genius.

As prompt in trade and diplomacy as in war, he founded the commerce between the Ohio and Spanish New Orleans, while it was yet scarcely a matter of inquiry by the Government. In the Presidency of Washington, when the Indians and British were threatening to ravage all the frontier of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and hold the West for a wilderness reserve, Wilkinson sent a map of his own making to Washington, who replied that it was "by far the best he had ever seen of the country." If some had looked upon him as a young upstart for his success in the Revolution, they must have repented to see him leading the main wing of Wayne's army at the Battle of the Miami; and, at the age of only 39, after eighteen years' civil employment, he became General-in-Chief of the United States army. With an interruption of two years, he held that position, virtually for sixteen years, received New Orleans and Louisiana from the Spanish, overthrew Burr's conspiracy, and, although twice court-martialed, he came out gallantly every time, and had to be got rid of by disbandment at last.

HIS ERRORS AND HIS FORTUNES.

It was his misfortune to be precipitated into evil times and occasions, and to have the knack of ubiquity, so that, although he might do fifty things successfully, some other thing, where he must needs and also principally be, could not held but go wrong. I am not prepared to say that he was a safe man, but it is to be doubted whether any American of his period, General Jackson excepted, had his general vigor, decision, and understanding.

HIS MEMOIRS.

After leaving the army, he did a wise act: to write his memoirs, at the age of 59. This extraordinary book, which is a collect of his genius as well as of his imprudences, was published in in Philadelphia, in three volumes, at three dollars a volume. It reads like Livy and Napoleon compounded into one man of letters and action.

OLD AGE AND DEATH.

When this book had been published, Wilkinson betook himself, old and unshrinking, to the City of Mexico, to beg a grant of land in Texas whereupon he should plant a colony. The State of Maryland voted him, before he went, a full pension as Colonel of Dragoons for life. He attained his object, and had chosen for the spot of his colony a tract on the River Trinity, 40 miles from Galveston, or on the Sabine, 40 miles from Nachitoches. Had he lived to consummate his project, James Wilkinson, and not Moses Austin, might have been the social founder of Texas. But, on the 28th day of December, 1825, at the ripe age of 68, he ceased his wonderful career; and the intelligence was brought to New Orleans in a letter from Mexico City, dated two days afterward. He was followed to the grave, says his letter, by the most distinguished military officers, and by all the respectable foreigners in Mexico. The body was taken from our Minister's house (Joel D. Poinsett), in the afternoon, and every effort was made with the Government to let it be interred with military honors. These were denied, on the ground that they were not permitted even to citizens of the country. Old Wilkinson probably turned in his grave if he knew that fact, for he had lived for the sense of glory; and, if anything shall happen to make the old man's repose contented and assuage his troubled spirit, it will have been this suggestion, nearly fifty years after his decease, by a young Secretary from the banks of that Mississippi on which he was the imperial pioneer. The order of chivalry on the Mississippi is LaSalle, Wilkinson, Jackson, Grant.

WILKINSON'S PEERS IN MILITARY RANK.

Let us look at the roster of the Commanders-in-Chief of the American Army.

First was

WASHINGTON,

whose rank was "General and Commander-in-Chief;" it began in 1875, and was surrendered at Annapolis at the close of the Revolution. Some persons in these days appear to doubt that Washington was a close tactician. I call the attention of such to a suggestion which Washington made to Wayne in 1794, when the very integrity of the States seemed involved in the issue of beating the British, the renegades, and the Indians in Northwest Ohio, who had completely overthrown St. Clair's army, and had learned to fight in line like civilized people.

Washington said that the important points were a facility of forming an order of battle from an order of march, so as to be able to repel a sudden attack from any quarter; also the capacity of forming in line in thick woods, and an easy mode of securing and prolonging the flanks, with a line of extreme open order, having each file more than an arm's length asunder. Washington then met his problem, and prescribed the conditions under which Wayne was to advance; and the consequence was the entire overthrow of the savages, and the peaceable occupation and immediate settlement of the whole of Ohio.

The States are now being called upon by Congress to contribute each two statues to the National Capitol. If Ohio undertakes to do this in the spirit of real gratitude for her military deliverer and creater, one of those statues will be that of Anthony Wayne.

"General-in-Chief" was the next title paramount after Washington became President. It was first held by General

JOSIAH HARMAR,

who served from 1789 to 1791. There were but 1,400 troops in the army when he took command at Cincinnati in 1790. His career was brief and inglorious. He was tried by court-martial, and resigned his commission January 1, 1872.

The third General-in-Chief, so called, was

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,

who held the place but a little while, and was the subject of a terrific burst of rage from President Washington, when St. Clair had lost nearly all his army near the Miami villages. He would have been court-martialled, but Washington said that there was a deficiency of officers of rank competent to form such a court in his case, and the poor soldier resigned, at the age of 56, after twenty years' unsuccessful but conscientious service, and he died unpaid, and nearly unpitied.

The next General-in-Chief, so styled, was

ANTHONY WAYNE,

who never lost his commission by death or resignation, but died with it in his pocket. Wayne was a surveyor, well educated, well-married, and with fair political abilities. His services in the Revolution were almost uniformly good, but he nearly received a court-martial on account of the massacre of Paoli. He was one of the fathers of the canal system of America, which Washington at first had no faith in.

Next came

JAMES WILKINSON.

who, as I have said, was General-in-Chief until 1812, excepting a year or more when, war being imminent with France, ex-President Washington was chosen from his retirement to take the head of our armies, with the title of "Lieutenant General." This title was one peg less than his former rank of General, which he had held when the nation was without an Executive. Mr. Adams now being President and Commander-in-Chief, Washington deferred to him, and was named only Lieutenant General.

During three years, Major General

HENRY DEARBORN

was ranking officer of the army. He lived four years longer than Wilkinson, and was born six years earlier. When he was taken from the command of the Northern Army, in 1813, General Armstrong said: "The command of that army is a burden too heavy for General Dearborn to carry with advantage to the nation or credit to himself."

From 1815 to 1828,

JACOB BROWN

was General-in-Chief. He was a Pennsylvania Quaker, who cut his eye-teeth in New York, where the State gave him a commission. He died in Washington City in 1828, and his body is buried here, in the Congressional Cemetery. Brown's widow was still living after the close of the Rebellion. His battles were fought on the Niagara frontier, where we never obtained much glory, and he was General in an unusually peaceful period, as became his education and theology.

The next General-in-Chief was

ALEXANDER MACOMB,

who is buried close by General Brown. He was born in Detroit, of a fur-trader, and was raised in New York. He was with Wilkinson in the Southwest, and adhered to his fortunes. His great battle was Plattsburg. During the thirteen years of his commandership, there was little to fight about, except the Indians.

Next came old General

SCOTT.

Scott was General-in-Chief from 1841 to 1861; for him the brevet rank of Lieutenant General was revived by the courtesy of Frank Pierce, who defeated him, in 1855. His all-sufficient effort was the campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico. But he had the cut of a professional man, the blue blood of Virginia, and he undoubtedly had a great intoning effect upon the army; and his military publications, based upon his observations in Europe, show him to have been a capable soldier. It must be observed, however, that the nation experienced its noblest growth in science and liberality during his period, and he was a part and a product of this auspicious time.

General Scott's happy acquiescence with the Union, which can never be accused of estimating his value too slightly, crowned his great age with peacefulness and honor. But, if he had sense and sensibility, he also had a vast amount of selfishness. His domestic life was not as pleasant as Wilkinson's, nor his parental affections as deep and perennial. He was a calculating child of fortune, the most luxurious of all our Generals, and would cheat at long whist if he played with the Goddess of Liberty. Wilkinson, who disliked him,—indeed, despised him, and suspended him at one time,—wrote in his memoirs a terrific account of the old chap, and of his duel before Natchez, where he says that, when Scott fired, he ducked his antagonist's ball. If Mr. Wilkinson has been a great many years covered up with reproach, it is in part because General Scott, whom he scorched through the whole three volumes of his memoir, made the army sentiment from 1841 to 1861. Scott's own autobiography attacks Wilkinson nearly forty years after his death.

It is to be hoped that General Belknap's suggestion will clear away a space by which we can put aside the last third of a century, and, disinterring Wilkinson, disinter also what justice belongs to his name.

RANK AND THE GUINEA'S STAMP.

The Commanders given above were all Major Generals except two, who appear to have been Brigadiers even while Generals-in-Chief. Major General Grant was made Lieutenant General. Finally Washington's grade of General was revived, at the close of the rebellion, and conferred upon him. For this there was ample reason, but there was no good reason for continuing that grade after General Grant became President,—not because General Sherman was not meritorious, and in the highest degree talented and efficient; but, in the due course of things, the title of General should have been left open, so as to merit some such unusual cases as those of the chief hero of the Revolution, and of the recoverer of the Union in civil war.

THE MAN IN ST. MIGUEL.

James Wilkinson, whose name has suggested this letter, was born in Calvert County, on the Patuxent River, of Maryland, of an old and landed family. His father purchased, about 110 years ago, 500 acres of land, afterward comprehending much of the present City of Washington; but Wilkinson's mother objected to removal to that wilderness place, and the valuable property was transferred to a neighbor.

Wilkinson studied medicine in Philadelphia, but, having a natural genius for the army, he shouldered a firelock at Georgetown, now in the District of Columbia, in 1775, and, when the Battle of Breed's Hill came, he refused to wait until the regiment was perfected, but pushed on single-handed to Boston, where Greene made him an Aide, and Washington gave him a Captaincy; and the first thing he had to do when he joined his regiment, a boy, was to put down a mutiny of his company in New York City. He served with Arnold, and was one of the first to expose that jockey's rascality. He left Arnold's staff to join Gates'. He was beside Charles Lee when the latter was captured, and defended his own liberty; and Washington made him Lieutenant Colonel after he had passed through the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He served on the first Colonial court-martial which had the pluck to put a British spy to death. Gates, a short time before their quarrel, wrote to Congress that he had never met "a more promising military genius than Wilkinson, whose services have been of the last importance to my army."

Wilkinson, up to 1816, had made eight voyages by sea, descended the Mississippi four times, traversed the wilderness four times from Louisiana to the Potomac, and in 1802 he travelled 16,000 miles.

The literary taint which has been put upon his memory is that of meditating a similar conspiracy to Burr's. This was judicially tried before a court-martial, and never sustained. The military failure of his life occurred on the Ontario frontier, where—between the universal respect for the riches of General Wade Hampton, the greatest slaveholder in the country, and the mean ambition of John Armstrong, Secretary of War, who had expected to make a pliant tool of Wilkinson, since they had served together on Gates' staff—Wilkinson was abandoned on both sides. Daniel D. Thompkins, the bibulous Governor of New York, wrote of Wilkinson, when the old man had got to be 60: "He is wonderfully tenacious of his authority, very indifferent about his old carcass, and he vapors too much." For this Wilkinson devoted several paragraphs to Tompkins in his memoirs, which are as funny reading at this distance as if they were a passage in the Dunciad.

HIS ENEMIES.

Wilkinson attributed to John Randolph his long persecution. The sketch he makes of Randolph, at the opening of his second volume, is a terrific opening out of Randolph's vileness; and he challenged and posted that Thersites, who could only retort in mean speeches and investigation.

Wilkinson ascribes to Daniel Clark, the attributed father of Mrs. Gaines,—whom he calls "a renegade who has four times changed his allegiance,"—a pecuniary reason for furnishing Randolph with slanders. He regarded Winfield Scott as a sneak for the other two, and named the o'er-anxious and now-nearly-forgotten John Armstrong to be the instrument in the weak times of President Madison to make Wilkinson a sacrifice for the loss of Washington City.

While suspended from the command, he wrote an imploring letter to Madison, entreating to be given the defence of the Capital; and his fertility in expedients and wonderful knowledge of topography hereabout are never better instanced than in his criticism of that campaign, and in his substitution of a better one for it. He is almost the only American General who has treated the campaigns of the Revolution with retrospective military analysis. The fact was that Wilkinson's literary powers were forever in the way of the security of his rank; but, wherever he went, with pen or sword, he was formidable and interesting. It will be remarked that nearly every one who denounces his conduct in Louisiana was either the ally of Burr at the time, or a drivelling worshipper of Burr, like Mr. Parton at a subsequent day.

HIS FRIENDS.

Jefferson and Washington, Hamilton and Greene, are good authorities, and had ample occasion to know and measure Wilkinson. The former made him a Brigadier-General many years after the Conway cabal expired. Jefferson wrote when Wilkinson was old and in straits: "After he got over his first agitation (in the Burr matter) we believed his decision firm and his conduct zealous for the defeat of the conspiracy, and, although injudicious, yet meriting from sound intentions, the support of the nation. As to the best of his life I have left it to his friends and enemies, to whom it furnishes matter enough for disputation. I classed myself with neither, and least of all in this time of his distresses." Greene and Hamilton both appreciated and admired him.

Mr. Hildreth, who measures men narrowly, speaks with almost uniform admiration and compassion for Wilkinson, and says that he wrote the best of all the accounts of the Revolutionary War.

HIS ELOQUENCE.

His speech before the court-martial at Troy, in 1814, where he was honorably acquitted and his sword returned, can be read at this day with as much interest as when the old man pronounced it. Said he: "If guilty, let my punishment be exemplary; if innocent, acquit me with honor." The Administration, desiring to have him found guilty and disgraced, hired Martin Van Buren to usurp the place of Judge Advocate, knowing that the regular Judge Advocate in the army could not cope with Wilkinson's keenness of intellect and splendor of rhetoric. Wilkinson closed at the beginning with Van Buren, and made a classical argument to show that he was not entitled to prosecute, either under the army rules, the acts of Congress, or the Constitution. To Van Buren's astonishment, Wilkinson carried every point, and the thirteen members voted that Van could take his traps and leave. Madison's Administration turned twelve of the thirteen men out of the army at the disbandment, which, as Wilkinson does not fail to show, was a mere act of malice, such as was done by the public and the Senate toward those Senators who voted not guilty at the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson.

FINIS.

No one will undertake, without shrewd inquiry, to justify the whole life of Wilkinson; but he was, without doubt, one of the most driving American men of his time, patriotic on large grounds, and imbued with the belief that he was the count[illegible], and, through the lapse of time which h[illegible]ace since he led his career, we can look back [illegible] him as upon Jackson, Fremont, Kearney, a[illegible]many another spirit who became entangled with [illegible] of politicians, and was cut down by hosts of enemies, the very number of whom show the importance he attained.

GATH.

A WOMAN'S DREAM.

"Wilt thou begin thy life again,
O woman of the whitening hair!
Become a child, with shining train
Of angel children in the air?
Wilt feel thy mother's kisses press,
Thou cradled warmly at her feet?"
"What?—find my vanished Eden? Yes,
Ah, yes, my God! It was so sweet!"

"Wilt thou in blissful faith resume
Thy sire's fond shelter as of old,
While, breathing innocent perfume,
The white flowers of thy heart unfold?
Back to thy vernal happiness
Fly like a bird on pinions fleet?"
"Might but that joy continue,—yes,
Ah, yes, my God! It was so sweet!"

"Wilt thou unlearn thy sorry lore,
And shyly peep life's leaves between,
And, feeding youngest hopes once more,
Forget the winters thou hast seen?
The daisied banks, the dove of peace,
The morning freshness round thy track;
Shall these return?" "My God, ah, yes!
All but the wayside graves give back!"

"Have, then, thy wish! Thy steps retrace!
Flowers, perfume, song, be thine once more!
Yet shall time lead thee to the place
Of tears as surely as before.
Rekindle passion's fires and view
Their ever baleful radiance!"
"What, light those earth-born flames anew?
Ah, no, my Savior! Take me hence!"

—*Madame Valmore.*

An Incomprehensible Toy.

From the Baltimore American.

C. Lewis Dunlap, the grocery merchant, is creating quite a sensation by the exhibition of a newly-invented and most incomprehensible toy. It is a plain box, with a glass underneath the lid. On the centre of the glass is a circular paper three or four inches in diameter, and on the outer part of the glass are three movable, circular borders, that have on them the answers to four or five hundred questions. The questions are on three circular pieces of paper. From underneath the circular paper in the centre of the glass the figure of a little hand projects. When one of the circular borders is laid on the glass a corresponding circular centre piece, having on it over a hundred questions in geography, history, chemistry, and other sciences, is selected, and when a person desiring to have one of these questions answered places that question of the centre of the glass opposite a point on a corresponding disc, but not touching it by several inches, nor having any connection with any machinery, the little hand whirls round, and invariably picks out of the hundred answers on the circular disc the only one that is a correct and definite answer. This curious toy, which seems to evince intelligence, is called chiro magica, and is supposed to be based on newly-discovered principles in the magnet. It certainly is far more curious than the planchet, with which folks that incline to spiritualism are wont to amuse themselves.

A gentleman who, before he reformed had a good deal to do with the "wheel of fortune" so often seen at race courses and show grounds, suggests that one of the constant dodges resorted to by those who exhibit those "wheels" may explain the principle upon which the chiromagic toy is constructed. In the "wheel of fortune" a gold watch is placed, at a point where it seems probable that a revolving ball will touch it, and the watch is offered to the lucky individual who, at a dollar a chance, will turn the lucky ball so as to touch the watch, but hidden at the point where the gold watch is placed is a magnet that repels the whirling ball which will often stop just on one side or the other of the magnetic influence, and thus incite the unsuspicious better to try, try again. From the fact that in the chiromagic toy the question has to be placed at a particular point, the probability is that doing so forms a magnetic line to that part of the toy which shows the regular answer, and the terminus of which becomes the point of attraction for the magnetic hand.

Proverbs.

SCOTCH.

Do nothing in haste but gripping o' fleas.

Nothing comes of itself but dirt and long nails.

He that cheats me once, shame fa' him; if he cheats me twice, shame fa' me.

A hadden tongue makes a slabbered mouth.

He was scant o' news that told his father was hangit.

ITALIAN.

To trust is well, to trust nobody is better.

The deed once done, there is an end.

The shroud is made without pockets; what is put in the sleeves can't go in the skirt.

The ditches are full of clever after-thoughts.

One's country is there where one finds himself comfortable.

DUTCH.

Better stomach burst than good victuals spoil.

Love others well, but love thyself most; give good for good, but not to thine own cost.

Bird never flew so high but it had to come to earth for food.

A brilliant daughter makes a brittle wife.

A guest, like a fish, hath a bad odor the third day.

A house full of daughters is a cellar full of sour beer.

LONDON.

A Lecture in the Provinces.

Who the Lecturer Was, and of Whom His Audience Was Composed.

The Subject of His Discourse, and the Manner of Its Delivery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 19, 1872.

Englishmen who have lectured in the United States usually say, on their return, that the audiences are cold. They miss the loud cheers, the sympathetic laugh, the emphatic "Hear! Hear! Hear!" of their countrymen. But American audiences are reported to have other qualities which are very much of a compensation.

Last night, I was present at a lecture at a town about 20 miles from London, which supplies a favorable type of its class. The reader will gain an idea of the whole institution if he will read this brief sketch of

A LECTURE IN THE PROVINCES.

A circular issued a week ago announced to the neighborhood that the Committee of the Weybridge Mutual Improvement Society "have great pleasure" in informing their friends that "William Henry Hall, Esq., Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and Honorary Distributor of the *Daily News* Relief Fund to the French peasantry during the late Franco-German war," would deliver a lecture at the National Schools, on "The Battle of Sedan," and would exhibit "a large number of relics brought from the battle-field." In a rural district, the Rector is usually the promoter of a society of this kind. The lecture is generally in his school-room, and he is ordinarily in the Chair. A line on the printed circular, further informing us that "carriages are ordered at half-past 9," leads to the conclusion that the surrounding gentry will be represented. When I reach Weybridge, I feel the value of carriages, or covered vehicles of some kind. The rain has been pouring down for 12 hours, and, on stepping out from the little station into the darkness, the blinding drops beat on my face. The half-dozen flys of the place are engaged. Only can they meet the wants of the hour by taking folks away in batches,—returning, in some cases, three or four times. The roads around are ankle-deep in mud. Rain has been falling, with very short intervals, for three months, and the low grounds are swamped. Broad sheets of water cover the arable lands as well as the meadows, and the farmers are beginning to despair. But, despite the wind, and the rain, and the mud, the popularity of the lecturer and of his subject bring him a crowded audience, and, even as our party reach the doors of the warmly-lighted school-room, we can hardly wedge our way to our seats.

THE LECTURER

is one upon whom a good deal of interest centres. His career is a little remarkable, considering the average commonplace life of gentlemen in his position. Fifteen years ago, Mr. W. H. Bullock, scion of an ancient English family, was at Balliol College, Oxford, a favorite pupil of the celebrated Professor Jowett. His university course was brilliant, and, when he left, he possessed the esteem alike of undergraduates and of College Dons. Following no profession, Mr. Bullock, after leaving college, shortly displayed that love of adventure which lets one who possess it remain in useless stagnation. His family have been strong Conservatives for generations past, but his own sympathies were with the Liberals,—even with Liberals of the extremest school. The insurrection of the Poles especially awakened his sympathies, and he resolved to witness the issue. I suppose few positions could be more exposed and dangerous than that of a companion of the Poles in the daring but hopeless struggle against their oppressors. The appalling cruelty of the Russians toward the Poles—cruelty which is not exceeded in the records of the barbarians of any race—made even the risk of capture, to one who was in their camp, a risk of life. Mr. Bullock remained with the Poles, however, to the end, experiencing several hairbreadth escapes. After that, Mr. Bullock went out with Garibaldi, and was present at the battle of Mentana. He travelled also to Mexico, with his friend, Mr. Saunders, one of the chief writers in the *Saturday Review;* and he witnessed, I believe, the downfall there of the French power. During the Franco-German war, Mr. Bullock accepted the task of distributing the large sums collected through the *Daily News* (upward of £20,000) for the relief of the non-combatants in the northwestern provinces of France. He was himself a large contributor, and, like all who were with him, gave his services to the Fund. For nearly six months Mr. Bullock remained in the Ardennes, exposed to a hundred deaths from fever and from bullets. He nursed the sick and fed the starving,—arranging a system by which some forty villages received, twice a week, supplies of food which kept them from starvation. With the noble band was a member of Mr. Bullock's family,—Miss Cross, a lady who, rich as she is in intellectual gifts and in personal attractions, is richer still in the full tenderness of a woman's heart. In the Ardennes, the names of Mr. Bullock and Miss Cross will never be forgotten.

But what connection has Mr. Bullock with the lecturer, Mr. Hall? The explanation lies in a singularity of the English law. Mr. Bullock was the nephew of General Hall, a wealthy land-owner, and a great friend of the Prince of Wales and of the Duke of Cambridge. The estates were entailed upon the nephew, but, when they came into his possession this year, he was compelled to take the name with them. Very few, perhaps, on either side of the Atlantic, would object to change their names upon similar conditions. Mr. Hall (late Mr. Bullock) is now a very large land-owner, and already he is beginning to show the sterlingness of his nature. He is granting his tenants leases for ten years, whereas the General never granted any. He is building cottages for the laborers, just as he has built model houses in Bethnel Green for the poorest of the poor of London, and he gives the tenants leave to shoot every hare and every rabbit they can find. He still keeps up his seat at Weybridge, which has been his headquarters until this year, and it is his popularity there which brings whole throngs of families out of their homes on this most wretched of evenings.

THE CHAIRMAN AND THE AUDIENCE.

The Vicar or Rector of a country parish but too often presents an afflicting spectacle when called upon to speak without the aid of his notes. The training of the highest clergy does not include the art of extemporaneous delivery, and the church parson is a slave to his manuscript. Not nine out of ten of them could offer up even a prayer in public without the aid of the Prayer-Book. Our Rector to-night is elderly and gray; but his experience has not saved him the agonies of nervousness in the pulpit, with his sermon before him. I have no doubt that he has confidence enough, and that he denounces evil-doers with an unction which supreme self-confidence does the most to supply. But to-night he smiles feebly as he says a few commonplaces about "the pleasure we all have," and "I am sure we are greatly indebted," and "We shall all listen most attentively," and so forth. He shifts uneasily from one leg to the other, and opens his lips as though he were gasping for breath, rather than for words. Still, there is a refinement in his accent, in his dress, and in his manners, which are rarely wanting in his class, and we feel instinctively that he is a "gentleman."

Looking round the audience, I notice in the front seats, which consist of cushioned chairs, the local aristocracy,—the gentlemen in evening dress, and the ladies in full dress,—whose chestnuts or grays have just trotted away in stately fashion from the door. Behind them are the doctor, the lawyer, the auctioneer, and the tradesmen of the district, with a plentiful sprinkling of the young men whose "mutual improvement" it is the object of the Society to promote. I see, too, young girls with smiles on their lips, and older ones with crochet-work in their laps. I see a fair one in a prominent front row, who is working slowly with some colored wool,—and a tantalizing young beauty I find her. She is as aware as any one that she is pretty, but she tries to pretend she is unconscious of it! The articled clerk at the lawyer's, the "assistant" at the doctor's, and youth of the other sex indiscriminately, try to catch her eyes, and express in their gaze their adoration; but she feigns not to notice it, and looks quietly from the lecturer to her needles in a manner which is positively maddening. On the outskirts of a crowd I see odd butlers, man-servants, housekeepers, and nurses. They have but a vague idea of the "Battle of Sedan," but life at Weybridge has not much of excitement, and they were glad to ask leave to go and hear "the lecture." This audience is not an undesirable one if you have any story to tell. They will cheer you on slight pretext to the echo; and as for laughing, the sally of an infant would move them. Whether the military operations of a battle are exactly adapted to their tastes, is another matter.

THE LECTURE.

In front of a large map, and of pictorial representations very cleverly done, and in the midst of battered Prussian hamlets, Chassepots, cartridges, and Uhlans' lances, stands a slight, well-made figure, fairly tall, with a face which is the ideal one you would give to your favorite poet whom you had never seen. The eyes are soft and mild, with just a shade of melancholy between their long lashes. The voice is musical, with a cadence which you might, for a moment, imagine was affected, but which was cultivated by University undergraduates some years back, and has become with them a second nature. Mr. Hall gave his lecture with spirit and emphasis, but he also was too dependent upon his notes. When he left them at certain places, it was curious to see how much more animated he became, and how sure it was that the cheers of the hearers would break in. But, speaking critically, I was of opinion that the lecture dealt too much with the military tactics for a general audience. Nothing can be more thrilling (I have heard it) than a lecture upon a battle by one who witnessed it, if only he dwells upon its features as they change from hour to hour,—not thinking of the chess-board, but of the men who are fighting and dying upon it.

AFTER THE LECTURE.

When the lecture was over, we had our Rector again who was more inane than before. When he ceased, a tall, good-looking man in clerical garb, rose to support the vote of thanks which the Rector had moved. He spoke fluently and well. There was an ease and directness about his delivery, and a warmth also, with which it was struck. On asking his name, it was informed that it was "the Noncomformist minister of Weybridge," thus supplying an illustration of one reason why Dissent holds is ground in England, despite the immense influence and the prestige of an Establishment. The dissenting preacher, whatever his sect, learns how to speak to his fellow-men, from his mind to their minds, without the chilling medium of a book.

A few minutes later, we will pass out with greetings to our acquaintances, from the comfortable, cozy room, to the sleet, and the blast, and the worse than Cimmerian gloom.

SOLANGE.

Translated from the French of Alexandre Dumas.

I was in Paris during the most terrible times of the Revolution. One evening I was going rapidly homeward, when I suddenly heard a woman's voice raised in the most heart-rending cries. I stopped immediately. I knew that it was too early in the evening (it was not yet 10 o'clock) for any distress of this kind to be caused by thieves. I ran toward the spot from whence I heard the sounds issue, and there, by the light of the moon, I saw a woman struggling in the midst of a band of Sans Culottes. The woman also saw me, and observing by my costume I was a gentleman, she threw herself towards me, saying: "This citizen will prove to you I am what I represent myself to be, the daughter of Mother Ledieu, the laundress; am I not, Monsieur Albert?"

The young girl pressed my arm in the most beseeching manner, and I understood at once. As she had called me by the first name she thought of, so I gave her the first name I could remember.

"Why, my poor Solange, is it you? What has happened?"

"There, do you see these gentlemen?" said she.

"I think you had better say citizens," interrupted the Sergeant.

"Listen, Mr. Sergeant, it is not my fault if I look like an aristocrat; my mother worked always for the rich; she was accustomed to be polite, and it is a bad habit she has taught me; but what can I do, Mr. Sergeant, I cannot help it?"

There was in this reply a raillery imperceptible to all but me. I asked myself who could this woman be? It was an impossible problem to solve. I was sure, however, that she was not the daughter of a laundress.

"This is what has happened, Mons. Albert: I was taking home some linen; the mistress of the house was out; I was waiting to receive my money. Dame! every one needs all the money she has these times. Night came on; I had expected to return by daylight, so had not brought my passport; I fell into the midst of these gentlemen—I beg their pardon—citizens; they asked to see my passport; I told them I had none; they then wished to conduct me to the guard; I screamed, and you ran to my aid, which was a thing to be thankful for. I was reassured; for I said to myself Mons. Albert knows that my name is Solange, and that I am the daughter of Mother Ledieu, and he will be responsible for me. Am I not right, Monsieur Albert?"

"Certainly," I replied, "I will answer for you, and I will be responsible for it."

"So far, so good," answered the chief of the patriot, but who will be responsible for you, Monsieur?"

"Danton; is that enough, is he a good enough patriot?"

"Certainly, if Danton will be responsible for you, I have nothing more to say."

"Very well, to-day the session is held at the Cordeliers. Let us go there."

"We will go there," said the sergeant. "Citizens, sans culottes, march."

The club of the Cordeliers was held in the old Convent of the Cordeliers, in the street Observance. We were there almost immediately. As soon as we arrived at the door I tore a leaf from my note-book and wrote a few words on it; then handing it to the sergeant, told him to give it to the porter on asking for Danton. Meanwhile we were left in the hands of the corporal and the soldiers.

The sergeant entered the club, and came back with Danton.

"How!" said Danton to me, "do they arrest you, my friend and Corneille's friend, one of the best Republicans that exist? Let us see." Then turning to the sergeant, he said:

"Citizen Sergeant, I answer for him; is that sufficient?"

"You answer for *him*, but do you answer for *her*?" persisted the sergeant.

"For her? Of whom do you speak?"

"Of this woman, by our Lady!"

"For him, for her, for any and all he indorses I indorse. Are you content now?"

"I am content," said the sergeant; "and above all in having seen you."

"Ah, *mon Dieu!* you could have this pleasure gratis. Look at me as much as you want, as long as you hold me."

"Thanks! Continue to guard as you have done the interests of the people, and be tranquil; the people will be grateful."

"Oh, yes; I am certain of that," said Danton.

"Will you shake hands with me?" continued the sergeant.

"Why not?" and Danton gave him his hand.

"Long live Danton," cried the sergeant; "Long live Danton," cried the patrol. Then they turned and left, conducted by their chief. When a few steps off they turned again, and lifting their red caps in the air, cried once more: "Long life to Danton."

I was just going to thank Danton, when his name was called several times from the interior of the club. "Danton," "Danton," cried several voices from the tribume.

"Pardon, my friend," said he, holding out his hand, "allow me to return. I gave my right hand to the sergeant; I will give you the left, for fear that worthy patriot may have the itch; who knows?"

With these words he re-entered the club. I remained at the door with my unknown companion.

"Now, madame," I said to her, "where shall I conduct you?"

"Dame, to the house of Mother Ledieu. You know I have already said she was my mother," she replied, smiling.

"But where does this Mother Ledieu live?"

"Feron street, No. 24."

"Let us go to No. 24 Feron street, to Mother Ledieu."

We walked along without saying a word. By the light of the moon I found my companion was a charming young person of about 20 or 22 years, a brunette, with large blue eyes, more spiritual than melancholy, a straight nose, a mischievous mouth, the teeth like pearls, hands of a queen, and feet of a child. All this under the costume of the daughter of a laundress. Still she preserved her aristocratic bearing, so much so that even the sergeant and fiendish guard discovered it. When we reached the door of No. 24, we both stopped and looked at each other smilingly; then she said:

"What do you wish, my dear Monsieur Albert?"

"I wanted to say to you, my dear Solange, it is hardly worth the trouble of meeting you to leave you so soon."

"I beg your pardon a thousand times; if I had not met you I would have had much greater trouble, for they would have conducted me to the corporal of the guard, who doubtless would have recognized that I am not the daughter of Mother Ledieu; they would have discovered I was an aristocrat, and most probably have cut my head off."

"You acknowledge, then, you are an aristocrat?"

"I acknowledge nothing."

"Come, tell me your name."

"Solange."

"You know very well, then, the name I gave you by hazard cannot be your name."

"No matter, I like it so well I shall keep it, for you, at least."

"What need have you of keeping any name for me if I shall never see you again?"

"I have not said you should not. I only said that it is as unnecessary for you to know my name as it is for me to know yours, I have called you Albert; keep this name for me, and I will keep the name of Solange for you."

"Very well, let it be so. Listen to me, Solange. You have said you are an aristocrat, and therefore are pursued. You have seen to-night I have friends; I wish for your sake I had more. Tell where is your father, if you have any?"

"My secrets are my own; my father's are not."

"He wishes to escape pursuit in flight, does he not? Suppose I could assist him?"

"You will use your influence to aid my father's flight?" cried Solange, clasping her hands and looking at me with much anxiety.

"If I save your father will you remember me?"

"Oh, I will be grateful to you all my life; but will my gratitude be a sufficient recompense for so great a favor?"

She pronounced the words with an adorable expression of anticipated gratitude. I assured her that her remembrance would amply repay me for whatever I could do to serve her father.

"Then I am not deceived; you have a noble heart. I thank you in the name of my father and in my own," said she, in a trembling voice.

"When can I see you again, Solange?"

"Whenever it is necessary."

"To-morrow I hope to have something pleasant to tell you."

"Then let it be to-morrow."

"Where?"

"Here, if you wish."

"Here, in the street?"

"Why, by our lady! you see this is the most secure place. During the last half hour we have been here no one has passed."

"You are right, and I will bring you a passport under the name of Solange."

"You see Solange will end by being my own name. You be here at five minutes before 10, and at 10 o'clock I will come out of the door."

"Then, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, dear Solange."

"To-morrow at 10 o'clock, dear Albert."

I was going to kiss her hand, but she offered me her face. The next evening at 9:30 I was at the appointed place. At a quarter before 10 Solange opened the door. We had both advanced on the time agreed upon. I made a bound toward her.

"I see you have good news," said she, smiling.

"Excellent; but here is your passport, first."

"My father, first," said she, pushing my hand away.

"Your father is saved, if he wishes it."

"If he wishes it, say you? What must he do?"

"He must have confidence in me."

"He has already."

"You have seen him?"

"Yes."

"You exposed yourself?"

"It was necessary; but God protected me."

"You have told your father all?"

"I told him you saved my life yesterday, and would probably save his to-morrow."

"To-morrow; yes, really, to-morrow, if he wishes it."

"How can you? What admirable arrangements have you made to succeed so soon?"

"One thing you may object to in the arrangements; you cannot accompany him. I may succeed in getting you a pass later."

"As for that, I have already made up my mind it would be impossible for us to escape together," said she, trying to smile, "so let us think of my father first and me afterward."

"The General, Marceau, has promised to aid us. Kliber has just nominated him General-in-Chief of the Army of the East. He starts to-morrow evening, and will take your father as his secretary. They will go together to Vendie; there your father will give him his word of honor not to fight against France. Then he will start for England. When he gets to London he will send you word of his arrival and I will get you a pass and send you to him."

"My father will be saved to-morrow!" cried Solange.

"But he has no time to lose; he must be warned."

"How can I warn him at this time of night?"

"You have your pass and my arm."

"True; give me my pass; now your arm."

I gave her my arm, and we went to the same spot where I had met her the evening before.

"Wait for me here," she said, and disappeared around the corner of the old Hotel Matignow. In about a quarter of an hour she returned.

"Come," said she; "my father waits to thank you."

She took me by the arm and conducted me to the street St. Guillaume, in front of the Hotel Mortemart. Then she took a key from her pocket and opened a little door; then she conducted me to the second story, and knocked in a particular manner at the door. A man of about forty-eight or fifty years opened the door. He was dressed like a workman and appeared to be a bookbinder by trade. But the first words he spoke in thanking me betrayed the gentleman.

"Monsieur," said he, "Providence has sent you to us, and I receive you as a messenger of Providence. It so happens that you can save me, and that you wish to save me?"

I then told him all how Marceau would take him as his secretary, only exacting a promise that he should not fight against France.

"I will make this promise to you with all my heart, and I will renew it to him."

"I thank you in his name and mine."

"When does Marceau start?"

"To-morrow."

"Ought I to go to his house to-night?"

"Whenever you will; he expects you at any time."

The father and daughter exchanged glances.

"I think it would be more prudent for you to go there this evening, my father," said Solange.

"That may be, but they would arrest me; I have no pass."

"Here is mine," said I.

"But you?"

"Oh, I am known."

"Where does Marceau live?"

"Street of the University, No. 40, near his sister, Miss Desgraviers Marceau."

"Will you accompany me?"

"I will follow you, to take your daughter home when you go in."

"How will Marceau know that I am the man of whom you spoke?"

"You will give him this tri-colored cockade; it is the signal agreed upon."

"What can I do to recompense my savior?"

"You can charge me with your daughter's safety, as she did me with yours."

"Let us start."

He put on his hat and put out the lights.

We went down stairs by the light of the moon, which shone through the windows on the staircase. When he got to the door, he took his daughter's arm and turned to the right, and by the street of the Saints-Peres, he gained the street of the University. I followed them ten steps behind. We met no one. I approached the two and said, "This is a good augury; now do you want me to wait or to go in with you?"

"No, do not compromise yourself more; wait for my daughter here?"

I bowed.

"Now, again let me thank you and say adieu. Words fail me. I hope God will give me the power some day to prove my gratitude."

I replied by simply pressing his hand. The door opened, he went in, and Solange followed him. In about ten minutes she came out and said: "Your friend is indeed worthy to be your friend; that is to say, he is full of delicate kindliness. Knowing I would like to stay with my father until the last minute, his sister has invited me to remain with her. To-morrow at 3 o'clock my father will be out of danger; to-morrow at 10 o'clock, if you think the thanks of a daughter who owes her father's life to you, worth receiving, come to me at Feron street."

"I shall certainly be there. Did your father send any message?"

"He thanks you for your pass, which is here, and prays you to send me to him as soon as possible."

"That shall be whenever you wish, Solange," replied I, my heart almost bursting.

"It is necessary for me to know where he is first;" then, smiling, "you are not rid of me yet."

I took her hand and pressed it against my heart.

She offered me her face to kiss as she had done the evening before. "To-morrow," said she. In kissing her it was not only her hand I pressed to my heart, but her palpitating bosom, her bounding heart. I went home with a lighter heart than I ever had before. Was it caused by the consciousness of having done a good action? Or was it I was already in love with this adorable creature? I know not whether I slept or waked; I only know that all the harmonies of nature lived in me. I know the night appeared without end, the day immense; I know that though I was so anxious for the time to come when I should see Solange, I did not wish to hurry over a minute of the happy day I had to live. The next evening I was in the street Feron. At 9:30 Solange appeared.

"Saved," she cried, "My father is saved, and it is to you I owe his safety. Oh! how I love you."

Fifteen days after, Solange received a letter telling her her father had arrived in England. The next day I carried her a passport; in receiving it Solange burst into tears. "You do not love me, then?" said she.

"I love you more than my life, but I have given my word to your father, and I must keep it."

"Then I will break mine," said she, "if you have the courage to let me go, Albert, I have not the courage to go."

Alas! she remained.

Three months passed by most happily; and from that evening there was never a question of Solange's departure raised. We both tacitly agreed we could not be separated. Solange had expressed a desire to have an apartment on the street where she had first met me. I took one for her under the name of Solange. I did not know her by any other now, and she always called me Albert. I had persuaded her to enter an institution for young girls in the capacity of governess, in order to deceive the detective police more surely, for they had become more active than ever. Every Sunday and every Thursday we passed together in the little apartment on Taranne street. The window of the bed-chamber overlooked the spot where we first had met, and where I had rescued Solange from the hands of the horrible sergeant and his fiendish accomplices. Every day each received a letter,—she under the name of Solange; I under the name of Albert. These three months were the happiest of my life, notwithstanding the terrible times we were living in. The guillotine seemed as if it could never be satisfied with its victims. On the 4th of October the trial of Marie Antoinette began. It continued until the 14th, then she was taken before the Revolutionary Tribune; on the 16th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, she was condemned; the same day at 11 o'clock, she mounted the scaffold. That morning I received a letter from Solange; she wrote she could not pass such a day alone. I arrived about 9 o'clock at our little apartment on Taranne street. I was profoundly affected by this execution. Oh! how well I remember this day; it was Wednesday; there was nothing but sorrow and gloom in all Paris. As for myself, I felt a strange presentment of approaching sorrow. I wished to console Solange, who went in my arms, but words of consolation failed me, for consolation was not in my heart. We passed, as was our custom, the night together. The night was sadder still than our day. I remember now the howls of a dog shut up in an apartment just under ours. The next day we found out his master had gone out and taken away the key; in the street he had been arrested, taken before the Tribunal, been tried and executed in four hours. It was now time for us to part. The class of Solange began at 9 o'clock in the morning. The school was situated near the Jarden des Plantes. I hesitated a long time about letting her go. She could not make up her mind to leave me, but if she remained away she would subject herself to inquiries which would be dangerous to her. I called a carriage and conducted her to the corner of the street Focies Saint Bernard; there I got out to let her continue her way alone. We never spoke a word during the whole distance, only sat locked in each other's arms; the tears which flowed from our eyes were very bitter, but were sweetened by the kisses which fell from our lips. I descended from the carriage, but in place of going on my way, I stood glued to the spot to see as long as I could the carriage which carried her away. At about twenty steps the carriage stopped, and Solange looked out the window. It seemed as if she had divined I was still there. I ran to her. I got into the carriage and shut the windows. I pressed her again and again to my heart. Just then 9 o'clock struck from the Church of Saint-Etienne du Mont. I dried her tears, and closed her mouth with a triple kiss. I then leaped to the ground and rushed away. It seemed to me that Solange called me back, but fearing that all these tears, all this tenderness would be remarked, I had the fatal courage not to turn back. I went home desperate. I passed the day writing to Solange; that evening I sent her a book almost in size of writing. I had just posted my letter when I received hers. She said she had been very severely reprimanded for her absence, and her next holiday had been taken from her, but Solange swore to me in any case she would be with me the following Sunday, even if she broke with the mistress. I also swore it, for it seemed to me I would go crazy if seven days had to pass without my seeing her. Moreover, Solange said she was very uneasy at the appearance of a letter from her father, which had arrived during her absence; it looked as if it had been opened. Her father had consented to our union as soon as it would be safe to announce Solange's name and rank.

I passed a dreadful night and a worse day. I spent the whole morning in writing to Solange. Toward 3 o'clock I went off for a walk, in the hope of distracting my thoughts from their gloomy channel. The days were short, and about 4 o'clock the gloomy twilight began. At the corners of the streets the heralds cried out the list of the condemned. I remember thinking the names of the women and children were numerous. The harvest of blood seemed as if it never could be gathered. It was almost night before I noticed where I was, and, on looking up, found I was at the gates of the cemetery of Clamart. I went in, scarcely knowing what I did, and sat down on the base of a large white monument. I suppose I must have fallen asleep, for it was after midnight when I was awakened by a sweet, low voice, calling in tones of the most pitiful entreaty, "Albert, Albert, Albert." There was but one person in the whole world who called me thus. I started, waked, and looked around me; it seemed to me I was surrounded by a heavy mist or white cloud, when suddenly, I saw just before me the head of Solange, all dripping with blood. The pale lips opened, and again I heard that pleasing voice, and again I heard "Albert," repeated three times. It seemed for a few minutes my head would burst with the pressure on it; then all gradually faded away, and I was left alone with my gloomy surroundings. I leaped to my feet, and rushed like a maniac to the school where Solange taught; there I learned she had been recognized by the letter from her father, conducted to the revolutionary Tribune, tried and condemned the same day. It was most probable that her dear name was being called as I passed that dreadful herald, fit representative of the bloody tribunal. It was months before I recovered from the shock to my nervous system, and I expect to carry through life the aching void in my heart by her untimely end. But God is good, and eternity is long. We shall surely meet again.

HAUNTED.

What has been done in the olden time
In this chamber dim and low?
Was it a deed of guilt or crime,
A hidden wrong or stealthily blow,
That is acted again at midnight's chime,
With clangor of wail and woe?

Ah! who shall tell? Not the pallid walls,
Or the dusky lattice pane,
The bat that flits as the last stroke falls,
Or the panel's crimson stain,
Where the tapestry waves in phantom palls
Alive with weird forms again.

But sure as ever the hour comes round,
A heaviness chills the air,
The rustle of silk and a footstep's sound
Are heard on the creaking stair,
While moving past o'er the echoing ground,
A presence unseen is there.

"Let me in!" it always pleads and moans,
"Let me in!" the same cry goes;
But no answer comes, save the dying groans
Of a soul in mortal throes.
Then it sobs and dies away, while its tones
Ring out on the dread repose.

Sadly, wearily, downward it wends
To the spot from whence it came;
Thank Heaven! with daylight the glamor ends
This horror without a name,
That all the warm life-blood quivering sends
Like ice through the thrilling frame.

—*Belgravia.*

"Agony Advertisements."

The second column of the first sheet of the London *Times* is devoted to what are known in England as "agony" advertisements, *i. e.*, to advertisements of very sensational import. The following is a group which appeared in an edition of that paper recently to hand: "Poor Kit's heart is broken. He will die if you do not write with your own hand by post to him. He has written often and fully to you, and told you much no one else likes to tell you. He held up till he got a hint the whole might be a hoax. Then he laid down all hope and life. Never a letter from dear, cruel." "Fidele a Mort., January 25, October 18. God bless and preserve you. I can bear all as long as you keep well. We may yet have need of all our strength and trust in each other. Should years go by, you will find my love for you but truer and truer. My life's happiness is in your hands, and I feel happier for any sacrifice I can make for you. Every day shall be spent in trying to be better for your sake, and in doing what you ask of me. Whatever happens, you are certain of my being yours forever. X." "My ever dearest Ellen: Still do the fond children hourly cry for mamma. Will you not cherish them in your heart of hearts? Oh, think of your dear little babe—of them all. For God's sake return. All is forgiven—no recriminations. Once again, for the sake of past remembrances, come and make happy our home. Be wise and affectionate as ever you were. I promise to make the reduction in my establishment that you wish. Consider how long we have been together. Ever affectionately yours, F. R. F."

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE CURED BY USING Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA—DR. SCHENCK—*Dear Sir:* I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate in addition to many you have already received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cures your MANDRAKE PILLS and SEAWEED TONIC have effected in the entire cure of one of the most stubborn cases of the affection of the liver. For three years I suffered beyond description; all my friends, as well as myself, came to the conclusion that my time in this life was short. Such was the terrible condition to which I was reduced that life to me had become a burden; my whole system was in a state of inflammation; I could not eat, I could not sleep; my whole body was filled with pain; swelling would arise in my wrists and ankles, rendering them totally useless. On several occasions I was attacked with a rush of blood to the head, which would fell me to the ground, and I would be carried away for dead. I applied to several eminent physicians of our city, who administered all the medicines that they thought would reach the case, but of no avail.

One of them said he could do no more for me, and advised me, as a last resort, to drink cod-liver oil. Not relishing the horrid trash, I declined to take it. Accident put your advertisement into my hands. I called on you; you examined me and told me the nature of my disease. You then ordered me the Pills and Tonic, with an observance of diet, pledging your word that in one week I would find myself another man. I followed your advice, and, as you predicted, an astonishing cure was effected. I continued your Pills and Tonic for some time, and now, thank God for His great goodness and your valuable medicines, I am once more restored to perfect health. I most earnestly recommend all those who are suffering from an affection of the liver to give your Pills and Tonic a fair trial and a cure will be effected. I have sent many persons to you and they have all been cured. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 812 Federal street, between Eighth street and Passyunk road.

CHARLES JOHNSON, SR.,
Formerly Printers' Ink Manufacturer.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, northeast corner SIXTH and ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

[To be continued.]

C. C. COLLINS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

184 AND 186 CLARK-ST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, January 12, 1873.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Senator Pomeroy has a bill pending in the United States Senate prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or use of intoxicating liquor in the District of Columbia and the several Territories of the United States. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has a similar bill, which is to be in force in the District of Columbia, the several Territories, and in all places held by the United States for docks, ports, navy yards, custom houses, and for other public purposes in the several States. This bill of Senator Sherman prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises where sold; provides that such liquors shall not be sold to minors unless upon the written order of parents or physician; that all taverns, rooms, eating-houses, restaurants, cellars, and other places where liquor is sold to be drank upon the premises, shall be deemed nuisances, and shall be shut up and abated. It makes it unlawful for any person to be intoxicated, and provides, something after the manner of the Illinois law, a series of remedies for damages sustained by the sale of liquor. We do not propose to discuss these provisions of the bill, but to note that Mr. Sherman excepts from its operation "the sale of the wine manufactured of the pure juice of the grape, or beer, or ale, or cider."

The effect of the bill, if it became a law, would be to discriminate against the sale of all other liquors, and in favor of pure wine, beer, ale, and cider. Without saying that Mr. Sherman's bill proposes the best or the proper mode of attaining this result, we think one of the best, and wisest, and most effective temperance measures that can be devised is the substitution of pure wines, and light beer or ale for the fiery alcoholic beverages which are so generally used. In countries where wine and beer are the general beverage of the people, drunkenness hardly exists, though the use of the beverage is well-nigh universal. The destructive effects of liquor are mainly due to the poisonous compounds that are sold to consumers. It is not extravagant to assume that nineteen-twentieths of the spirits retailed over the counters of the saloons contain poisonous compounds, destructive alike to the body and the mind. It is also a fact, that those who have educated their taste to these fiery liquids do not relish pure liquor, but thirst after the drink which burns throat and stomach the longest and most intensely. There have been repeated exposures of the horrible ingredients retailed under the name of spirits. An investigation and chemical analysis of the spirits sold at the bars in New York, two years ago, showed that in no instance, not even at the first-class hotels, was there a pure article retailed at the bar. The gradations were considerable, but the fact remained that all the spirits thus sold were more or less poisonous, from the "benzine" of the lower doggeries to the compound of fusil oil at the more pretentious establishments.

The habitual use of this foul stuff is necessarily fatal. It is a mere question of the endurance of the stomach and the strength of the brain. Paralysis and death are the natural results of the use of such drinks, and the cheaper the price the greater the quantity and more poisonous the quality that is sold. If our people could be educated to an abstinence from these and other alcoholic compounds, and to the use of pure wines and light beers, the great and most deplorable evils of intemperance would be averted. While intoxication itself would be greatly reduced, there would be an abatement of all these mental and physical disorders and calamities which naturally follow the use of poisonous mixtures publicly sold under the name of spirituous liquors. We manufacture annually in this country 70,000,000 gallons of spirits. This is the amount reported to the tax-gatherer. We import large quantities of brandy and other spirits. There is also much that is distilled that is never known to the revenue officer. This vast amount of spirits is all doctored; that is to say, it is drugged and otherwise mixed until there is produced and retailed to the public twice or thrice the amount of the original distillation and import, and it all finds its way to the human stomach. Now, he is a true promoter of temperance who can induce any number of his fellow-men to substitute for this villanous stuff the use of pure wine or beer. Such a change arrests the fatal consequences of

no man an habitual drunkard, and leaves no consequences that are fatal to the health of either mind or body. We have in the United States natural vineyards of almost unlimited extent. The banks of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri, and the south shore of Lake Erie, are all capable of being converted into wine-producing regions. The State of California alone will be able to supply the whole country, when the proper treatment of the grape shall have been made the subject of further study and experiment. The wine-producing districts of the Ohio River have long enjoyed celebrity, and the Cincinnati and Sandusky wines are known abroad as well as at home. The wines manufactured at St. Louis from the grapes of the Missouri Valley have a sale in all parts of the country, and, during the last few years, the same enterprise has been found successful at Quincy and Burlington, where the Western Illinois Wine Company and numerous private individuals have produced American wines from the Catawba and Concord grapes that will compare favorably with the finest imported wines. While the country is waiting for the growth and expansion of this wine business, we have a substitute for spirits in the shape of light beers. The increase in the manufacture of beer is regular, and there is some evidence that it is gradually superseding spirits as the ordinary beverage of the poorer classes. It is cheap. It rarely intoxicates. It is innocent in its effects upon health. It produces none of the madness and frenzy that proceed from the use of the poisonous compounds sold as spirits. While it slightly stimulates, it makes no habitual drunkards. While we would invite no total abstinence man to drink anything, we submit to the temperance reformers that they are wasting their energies and accomplishing the minimum of reform with the maximum of irritation, by waging an indiscriminate warfare alike on wine and beer, benzine and brandy.

SEDAN AND CHISELHURST.

Every incident connected with the career of Napoleon III. is now of more than ordinary interest. His death, which has followed so closely his ruin at Sedan, which was his Waterloo, will perhaps attract public attention more generally to that crushing defeat, which cost him his throne, than to any other event of his life. Fortunately, a volume has just been published in Paris, containing the evidence given by Marshal MacMahon before a Committee of the Assembly, so that the public can now know the real story of that crowning disaster to French arms and the Napoleonic pretensions. The record shows a succession of blunders, dangerous conflicts of authority, and adverse influences working in every direction, and clearly exhibits the great confusion which had been caused in the French councils by the unparalleled successes of the Germans.

On the 17th of August, 1870, Marshal MacMahon was appointed by the Emperor Commander of the Army at Chalons, under Bazaine, who was Commander-in-Chief. At the same time, a council was held, at which it was decided Trochu should be made Governor of Paris, and the Emperor should return there. The latter, however, abandoned the idea in deference to the wishes of the Empress. At this time, his opinion was that MacMahon and his troops should go to Paris; but it is stated that he made no interference with MacMahon's plans after he assumed command. MacMahon, therefore, commenced his plans to march towards Metz, to relieve Bazaine, solely on his own responsibility. On the 19th, he received a despatch from Bazaine, saying that it was impossible for him to direct his movements, and that he must decide for himself. On the 20th, MacMahon found that the Chalons position was untenable against the advance of the Prussian Prince Royal, and retired to Rheims, where he intended to wait until he could learn which way Bazaine was attempting to escape. At Courcelles, near Rheims, he met Rouher, who advised him to march to the relief of Bazaine, but this MacMahon refused to do, as he had no knowledge where Bazaine might be, and stated to Rouher that on the 23d he should commence his march toward Paris. On the 22d, he received a despatch from Bazaine, stating that, to avoid the investment of Metz, which must follow after the battle of Gravelotte, he intended to move northwardly and make his escape by the way of Montmedy. If he found this impossible, he would then retreat by way of Sedan and Mezieres. MacMahon answered at once that he was at Rheims and would move in the direction of Montmedy without waiting to hear further from Bazaine or without consulting any one. Some hours afterwards, the Council at Paris sent a despatch to the Emperor, desiring that MacMahon should march to the relief of Bazaine, but neither the Emperor nor MacMahon gave it any attention, as the latter had fully decided to march on Montmedy, and the Emperor had also decided not to interfere with his plans. The march was a very slow one. On the evening of the 23d, the day of starting, he found that two corps had started with only one day's provisions. A portion of his army, therefore, had to be marched in another direction for supplies. Meanwhile, the two corps which had provisions, and had been pushed forward, were attacked by the Germans and forced back. In the midst of this confusion came a despatch that, on the 25th, Bazaine was still at Metz. On the heels of this came a despatch from Paris that, unless MacMahon marched immediately to the relief of Bazaine, a revolution would break out in the city, and adding that the position of the Germans was such that it could be done. Disappointed in his expectations with regard to Bazaine; with a revolution threatening in Paris; still uncertain which way Bazaine would turn; and with a Napoleon by his side who seemed to have no idea of any sort, MacMahon changed his plans and once more set out for Montmedy. In this emergency, as in many others, where an actual danger stared him in the face, Napoleon was utterly unable to meet and overcome it. Compared with his uncle, whose genius would have risen equal to the emergency, he well merited the derisive appellation of Victor Hugo, "Napoleon the Little." He was a dumb counsellor at a time of the most imminent danger, when the toils of the Germans were slowly and surely gathering about him. The latter were rapidly advancing. On the 28th, MacMahon learned that they had occupied Stenay, so that he had to abandon the idea of marching on Montmedy, and his hope of subsequently falling back on Paris if he did not effect a junction with Bazaine, began to grow dim. He was compelled, therefore, to cross the Meuse, in order to get possession of the bridges near Sedan. These marches and countermarches, which were simply the last desperate

As the territory of operations grew more circumscribed marching became slower; the roads became blocked up with baggage, which could not be kept in the rear, out of the way, for fear of its capture by the German cavalry. On the 30th, MacMahon could hear nothing from Failly and his portion of the army, and, on searching for him, found him at 5 in the morning at Beaumont. He ordered him to cross the Meuse immediately, but Failly disobeyed. Six hours later, when they might have been all over the river and have destroyed the bridge, the Germans came up with them, while they were at breakfast, and routed them. On the next day, the Germans advanced upon the railroad bridge near Sedan. MacMahon sent an engineer train to blow up the bridge. The engineers got out at the right spot, but the train went on with the tools and powder, and, before more powder could be got to them, the Germans had the bridge, and commanded the approach to Mezieres. On the 18th of September, MacMahon was wounded and rendered incapable of command, and there were now, therefore, two incapables—himself and Napoleon. He handed over his command to Ducrot. While the latter was trying to escape by way of Mezieres, he was suspended by Wimpffen, by the authority of the Minister of War, Napoleon seeming to have no authority at all. Wimpffen ordered a movement in the other direction, the Germans closed in in the direction of Mezieres, and, as Ducrot's orders had made it impossible for Wimpffen to move in the other direction, slowly but surely the Germans hemmed them in, and surrender was an inevitable necessity.

The burden of the disaster at Sedan has been thrown upon Napoleon, but the evidence of Marshal MacMahon makes it clear that, from the time he was invested with the command at Chalons, Napoleon was neither more nor less than a passive spectator, drifting here and there as the tides of battle carried him, and eventually falling a victim to the sluggishness, if not perfidy, of Bazaine, and the conflict of orders between Paris and MacMahon, which wasted two whole months, and accomplished nothing. From the day on which MacMahon assumed command down to the surrender, he was simply moving the pawns on the board to escape, not to attack, while the leading pieces were stationary. He moved in reference to them; they did not move at all. They were easily invested, and he was soon hemmed in a corner. The history of this campaign brings into strong light Napoleon's inefficiency when brought into an emergency where bold and decisive action must be taken at once. Instead of rising, as Napoleon I. would have done, equal to it, he seems to have yielded to his theory of fatalism, or was paralyzed by the magnitude of the difficulties before him. The defence which France made after Sedan was far more respectable than the operations which preceded it.

THE NAPOLEONIC IDEA.

The sudden death of Louis Napoleon invests with a new interest the Napoleonic Idea, which he defined to be the controlling idea of his life. It is to be hoped that the Idea has perished with him, and that its adherents have suffered sufficiently to be convinced of its utter worthlessness. The Idea, under the First Napoleon, entailed upon France the horrors of needless war, devastation, and debt. Under the Third Napoleon, it resulted in the humiliating defeat of the French army by the Germans, the loss of thousands of lives and millions of treasure. For half a century, first and last, France groaned under the Cæsarism of the Bonapartes, and, dazzled by their military successes, their shows and pageants, indulged in delusive dreams, from which it has more than once wakened to find itself swamped in carnage and anarchy, civil strife, or foreign domination.

The late Louis Napoleon was pre-eminently a plotter, a solitary thinker, and a literary dilletant. The Napoleonic Idea has not only been with him a matter of practice and enforcement, but a matter of theory, which he has elaborated in two works, his "Napoleonic Ideas" and "Life of Cæsar." That Idea is substantially that Divine Providence, in every age, produces a few men, of whom Cæsar and the Bonapartes were examples, who are indispensable to the happiness of the human race. Absolute power should be entrusted to them, for they alone are competent to exercise it, and if the people repose proper confidence in them and invest them with the requisite power, they will reach the maximum of personal happiness and national prosperity and glory. As applied to France, Frenchmen were the creatures; the Bonapartes, the creators. The Napoleonic Idea once accepted, France would be a Paradise, and Napoleon I. or Napoleon III., as the case might be, the presiding genius, dispensing blessings with a lavish hand. Infallible themselves, France would be invulnerable, and the envy of the world. This theory of Divinely-conferred excellence France unhesitatingly accepted, wrapped itself in a false security, revelled and caroused, and became the gayest nation of the world, without stopping to forecast the results which might ensue from the operation of the Napoleonic Idea, or considering that another man, or numerous men, might suddenly become possessed of the same Idea, and imagine that they were the persons whom Providence had designated as essential to the happiness of the people and capable of securing it. They adopted both conditions of the Napoleonic Idea,—that its acceptance would result in complete happiness, and that its rejection would, on the other hand, involve them in complete misery. They only saw the Millennium approaching in the one case, and swift destruction on the other. They failed to reach the logical deduction from the Idea. Had they not the opera, the Jardin Mabille and the cafes, the soirees and masques and military pageants, an unending rout of pleasures by day and by night? What more could they desire? Had not the dispenser of all these gaieties dazzled the world at Magenta and Solferino, and elevated France in an incredible short space of time to the highest position among the European powers, dictated to England, Russia, Italy, and Austria, defeated the Czar, defended the Pope, punished the Orientals, conquered Mexico, and increased the French dominions by the conquests of war? For a time it did seem as if the Napoleonic Idea were omnipotent. But suddenly there came a man of stronger ideas than Napoleon, and, almost in a day, Germany shivered the Napoleonic Idea as if it had been of glass, and its advocate was hurled from his throne as swiftly as Lucifer out of Heaven.

In carrying out his Idea, it is evident that Napoleon had not the most perfect confidence in

face of actual danger. To supply this deficit, his vanity was brought sometimes into requisition. It was manifested at Strasbourg, where he appeared before the garrison dressed in the historic costume of Napoleon I., expecting to overawe them into an immediate acceptance of the Napoleonic Idea. His landing at Boulogne with fifty-three followers, and his elevation of the flag with the wooden eagle above it, was simply a melo-dramatic affair, hardly above the dignity, and almost as laughable, as the disposition of a theatrical army upon the stage. His ride through the streets of Paris, during the *Coup d'Etat*, before the massacre commenced, surrounded by staff officers gorgeously equipped, after the manner of his uncle, was only a spectacle which, he had the vanity to believe, would so impress the Parisians that they would at once acknowledge his Idea. Mingled with his sophistry, vanity, and strategy in politics, there was a marked vein of shrewdness. His conjecture that, because the people elected him President by a large majority, after he had twice attempted to seize the throne, therefore they would be willing to accept the monarchical form of government, was well founded, and it was a shrewd sequence to this conjecture that he managed to get himself elected Emperor by a larger majority than he had received for the Presidency, and ostensibly became Emperor by the will of the French people, in addition to the grace of God. His shrewdness was also manifested in the fact that, while he could take the initiatory steps of a plot with great skill and carry it forward to the emergency in the presence of which he might quail, he always chose for his associates those who could execute what he had planned. In the earlier stages of his career he had not been wise enough to do this; but his vanity received such a check at Strasbourg and Boulogne that he learned the lesson well, and the *Coup d'Etat* did not fail. In the Franco-German war he failed, because he had underestimated the power of the Germans, and because, although he had men associated with him who could execute, they could not execute as well as the men around Bismarck and Frederick William. He was overmatched both in brawn and brains.

It is as yet too early to estimate clearly what effect the death of Napoleon may have upon the politics of France, except that it will undoubtedly encourage Republicanism and strengthen M. Thiers. But if the French are not utterly blind, it would seem as if they might now detect for all time the fallacy of the Napoleonic Idea, and perceive the disastrous results which must always ensue from its adoption. The only thing which can bring permanent prosperity to France is education. Ignorance is the most costly thing in this world, and France has paid a higher price for it than any other civilized nation.

GINX'S BABY AND OTHER VARIETIES.

Ginx's Baby has come to the surface again in an exaggerated and aggravated condition, in England, having assumed the female sex, having figured before a Police Court at the immature age of 2 years, and having been assigned to the workhouse in preperation for a long life of unalloyed wretchedness. The baby's name is Ida Ledger. Her mother is a woman about 21 years old, who leads a loose life. This has been her occupation; she has found her pastime in beating the little 2-year-old child. The mother and child were finally brought before a Justice. It was discovered that the child's head and temple were contused; the cheek, nose, and lips formed one great suppurating sore, and the body, arms, and legs were covered with scratches and scars. Here was a babe 2 years old that had suffered more abuse than forty children should have suffered during their entire minority. The inhuman mother was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor, and the child was sent to the workhouse. It appears, however, that these two years will serve simply as a respite during which Ida Ledger may recuperate sufficiently to enter upon another term of suffering. Under the English law, the child must be returned to its mother as soon as she comes out of the penitentiary. An English journal, in reviewing the case, has looked in vain through the Acts of Parliament and the statute books for some escape for the unfortunate Ida. The mother could be bound over to be of good behavior toward the child, but her own recognizance would be worthless. The child does not come within the Industrial School act, so that no order can be made upon the parent for its maintenance. This act provides only for vagrant and criminal children, and little Ida is not fortunate enough to come under either of these classes. If some person would settle a sum of money on Ida, she might become a ward in Chancery, but there is little likelihood of such a contingency. At the age of 4 years, then, Ida Ledger will be recommitted to the care of her mother, whose chief object in life will be to revenge upon the child's body the punishment of which it was the innocent cause.

A year or so ago, a woman was hanged in England for keeping a slaughter-house for young babies. This was baby-farming. A woman has now been sent to the penitentiary for baby-beating. But baby-farming and baby-beating are not the only causes of complaint which the offspring of English parentage have. There are also the practices of baby-stealing and baby-selling. An advertisement in the *Telegraph*, about the time of Alice Ledger's conviction, reads as follows: "Baby—The lady who held a baby in Regent's Park on Thursday while the maid fetched a cake, and on her return could not be found, is requested to send the baby to 13 Queen's square, Bloomsbury." This is said to be a sample case. While some people amuse themselves in England with starving babies to death, and others with beating them to death, there is a class of gypsies who prowl about, misappropriating babies wherever they can find them. It is said to be about as unsafe to leave a baby lying around loose as it is an umbrella. What the thieves do with the pilfered babies is as much of a mystery as what becomes of all the umbrellas that are lost, mislaid, or stolen.

Another variety of the trials and tribulations to which the unoffending babes of Great Britain are subjected is baby-selling. Mrs. Elizabeth Hacking, rejoicing in the more characteristic soubriquet of Bedford Bess, was brought up before a Police Court on a charge of having unlawfully abandoned and exposed her child, 16 months old, whereby its life was endangered. Mistress Bess indignantly denied the accusation. She made out a good case. She had overheard a laboring man say that he had three children that he would not sell for £2,000. She immediately, and not unnaturally, concluded that here was a man who placed a higher value on

she might sell hers to good advantage. The sixteen-months' child was duly transferred to Bahnforth (this was the man's name) for three shillings, sixpence of which was, according to the agreement, expended in beer for the joint benefit of the parties. Subsequently, Bahnforth seems to have concluded that his bargain was not a very good one, or else his sober estimate of the value of children was not so extravagant as that which he had made under the influence of beer. He sold the baby at a sacrifice, receiving only sixpence from one Brown. Brown kept the baby only one night, throwing it back on Bahnforth's hands and losing his sixpence by the operation. Then it was transferred as a gratuity to a weaver's wife, who brought it into court. Here it was returned to the original owner, who was the only person who had made any money out of the transaction.

These efforts at getting rid of babies, or abusing them in case they cannot be shifted off on somebody else, are curiously opposed by an American case of recent occurrence. It has been generally admitted that there may be dispute as to the parentage of a child on the father's side; but there was a trial in Louisville, the other day, in which two women claimed to be the mother of one and the same infant. This, it will not be denied, is a rare occurrence. The circumstances of the case were dreadfully confusing. On one side there was a white woman, but a brunette; on the other, a mulatto woman, but a blonde. Both women swore to giving birth to the disputed baby, and both produced witnesses to support their claims. The Judge acknowledged that he was considerably puzzled, and seems to have given his decision simply on the ground of possession, stating, however, that the baby in dispute might select its own mother as soon as it should come of lawful age. The decision would indicate that children have more rights in this country than in England. The events on both sides of the Atlantic indicate that it is time for the question of Women's Rights to give way to the more important subject of Babies' Rights.

DULUTH.

In his recent message to the Legislature, Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, refers at length to Superior Harbor, and the efforts which have been made to destroy its natural advantages in the interest of Duluth. He holds that Superior Bay is the only natural harbor on Lake Superior west of Bayfield, and, in support of it, quotes from the various reports of Colonel Wheeler, of the United States Engineer Corps, made in 1868; of General Lewis Cass, who explored this region under Government instructions in 1820; of Captain Bayfield, of the British Hydrographic Service, who made a chart in 1823; and General George C. Meade, who made a minute survey in 1861. All these gentlemen were agreed that Superior Bay was the only safe harbor that could be found near the head of Lake Superior, and that the plateau of land bordering upon this bay was the only eligible site for a city within a long distance either way. The expectations founded upon these facts have been disappointed, Governor Washburn says, because the railroad communications with the Mississippi Valley have combined with the efforts of individual capitalists who were interested in them to establish a city upon "the precipitous and rocky cliff at the extreme westerly end of Lake Superior, a point entirely destitute of any harbor, and exposed to the northwest gales with their uninterrupted sweep of 400 miles." This is Duluth.

If there had been simply a business rivalry between Wisconsin and Minnesota, it is not probable that Governor Washburn and the State authorities would have gone to the courts to find a remedy. But the railway companies and the capitalists at their back, he says, went to work to destroy the natural harbor at Superior by changing the course of the St. Louis River, which formed the harbor, causing it to empty through a canal into the lake at a point six miles west. A suit was brought in the United States Court, under the auspices of the State Government of Wisconsin, to enjoin the City of Duluth and all persons from opening this canal. Judge Miller granted the injunction, but intimated that it might be dissolved if the persons defending should construct a dyke to arrest the flow of water through the canal. The City of Duluth gave a bond of $100,000 to construct such a dyke before Dec. 1, 1871, and a United States Engineer certified, in March or April last, that it had been completed in accordance with the requirements. A month from that time, a section, 800 feet long, was swept away, "allowing the St. Louis River," says Governor Washburn, "to pour through it at the rate of six miles an hour." But if the dyke did not stop the flow of the water, which was the original cause of complaint, it provided another cause of complaint by cutting off the navigation of the canal, which was the only means of communication between Superior and Duluth, the terminus of the railroad. Governor Washburn blames the Secretary of War for his interference, as he believes that the injunction against the opening of the canal would have been made perpetual if the Secretary had not accepted an imperfect dyke, which could in no case prevent the flow of water.

During the month of July last, Colonel D. C. Houston, appointed by the Secretary of War, and W. H. Newton, an engineer selected by Governor Washburn, made careful measurements and soundings at Superior, and found that the water in the bay had been permanently lowered one foot since the opening of the canal, and that the channel at the mouth of the river has been shoaled up seriously. They also found that there is no opportunity for a tidal harbor, as there is no tide there. Upon the strength of this report, a suit for the removal of the dyke was brought in the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota; but, it being held that this Court had no jurisdiction, it was transferred to the United States Supreme Court, where it has not yet been reached. The points made on the part of the State are: 1. That the dyke obstructs the navigation of an important part of the St. Louis River; 2. That it is an invasion of the sovereignty of the State of Wisconsin; and, 3. That the State of Wisconsin owns a large amount of lands in the vicinity, the value of which is materially depreciated by the obstructions and invasions set forth. Governor Washburn expresses the opinion that there can be little doubt that the dyke, which he calls a nuisance, will be ordered to be abated; and he announces that then proceedings will be taken to close up the canal. He disposes of the claims of Duluth in the following summary manner: "The folly of attempting to war with the Almighty, and to create a safe harbor where Nature has interposed almost insuperable obstacles, has

quite likely that the project will be abandoned." He refers to the November storm, which created sad havoc at Duluth, and to the recent change in the management of the North Pacific Railroad as presaging the abandonment of Duluth as a harbor. The abandonment of Duluth, however, will not necessarily make Superior the harbor of the Northern Pacific Railway. It may yet be found that Bayfield, which is only 50 miles east of this point, has advantages for the principal harbor that will counterbalance the objection arising from its distance from the head of the lake.

THE GREAT CONVERSERS.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Lord Stanhope tells a story of a Scotchman who, in the days of gambling and hard drinking, was heard to say,—"I tell you what, sir, I just think that conversation is the bane of society." Such must have been the opinion of many persons in England when Niebuhr, the German historian, visited that country, for he complains bitterly of the superficiality and insipidity of nearly all the conversations he listened to, as being absolutely depressing. Yet it was in that same "silver-coasted isle" that had lived and flourished, only a generation before Samuel Johnson, the Alexander of the conversational realm, to whose iron rule the accomplished Reynolds, the luminous and learned Gibbon, the many-tongued Jones, the inimitable Garrick, the classic Langton, and even the eloquent Burke, were willing to bow; and what talker did ever Germany produce to rival Johnson? To discuss questions of taste, of learning, of casuistry, in language so exact and forcible that it might have been printed without the alteration of a word, was to him, as Macaulay has remarked, no exertion, but a pleasure. He loved, as he said, to fold his legs, and have his talk out; and he loved especially to talk with those who were able to send him back every ball that he threw. Sluggish by nature, and averse to the drudgery of composition, he found conversation to be a necessity of his vigorous and teeming intellect. His powerful logic; his prompt and keen retorts; his pithy and sage remark; his apt quotation; his merciless wit; his princely command of language; his intense positivism, dogmatism, and *Bow-wow* manner; his mingled cynicism, melancholy, pathos, and tenderness,—made him one of the mightest talkers that ever lived. It has been truly said that his vivid, pithy talk spoiled men for everything that was not at once both weighty and smart. "It was at once gay and potent; its playfulness resembling the ricochetting of sixty-eight pounders, which bound like India-rubber balls, yet batter down fortresses." Contemporary with Johnson, though not of the Club, was Horn Tooke, who, nimble-witted and full of learning, overflowed with an interminable babble. Yet, he was no mere babbler, but had "cut-and-come-again" in him,—"tongue with a garnish of brains."

Contemporary with Johnson, though younger, was "Auld Scotia's" greatest bard, who added colloquial genius to his other gifts. That the man who dashed off Tam O'Shanter in a single day, and of whose terse, caustic, and humorous lines and sentences so many hundreds have passed like iron into the blood of our daily speech, was a charming talker, we should infer, as a matter of course. The Duchess of Gordon said, somewhat coarsely, in allusion to the fiery sleet of the poet's discourse, that he could talk her off her legs. In the next age, we have Sir Walter Scott, whose conversation was not brilliant, but frank, hearty, picturesque, and dramatic. He pronounced George Ellis the first converser he ever knew, and expressed the opinion that the higher order of genius is not favorable to conversational excellence. That Byron was a splendid talker none can doubt. "His more serious conversation," said Shelley, "is a sort of conversation;" it was now Childe Harold, now Manfred, now Don Juan, and anon the quintessence of all together.

It is said that in the days of Jekyll, Mackintosh, and Sydney Smith, society had no member more popular than William Wilberforce. Madame de Stael pronounced him the most brilliant converser she had met with in England. Wit, it has been said, may either pervade a man's conversation, or be condensed in particular passages of it,—as the electric current may either be diffused through the atmosphere, or flash across it. Wilberforce's wit was of the former kind; he had no terse and pregnant jests, yet whatever he said was amusing or interesting. Sometimes Sir Francis Bacon would supply the text, and sometimes Sir John Sinclair; but whether he fused the pure gold of the sage, or brayed, as in a mortar, the crotchets of the simpleton, the comment was irresistibly charming, though no memory could retain the glowing, picturesque, or comic language in whichit was delivered. Mackintosh, his contemporary, must have been, we think, a wearisome talker, in spite of—or, rather, on account of—his prodigious learning, although Robert Hall is reported to have said: "I have been with Mackintosh this morning; but, oh! sir, it was like the Euphrates pouring itself into a teacup." Sir James had little verbal wit,—brilliant repartees, pungent sayings, concentrated, and epigrammatic remarks, were not his forte. His talk was "luminous, lettered, and long-memoried." The shrewd, masculine Joanna Baillie calls him a clever talker; "but he tried me very much, although my sister once repeated to me seventeen things he said worth remembering, one morning at breakfast." To Sydney Smith's colloquial powers we can but barely advert; who could do justice to them in a touch-and-go notice? We can think of no great converser, whom we would have walked more miles to hear. He talked, not for display, but as a bird sings, because he could not help it,—because his mind was a spring bubbling over with ideas, and, as he said, he must speak or burst. Though the prince of wits, he was no mere joker, or barren provoker of laughter. There was always plenty of bread to his sack. His favorite maxim was: Take as many half-minutes as you can get, but never take more than half a minute without pausing, and giving others an opportunity to strike in; and he vowed that a clever acquaintance of his, who talked on the opposite principle, was the identical Frenchman who murmured, as he was anxiously watching a rival, "S'il crache on tousse, il est perdu!"

Was Macaulay a fine conversationalist? It is hard to say; the name which Sydney Smith gave him,—a "book in breeches,"—would imply that he was a monologuist, not a converser. We were greatly interested some years ago by an account given us of his talk by an English friend who had the pleasure of listening to one of his monologues at a breakfast party. Though he took the lion's share of the conversation, it was not from arrogance, or a desire to monopolize the attention of the company, but simply because the stream welled forth from a full mind and a prodigious memory. When he launched upon a subject, there was no hope of arresting his voyage, nor any wish to do so. Commencing with the remotest beginning of his theme, hardly "skipping the deluge,"—just as he begins his History of James II. with the Phœnicians,—he would roll on a mighty flood, gathering volume and power at every moment, till there seemed no reason why the talk should ever cease, no more than for the Amazon to run dry, or time to pause in its flight. The talk had some of Milton's organ roll, and was only to be closed by Milton's organ stop.

Of all the great talkers of ancient or modern times, the Coryphæus, or *Jupiter Tonans*, who "Sternhold himself out-Sternholded," was unquestionably Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Though eulogized so often as a converser, he was, in fact, rather a lecturer, preacher, or declaimer, and poured forth his brilliant, unbroken monologues of two or three hours' duration to listen-

the light which he threw upon every subject, even the dullest, as the sun turns the dreariest vapors into clouds of gold,—so charmed by the words, so rich, so rotund, so many-hued, that passed before their gaze like a flight of purple birds,—that, like Adam, whose ears were filled with the eloquence of an Archangel, the hearers "forgot all place,—all seasons and their change." The enthusiastic Hazlitt, the conscientious John Foster, and the severely-critical DeQuincey, alike exhaust their superlatives in testifying to his power. "He spun daily," says the latter, "from the loom of his own magical brain, theories more gorgeous far, and supported by a luxury of images, such as no German that ever breathed could have emulated in his dreams." Much of the effect of Coleridge's eloquence was owing, no doubt, to the charms of his manner; for his voice, it is said, was naturally soft and good; and though it had contracted itself into a plaintive snuffle and sing-song, so that his phrases of German terminology, "object" and "subject" were nasally organized into "om-m-ject, and "sum-m-ject," with "a kind of solemn shake or quaver as he rolled along," yet there was a dreamy soothing in his accents, it is said, of irresitible power, especially when poetry and imagination were the theme of his high argument. But the most brilliant eloquence tires at last, and even that of the Highgate sage failed sometimes of its witching effect upon the hearer's ears. To sit eternally, as a mere bucket, and be pumped into,—to be acted on forever, and never to react,—is what no human being, except a dunce, can long endure; and even those who bowed to the sceptre of this "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," felt, after they had listened to a soliloquy of five hours' duration, that they were pumped full, and cried "Hold, enough!" Few will fail to remember the story told by Theodore Hook, of a three hours' discourse from the "Rapt one with the god-like forehead," which was suggested by two soldiers seated by the roadside,—and Hook's characteristic observation at the close: "Thank Heaven! you did not see a regiment, Coleridge, for in that case you would never have stopped." Sir Walter Scott describes a dinner party at which he was equally bored by a most learned and everlasting harangue of Coleridge on the Samothracian mysteries, Homer and the Wolfian hypothesis, etc., etc., and concludes the account with the impatient exclamation,—"Zounds! I was never so bethumped with words." Yet doubtless there were others of the party who never dreamed that they were either cudgelled or beflogged, and who went away exclaiming to themselves,—

> "How charming is divine philosophy!
> Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
> But musical as is Apollo's lute."

To make a good talker, genius and learning,—even wit and eloquence,—are insufficient; to these, in all or in part, must be added in some degree the talents of active life. The character has as much to do with colloqual power as has the intellect; the temperament, feelings, and animal spirits, even more perhaps than the mental gifts. "Napoleon said things which tell in history like his battles. Luther's Table Talk glows with the fire which burnt the Pope's Bull." Cæsar, Cicero, Themistocles, Lord Bacon, Selden, Talleyrand, and, in our own country, Aaron Burr, Jefferson, Webster, and Choate, were all, more or less, men of action. Sir Walter Scott tells us that at a great dinner-party, he thought the lawyers beat the Bishops as talkers, and the Bishops the wits. Nearly all great orators have been fine talkers. Lord Chatham, who could electrify the House of Lords by pronouncing the word "Sugar," but who in private was but commonplace, was an exception; but the conversation of Pitt and Fox was brilliant and fascinating,—that of Burke rambling, but splendid, rich, and instructive, beyond description. Moore finally says of the latter that it must have been like the procession of a Roman triumph, exhibiting power and riches at every step; occasionally mingling the low Fescennine jest with the lofty music of the march, but glittering all over with the spoils of a ransacked world.

The literary men of France and England have been famed at times for the brilliancy of their social eloquence; but the ancients appear to have made far more of conversation than the moderns, for, lacking the immense advantage of the printing-press, by which thought is circulated with so electrical rapidity, it was chiefly by oral means that they were compelled to communicate with their fellow-men. In our own day the art of conversation is fast dying out. The dinner-table, the supper-party, and the rout, are no longer the battle-fields in which are tested and tried the shining arms of the accomplished scholar. There is no longer the play of wit and raillery, the brilliancy, the concentration, the rapid glancing at a hundred subjects in succession, which there used to be. The Attic nights of Johnson, Burke, and Garrick,—of Sheridan, Moore, Rogers, and other social luminaries; the symposia of the demi-gods, at which, with their cut-and-dry impromptus, their polished and prepared repartees, and their deliberate outbreaks of genius and of fun, they won undying glory and immediate applause,—have passed away forever, and "the age of calculators and economists" has succeeded. As the old coach-roads have given way to railways, so conversation has given way to the press. Men wreak their thoughts upon expression, not in talk, but in "copy." Instead of listening to literary lions, they prefer to crackle THE TRIBUNE or the *Times*. Newspapers, magazines, reviews, suck up the intellectual elements of our life, like so many electrical machines gathering electricity from the atmosphere into themselves. Themes are pre-empted by the press, and the freshness and interest exhausted before friends have encircled "the mahogany" in the evening. Professional *litterateurs*, especially are becoming less and less inclined to post-prandial eloquence, and "lay out" far less than they once did for conversation. They have too keen an eye for the value of their stock-in-trade, not to be niggard of their ideas in social intercourse, and to hoard them up for reproduction, at some auspicious time, in a profit-yielding form. Not merely long and elaborate performances, but even puns and conundrums, are now marketable commodities. The pettiest jokelet has a cash value; and there is no anecdote so trifling, no scrap of knowledge so insignificant, no felicitous expression of an old truth, or dim suggestion of a new one, which may not be converted into a dime or a dollar by the literary miser who makes the acquaintance of the periodicals. In short, the entire tendency of things in these latter days of the nineteenth century, is to contract conversation within such narrow limits, that a fear has been expressed lest some further development of the electric telegraph should reduce us to a society of mutes, or to a sort of insects, communicating by ingenious antennæ of our own invention.

There may, or may not, be a great deal of glory attached to a residence in Washington, but there is no doubt about its being an expensive luxury. Just now the item of expense that threatens the tax-ridden inhabitants of the anomalous Territory known as the District of Columbia is for the inaugural ceremonies on the Fourth of next March. The Committee having charge of this important occasion have requested (of course, very respectfully) the Governor of the District to call a special session of the Legislature to vote an appropriation to defray the expenses. The celebration is to consist of processions, military and civic, the illumination of Pennsylvania avenue, the display of fire-works, a ball, etc., with Committees enough to swell the expenses indefinitely. As the inhabitants of the District of Columbia are not permitted to vote for President, the exact justice of their paying the expenses of a showy inaugural is far from being apparent. Perhaps it is because the District Government has not yet taxed the people to their full capacity.

—The Bishops of the Methodist Church in their late address, speak approvingly of camp-meetings, but add a note of warning to guard

FASHION.

Its Sovereignty Over Men's Attire—Some Types of the Genus Homo.

Styles for Ladies—New Dress Goods—Striped Velvets with Gold-Galloon Trimmings.

Bridal and Morning Toilettes—Street, Visiting, and Evening Dresses.

Hats, Bonnets, Furs, Gloves, and Hose.

Hints from that city where good Americans go when they die threaten us with a revival of gold galloons as trimming for the new style of black velvets that are woven in *raye* stripes. One shrinks with pain at the thought of this tinsel finery, suited only to the disguising effect of the footlights, where History is presented to us in mimic form, being paraded in sunlight, and repeated on all kinds of material. These gaudy trimmings always catch the vulgar eye, and the result is a repetition of them *ad nauseam*. Still, if Paris sends them to us, we will accept them, even if the artistic sense shrinks involuntarily from the thought, for familiarity with the *bete-noir* soon vitiates good taste, and thus custom doth make converts of us all.

While Fashion rules with just as austere a sovereignty over the attire of the Genus Homo, still, since the undertaker or first-class waiter style became the proper mode for a gentleman to wear when in full dress, he has had less opportunity to display innate vulgarity. One does meet at times

A BARBARIAN

who has not yet outgrown his savage instincts, rushing about in tweed business suit, the coat thrown open to display a loudly-embroidered shirt-front, fastened with immense horse-shoes, dogs' heads, skulls, or bugs; the kind of man who, when he wears gloves, dons the yellowest of dog-skins, even when the mercury in the thermometer, ashamed of its incapacity to register Winter's capabilities in reduction descending, hides itself away in the bulb and refuses to rise a single degree; a man who invites you to dine at a *cafe*, and gives his orders to the waiter for the benefit of the guests in general, while he sends for an assortment of incongruous viands that must cause the shades of Soyer and Dumas to shudder in their cerements. He empties his tureen of heavy *potage*, and remarks that "You don't seem to like soup," because a few spoonfuls of *puree*, or *consomme*, have served you for an appetizer. Fortunately, Fashion keeps this creature within bounds, except in the smaller matters of gloves, neckties, studs, sleeve-buttons, and those elaborate shirt-fronts. He must confine himself to grave colors in his principal habiliments, though he would fain, like Malvolio, wear yellow stockings and go cross-gartered.

Having been led into this digression concerning the nobler creature who sneers at the garb of the gentler sex, no matter what its especial features may be, let us look at one or two other types. Unlike, yet like, to the preceding, is the moneyed man who, in the fashionable slang of the day, wishes to seem

"VERY SWELL."

He orders his clothes from the highest-priced tailor. His overcoat is in the latest style, and fits *a merveille*. If there is the least suspicion of a wrinkle in the back, a shade too much fullness in the fit of the collar, it is returned with disgust, as not fit for a porter to wear when he is nailing up cases. Two *boutonnieres* per day are requisite for this individual, and these should be tube-roses when out of season, or any other as expensive a flower. English violets answer at a time when they cost the most. Should you meet him on the cars, you will know him by his persistence in travelling from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast with *solitaire* diamond shirt-studs and sleeve-buttons, which he will display for your benefit when he issues from the state-room that he has hired for his sole use, to impress the community in general, especially the conductors and porters; at which time he will favor you and the rest of his fellow-passengers with a condescending stare. In New York, this kind of man would invite you to Delmonico's, order your dinner quite *en regle*, with a different wine for every course, and never forget a single conventional rule of social etiquette that he had learned, and he always knows the last dictum of Fashion in this respect, but would be horrified if you transgressed in the most trivial item, and would show it most unpleasantly. Moreover, if you were a woman, he would not invite you unless you wore a Worth toilette of the most *outre* style, and all the bangles Fashion would permit. If you do not count your income by tens of thousands, don't ask this person to any entertainment at your house. If you gave any little unconventional feast of biscuit and coffee, he would utterly scorn it; and, should you bow out etiquette, dispense with Ganymede, and personate Hebe yourself, that the little feast might be more genial, he would by no means sit unobserved and unobtrusive, like the skeleton at the ancient feast, but would be the most objectionable of death's heads, a perfect kill-joy. Leave him out, then, unless you are armed at all points with the requirements of social conventionality; but, if you are, this tailors' and jewellers' model, possessed only of an animated stomach, may make one of the dear five hundred, and you need not tax your brain for any mental pabulum for him.

Upon the principle that the last shall be first, and *vice versa*, we arrive at the true gentleman,—

HE OF THE BRAHMA CASTE.

His mansion may be an elegant repository of exquisite works of art, etchings by the old masters, choice old Elzevirs, rare black-letter volumes, cabinets filled with costly treasures from foreign lands, inherited with broad acres from cultured progenitors; or it may be a simple cottage in the suburb, where a contracted state of the financial department imposes constant martyrdom to all æsthetic tastes,—the sole inheritance having been the clear brain, clean blood, and pure instincts of those whose representative he is. At all events, whatever his worldly wealth may be, his travelling-dress will not be in its first gloss. His diamonds, if he owns them, are kept for full dress; and even the simpler ornaments, suited to every-day wear, are exchanged at this time for modest fastenings of mother-of-pearl or vulcanite. Should it be your good fortune to lunch or dine with him, he will order you the most *recherche* of repasts, where variety will give the *pas* to delicacy, and sparkling table-talk will prove the spiciest of relishes. Invite this member of society when, where, and how you please; if you are wealthy, to your grand crush of the season, in which you strive to outvie your near neighbor, Mrs. Midas,—his presence will save it from utter inanity; while if you have only the little Bohemian feast before mentioned to offer him, he will prove your choicest *aide-de-camp*, and enjoy it all the more for its lack of pomp and circumstance, and its possible gain in intellectual cates.

These three individuals are types of those that present themselves most frequently to one's notice in the city. Of course,

THEY ARE QUITE REGARDLESS

of such trivial matters as a change of Fashion! That is for the weak brain and mind of woman to employ herself with; so it must be merely a strange coincidence, a psychological effect probably, that occasionally sends each masculine individual's coat on an aspiring journey up his back, even in the depth of winter, and makes the weaker vessel want to sing, out of pure pity, "Cease, rude Boreas, blustering railer;" or suggests the thought that an application of birch, such as he was no doubt cognizant of in his early years, might materially assist in the supply of caloric. With strange inconsistency, not attributable to Fashion at all, that same outer garment occasionally assumes a downward tendency, until one wonders if the community in general are trying to emulate Paddy at Donnybrook Fair, when, anxious for a lively scrimmage, he asks, "Will any gintleman be koind enough to step on me coat-tails?" Hats never undergo the slightest change; and why a New [illegible] previously, should have immediately been growled at by the bears, and bellowed at by the bulls, hugged by one, tossed by the other, and generally maltreated by both, until he finally came home in a *coupe*, without any hat, but with a sprained ankle, is a question we do not pretend to answer. We only feel morally certain that the hat had nothing to do with it. As for the bifurcated garments, like the other apparel, they never alter, and it must be merely the memory of a dream that haunts us when we fancy that, several years ago, when that portion of male attire went by the euphonious name of peg-tops, we were seated in an omnibus between two individuals thus attired, and had our modest skirts quite swamped by overflowing waves of superfluous cassimere.

We do occasionally see such items in the papers as these: Vests are buttoned very high, or worn low so as to show the shirt-front. Cuffs are cut away at the corners, and square sleeve-buttons are the style. Velveteen is considered vulgar, and English Melton is the proper wear. Of course they do not mean anything, and should be classed with that style of suggestion which hints to the ladies that the lips should be worn slightly apart, the eyes should have an upward tendency, hair of three shades is considered *distingue*, or the hands should dangle gracefully *a la* gorilla; and so we leave them to their nobler walk in life, requiring no aid from external habiliments, no changing decrees of Fashion, to make them admissible in any society.

The military ball of the past week has certainly proved that the *elite* of Chicago, when *en grande tenue*, are not in the least item behind the daughters of the older cities in elegance of attire. It would be simply carrying coals to Newcastle to make suggestions to those ladies who import their dresses directly from Paris, but, for those that are not thus fortunate, we may mention some of the latest caprices of Fashion. In

NEW GOODS,

the striped velvets of which we commenced to speak when we were diverted by a consideration of the other sex, are among the novelties. These are woven in raised stripes, very broad ones being used for the petticoat, and very narrow ones for the polonaise or redingote. The material is designated velvet *cotele*, and is trimmed with the before-mentioned gold galloons. To our countrywomen, we would suggest, as being less glaring and much more *distingue*, plain silk braid or handsome passementerie as a substitute.

The new figured silk Hernani, which is trimmed usually with tape fringe if in colors, or lace if in black or white, is an elegant fabric for evening dresses. It is used over silk of a harmonizing or contrasting color, forming the corsage or tunic, and is frequently embroidered around the edge with a vine of flowers in their natural colors. Heavy brocades are not particularly new, but they are growing in favor, as well as the sometime *passe* moire antiques. These rich fabrics are made with the underskirt plain; and the eye that has grown weary with the endless flouncings, puffings, ruffles, and ruchings, is very grateful for the graceful lines of simple flowing drapery once more.

Imagine a model of ancient Greek beauty in a robe recently imported from Paris, of Worth parentage, and think how she would look. Yet, with the mixed blood that goes to form the American race, and carrying out the principle of selection of modern scientists, ours ought to be a combination of all the perfections of other lands, and Greek beauty and grace of outline be but a symbol of which we give the world the reality. Having proved our right, then, to eventually become the most beautiful people in the world, we also ought to be the best and most artistically dressed. It is not necessary to return to the Greek *chiton* and *Primation* or the Roman *tunica* and *stola* in order to do this, but it certainly never will be attained until a much greater simplicity of ornamentation obtains than at present prevails. Therefore, if richness of material will tend to produce such a result, let us rejoice at the last caprice which makes it a *sine qua non* of elegant attire.

Let us glance for a moment at two

BRIDAL TOILETTES,

one suited for a Queen, but worn by an American whose only title to royalty consisted in the fact that she belonged to our Brahma Caste, and had sufficient filthy lucre (too filthy to be touched when you havn't any of it) to permit her to gratify her æsthetic tastes. It was of superb white satin, made with a three-yard train, and falling in soft, shining folds, the lustre of which was softened by a garniture of point-d'Alencon lace. This was woven expressly for the dress, in a deep scallop of roses and lilies for each breadth, while at the seams it ran up into a pyramid about twenty-two inches high, and on the front breadth was much more expanded. The corsage was cut with the antique chatelaine bodice,—a fashion which modistes are now attempting to revive. It is simply a continuation of the corsage for several inches below the waist, and gored to fit the figure closely. We were about to say that it was only suited to full and very perfect forms, but, as any first-class modiste is capable of supplying all deficiencies, the remark is uncalled for. A veil of Alencon lace, corresponding with the garniture on the train, was fastened with a wreath of stephanotis, while garlands of the same flower adorned the dress. The ornaments,—a gift from the husband elect,—were orange-blossoms in pearls, with *solitaire* diamonds in the centre of each flower, to simulate dew-drops. The ear-rings consisted of two tiny leaves and a blossom. The brooch was a bunch of leaves and blossoms, as were also the pins to hold the veil, while the bracelets were half-a-dozen strings of pearls held by a bunch of blossoms and leaves. There was also a coronet and necklace to correspond, forming the most elegant and unique *parure* of jewels an artist's fancy ever conceived and realized.

In striking contrast was a dress suited to the simplest and most unpretending wedding. This was of thinnest white organdy, made very long and full, the back breadths being cut much the longest, and plaited in at the side, so as to form a large *pannier pouf*, which was held in place by a broad sash of watered ribbons. The corsage, cut after the style of the First Empire, had a wreath and bouquets of bridal daisies; and the veil, of plain tulle, was fastened with these dainty flowers.

And now, to pass from gay to grave, and realize the truth of Mrs. Browning's words:

> All our life is mixed with death,
> And who knowest which is best?

we will consider, not the toilette of death,—though a correspondent did send to a fashion-magazine for the pattern of a fashionable shroud,—but that sombre garb which seems fitly to indicate our utter desolation when those we have loved here have gone to solve the secrets of Eternity. There has been much ridicule made of the various tints which are supposed to indicate the different degrees of fashionable

MOURNING;

but this will have but litte effect upon the bereaved one, while perhaps she would gladly know what fabric would be best suited to her means and station. Widows' dresses are made of English crape and bombazine,—the entire dress and basque being covered with crape. They have a tight-fitting sleeve, finished with a fold and piping of crape, as is also the basque, while the demi-trained skirt is perfectly plain. The bonnet fits the head more closely than those for other occasions, and is of double crape, while the veil is a yard and quarter long, with a very deep hem or border of double crape, and is gathered at the top on a string, and tied around the bonnet. Sacques and Dolmans of the bombazine and crape are lined with black marten or Alaska sable, to make them sufficiently warm, while, if furs are required, black lynx has the preference.

For less expensive suits, Henrietta cloth finds great favor. It resembles a Cashmere somewhat, and is entirely lustreless. Tamise is a suitable fabric for house-dresses, while Biarritz-cloth, Empress, alpaca, and mohair are desirable for various occasions. Valerian cord cloth has a lengthwise rep, and is more easily kept clean on that account than most other goods. Imperial serge is also used, but is very heavy for a full suit. Ornaments should be entirely discarded,—a *boutonniere* of natural white flowers or English violets being the only relief allowable with very deep mourning.

For lighter mourning, French bombazine may be used, trimmed with kilt-plaitings of English crape. For the skirt they should be broad, at least two inches wide, and should cover it for a distance of thirty-three inches from the bottom. The polonaise should be a plain redingote, with square collar, cuffs, and pockets. This has a narrower side-plaiting for trimming. Handkerchiefs for deep mourning show only about six square inches of white cambric, while a hem of black batiste three inches in width surrounds it. For lighter mourning, the *mouchoir* is edged with a band of black batiste, which is surrounded by a frill of white bound with black. This is fluted, while a monogram in black is worked in one corner. The sailor hat may now be substituted, while the veil is arranged in scarf-fashion, and fastened with jet pins. Jet ornaments and bands for the hair may be worn, and frills of *crepe lisse*, or ties of fine white organdy. Some ladies wear a neck-tie of very dark blue, known as mourning blue, in place of the white.

Another mourning toilette is of dark violet and black serge, with mother-of-pearl buttons; felt hat, with violet and black feathers, and gros-grain ribbon.

STREET DRESSES.

For these, black and dark cloth colors still prevail. When made of cloth, they are trimmed with fur. The polonaises for these are made more [illegible]

side. A dress of olive-green cloth had a perfectly plain skirt, with an overskirt and jacket trimmed with velvet of a darker shade. The jacket had a square collar, and sloped away from the second button, so as to display the velvet *gilet*. The sailor collar and square pockets were also faced with velvet, and the overskirt was turned back, and the revers also were finished with velvet. A *chapeau Rubens* of the velvet was trimmed with ostrich-tips in three shades, held by a large jet buckle.

Another dress, of darkest navy-blue cloth, was trimmed with a band of sable; while one of gray, suitable for slight mourning, had a trimming of Alaska sable. Fur caps to correspond with the dress-trimmings accompanied these.

VISITING DRESSES

are made of the new velvet *cotele* in the newest toilettes, and also in combinations of velvet and faille. For these, trimmings of ostrich-feathers, the blue-green plumage of the peacock's breast, and lace, are arranged in great variety. A dress in a new striped material of velvet and satin, in an unique shade of purplish-blue, had a box-plaited flounce on the skirt, one broad double box-plait on each breadth of the demi-train. The skirt was caught up *en pouf* with a sash of watered ribbon, which, passing under it, was knotted in a large bow at the side. A jaunty jacket of the material had a band of ostrich-feathers finishing the edge, while a vest of embroidered faille completed it. The hat was a soft pouf of an aspiring tendency, trimmed with ostrich-feathers and tea-roses.

EVENING DRESSES

show a combination of Pompadour colors, and are elaborately trimmed. The last novelty, however, is a combination of satin, velvet, and ermine. This is handsome for a dowager whose dancing days are over, while the new Hernani brocade-gauze makes the most elegant of over-dresses, to be worn with a skirt of plain faille. Among the smaller articles of ladies' apparel, we can only say, of the

HATS AND BONNETS,

that they still seem to be aspiring to the Excelsior model, and it is to be hoped that at last they will reach a height at which they will meet the fate of that illustrious youth with the banner, and cease to be.

FANS, GLOVES, ETC.

A fancy for very large fans now obtains, especially those of Spanish make,—the more antique and rococo the more desirable. High Spanish combs are also in favor, and are either of carved shell or ivory, or have exquisite tops of coral. Gold and silver are also shown, while occasionally one set with diamonds dazzles the eyes.

Silk hose, in longitudinal stripes of black and white, or blue and white, are shown for house wear, and, with dainty slippers, make the proverbially *petite* foot of the American woman coquettishly pretty.

Gloves still creep up the arms, and every woman buys them with as many buttons as she can afford. Those with two and three fastenings are used for the street, while, for evening wear, they have from six to a dozen. Gloves should never be stretched by artificial means, but should be well powdered. Every large establishment where this item of lady's dress is kept always does this without being told; but, when it is not done, let every one who buys require that it should be, until the custom becomes general. Then take time and fit the glove carefully to the hand, always removing the rings first. Rings should never be worn under a glove, as they at once spoil the set of it. Be careful that, while the glove fits closely, it is large enough for the wrist to reach its proper place. Mrs. Shoddy, who rose to such a height of unparalleled greatness during the war, could always be known by her coarse, fat hands, that overflowed her gloves,—these being so much too small that they only covered half of that member. It is impossible to judge different makers' gloves by the number upon them, as they vary very much, and the proper size can only be ascertained by trial. Alexandre's are of medium size, and, if the hand is either unusually long or broad, this will have to be allowed for in the purchase. Above all, do not let any one use glove-stretchers upon them, except yourself, and never do it unless it is unavoidable. Well-made gloves will not require it.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The "swell" opera glasses of this season are mounted in smoked pearl.

—Velvet boots are now made to match the toilette, with heels also of velvet.

—Even opera cloaks are trimmed with the fashionable silver fox fur now-a-days.

—Amethyst daisies mounted on flexible springs are a fashionable ornament for the hair.

—Blue-black kid gloves are the latest importation from Paris.

—A hanging garden of sponge is one of the latest novelties in window gardening.

—Beautiful jewel cases are now made of thick, but very transparent, glass, with gilt mountings. In the bottom is a satin cushion for the jewels.

—Bronzes seem to be the favorite gifts on all occasions now-a-days. Black bronze is the rage, and *verd antique* is rapidly going out of date.

—The present style of dressing the hair piles woman's glory all on the top of the head, so that a single spray of flowers or a bow of ribbon is considerd sufficient ornament.

—Street costumes trimmed with fur are now all the rage. It is a Russian fashion.

—All the swell canes and umbrellas are now ornamented with an entwining snake in silver.

—Very large fans, of curious workmanship and pattern, something after the fashion of those used by our great-grandmothers, are again in vogue.

—Young ladies are wearing bright-colored sashes, looped far down on the left side, over black silk dresses.

—For full evening costume, boots of the same color as the dress are the most stylish, and many ladies still wear the Louis Quinze heel, although Fashion has long since "put her foot on it," or rather ceased to do so.

—It is no longer the "correct thing" to have your monogram on the fly of the envelope, but you should use red wax and have upon it impressed your initials. This, we are assured, is the *very* latest decree.

—One of the latest novelties in the *bon-bon* line is what appears to be a package of assorted kid gloves, bound together with a band of scarlet silk. By touching a spring the package opens in the centre, displaying a tempting pile of candies.

—A very stylish and new coiffure has the front hair waved, and combed up high over a frisette. The back hair is combed up, tied, and then braided in two braids, which descend upon either side, and are raised again to the middle under a cascade of curls, which are formed by the ends of the front hair.

—A grand piano, an India shawl, two sets of diamonds complete, six dozen pairs of Parisian gloves, a roll of velvet, and a box for the Charity Ball were among the presents received by a New York demoiselle on Christmas from the nabob she is about to marry.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There can be little doubt that a triple-library, or a library in each of the North, South, and West Divisions of Chicago, would accommodate the reading public more, and better answer the object of a Free Library, than any single collection of books, however central and imposing such a collection might be. The three libraries, or branches, should be under one management, with Head Librarian and assistants, who could carry on a system of interchange of books between each branch. This would give variety to the general collection. Reference and autograph books should, of course, remain in custody of the Librarian at headquarters on the South Side. It cannot be long before the present accommodations at the City Hall will prove inadequate, at which time, if not before, the policy of renting rooms on the North and West Sides for branches of the Public Library should receive some consideration. The plan suggested would obviate the necessity of constructing large, expensive buildings, which too often consume the funds which should go toward the purchase of books, and, at the same time, bring the books within convenient reach of the people. BOOKWORM.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1873.

ONE, TWO, THREE.

> I know a shady bower,
> A sweet, secluded nook,
> Where many a bright-eyed flower
> Bends down to kiss the brook.
> My path lies down a hollow,
> Where rippling waters run;
> I hope no one will follow,
> For there's only room for one.
>
> But if a bonnie maiden
> (Whose name I dare not tell)
> Should, with wild flowers laden,
> Draw near my bosky dell,
> I, in a voice caressing,
> Would tell, and tell her true,
> That with a little pressing
> There might be room for two.
>
> I'd crown her with wild roses,
> I'd throne her on the green,
> And whilst she there reposes
> I'd kneel before my queen.
> Should any one perceive us
> In this we'd both agree,
> We'd tell them to believe us
> [illegible]

BERLIN.

The Theatre and Opera in the German Capital.

Fine Tragic and Comic Acting—"Romeo and Juliet."

The Operatic Orchestra—Scenes in "Der Freischutz" and "Rienzi."

The Symphony Soirees—German Social Life—A Private Entertainment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Prussia, Dec. 10, 1872.

The Germans are certainly

WONDERFUL ACTORS,

and I have never in my life seen both tragedy and comedy so well performed as here. Every part seems to be well taken and thoroughly acted, and the feminine characters are always especially well done. I think the German habit of constantly using gestures, and throwing the greatest possible amount of expression into the face, whenever they converse, makes it more natural and easy for them to act. At all events, whatever be the reason, their stage-gestures are really wounderful in their perfect appropriateness and natural grace. Then the Germans are a very thorough nation. They never do anything half-way, and I am told that every actor and actress must go through a severe and arduous course of study before appearing upon the stage. This accounts for the perfect finish and ease of their performances. Shakspeare's plays are really better acted here than in either England or America, and the Germans are most devoted admirers of them. Of course, Shakspeare in German is not quite like Shakspeare in English; but the translations are wonderfully good, and give the spirit of the play very well, especially if one is familiar with the English original.

I saw

"ROMEO AND JULIET"

given in the Royal Theatre, the other evening, and was really charmed with it. I have never seen the part of *Juliet* taken so well. The lady who acted it was, in the first place, very handsome,—a prime requisite for a *Juliet*; then her passionate power, from beginning to end of the play, was irresitible. In the love-scenes she acted most tenderly and beautifully, and her wild soliloquy before she takes the potion was rendered with absolutely thrilling force and intensity. Gesture, expression, tone, all were perfect, and it was really hard to imagne how her acting of the part could have been improved upon. The *Romeo* was also very good, and sometimes even rose to greatness, but I have seen the part better done in America. The part of the old *Nurse* was most admirably taken. But it is useless to particularize; all was well done, and the scenery and costumes were very beautiful and appropriate.

Not long since, I saw

TWO COMEDIES

given at the same theatre, and they were so well done as really to be above criticism. From beginning to end there was not one single thing to mar the completeness of the performance. Every actor seemed a first-class artist. How different from our dramatic entertainments in America, where we see perhaps one or two excellent performers, and all the rest either deafen us with their rant, or make us sleepy through their intense stupidity.

THE OPERA

here this winter is not particularly fine, so far as the principal singers are concerned. Madame Lucca has broken her contract here, and gone to America, as you know,—a proceeding which has very much troubled the Berlin mind, and awakened a storm of indignation. Madame Mallinger, who is considered by many even a finer singer than Madame Lucca, is in St. Petersburg for a few months, and the Berlin stage is left absolutely destitute of any really remarkable soprano or alto singer. Nor are the tenors very fine. Herr Niemann was once a magnificent singer, but of late his voice has greatly deteriorated. He still acts superbly, and in some parts he is really grand; but his singing is very variable and unreliable, and at times extremely harsh and unpleasant. He is, however, by far the best tenor here, for none of the rest are at all remarkable. Among the bassos do we find at last a really first-class singer, and that is Herr Fricke, whose ponderous bass voice is as fine, in its way, as any I ever heard. He is a thorough artist, too, and always sings with perfect precision and a great deal of expression. Herr Betts, the baritone, is also very fine. But it is well worth while to go to the opera here, if only to hear

THE ORCHESTRA

play. Such absolute perfection of orchestra music have I never heard. Every man in the orchestra is a distinguished performer, and they have played together so constantly, and understand each other so thoroughly, that it seems quite impossible for them to make a mistake. It is a very large and powerful orchestra, and capable of playing the overtures and all the instrumental solo parts with the utmost grandeur, and with a rich, sonorous perfection of tone that I have never heard equalled elsewhere; and yet it is never too loud in playing accompaniments, never drowns the voices, never makes itself too prominent. In fact, it is the perfection of an orchestra, and amply repays one for a visit to the opera-house. Then, too, the choruses are always fine. The members of them are well trained, and sing with even greater accuracy and force than the choruses of the London opera. No fault can be found with them. As to the scenery, it is as beautiful as could possibly be imagined. Let me describe to you, if I can,

THE INCANTATION-SCENE

in "Der Freischutz:" Precipitous and confused masses of rock surrounded the stage, over part of which fell a waterfall of real water, divided by the rocks into two cascades. On this swiftly-rushing water shone the moonlight, and made the little waves sparkle like burnished silver. The full moon herself appeared high in the heavens, and ever and anon a cloud would float across her bright disk and obscure her light for an instant, and then pass away again. Into this wild mountain gorge comes *Caspar* and begins his weird incantations. Soon the air begins to fill with ghostly shapes. Hideous monsters, breathing fire, and with flaming eyes, rush across the stage. All sorts of strange, unearthly, and fantastic figures swarm over the rocks, and in mid air, until the whole scene seems peopled with demons. At last appears the gigantic figure of the *Black Huntsman* himself, with a great blaze of fiery light. As he rises from the earth, with all the terrors of hell about him, *Caspar* and *Max* fall flat upon their faces, overcome with horror, and the whole scene closes. Such scenes are generally so poorly done as to seem only ludicrous, but this was so wonderfully contrived as to be really exciting, and it could not fail to awaken admiration and astonishment.

FOR WAGNER'S OPERAS,

remarkably fine scenery is required, for his plots are always strange, and always deal with the supernatural. The wild, romantic story of "Tannhauser" requires all the scenic resources of the stage in its representation; and the stirring and exciting scenes of "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes," tax the scenic art severely. There is one scene in "Rienzi," where he reviews his troops before going forth to battle, with the nobles. The soldiers march in, clad in armor, and preceded by a band playing glorious martial music. Then suddenly *Rienzi* himself comes in, mounted upon a handsome horse, and in a complete suit of glittering armor. He is accompanied by two equerries, also armed *cap-a-pie*, and mounted on spirited horses. It is really a most remarkable and interesting sight to see this gallant Knight come prancing and curvetting upon his steed through the Roman Forum, and then place himself at the head of his mail-clad warriors. Through a whole scene these three horsemen remain upon the stage, in the midst of loud and martial music, and surrounded by a great crowd of soldiers and citizens. A more trying situation for an opera-singer could hardly be imagined than thus to sit on horseback, clad in a suit of mail, and manage a rather spirited horse, while he at the same time sings the very [illegible] perfectly at home as well in horsemanship as in singing. One of the equerries was not quite so fortunate. His horse became decidedly restive, and began to kick, and plunge, and back, to the confusion of the chorus, and the imminent danger of the Temple of Concord, near which he was standing. Two or three times the ancient temple was shaken to its very foundations, and was on the point of falling, but happily the unruly animal became quiet at last, and the famous temple was saved from ignominious destruction. After all, it was rather a relief when *Rienzi* pranced off the stage and the scene was well over. The audience gave him a hearty round of applause for his excellent horsemanship and fine singing, but no repetition of either was called for.

The two scenes which I have tried to describe were among the most remarkable I have seen here; but the scenery is always most beautiful and appropriate, and the costumes equally so.

But even more remarkable than either theatre or opera are

THE CONCERTS

here. I have already spoken, in my last letter, of Guryl's concerts, which are very popular, and most deservedly so. There are also concerts called Symphony Soirees, given by the Royal Orchestra every two or three weeks during the winter. These are considered, I believe, as fine as any concerts in the world, and it is extremely difficult to obtain tickets to them, as almost all the places are held by subscribers from year to year. I was fortunate enough to secure a good seat through my music-teacher, who is a member of the orchestra; and such music I never heard before. The programme consisted of two symphonies,—one by Spohr and one by Beethoven,—and two overtures,—the overture to "The Water-Carrier," by Cherubini, and that to "he "Normannenfahrt," by Dietrich. It is useless to attempt any criticism of the playing. It seemed to me as fine and as perfect as music could be. From beginning to end, not a single fault was to be perceived. The music seemed to live and breathe, and every player in the great orchestra gave the fullest possible expression and power to his part. I have heard the overture to Cherubini's "Water-Carrier," which is extremely difficult to render, very well played by the Boston orchestra in the Harvard Symphony Concerts; but it was differently rendered here as hardly to be recognized for the same piece, and the superiority of the German rendering was most marked. Of all that is to be seen and heard in Berlin, there is nothing comparable to this wonderful orchestra, and it is well worth while to take a journey across the ocean, if only to hear it play.

Such, then, are the public amusements of Berlin. Let me now say a few words about German social life, so far as I am acquainted with it. Perhaps I cannot do better than describe to you a sort of

MUSICAL SOIREE

to which I was invited, and which was thorougly German in its character. It took place in a commodious and very handsome hall, well suited for such an occasion. First came a little concert, in which several amateurs took part, many of whom played and sang well. One or two professional players lent their assistance, and played most beautifully. In about an hour and a half, the concert was ended, and the guests rose from their seats, and many of them went to congratulate the various performers on their success. At the same time, a lot of waiters rushed into the room, and began to bring in long tables, and prepare everything for a banquet. Then uprose a great noise and tumult, and a perfect hubbub of loud voices; but it did not last long; for, in a remarkably short space of time, the tables were spread, and the two hundred or so guests seated at them. I found myself seated among friends, who hospitably introduced me to all those near me with whom I was not already acquainted. Conversation soon became lively, for the Germans are very easy to become acquainted with, and make a stranger feel quite at home at once. Then the Rhine wine came in and the toasts began. When any particularly popular toast was proposed, great excitement always followed. Many would jump up and reach across the table to clink their glasses against their friends'. Some would even go all up and down the length of the tables, striking their glasses now against one friend's and now against another's. The gaiety was now at its height. I never heard such a roar of human voices in my life. It seemed like "Babel broke loose," and as if all the men and all the women in the room were talking at once, and at the highest possible pitch to which they could strain their voices. As to the eatables, they were very solid and substantial, and consisted of German fricassee (a most detestable and unhealthy compound), some roast meat, with vegetables and compote, and ices,—a little too solid a meal, perhaps, considering that it was eaten between 12 and 1 o'clock at night. The wines were very bad,—terribly bad. I cannot imagine, in fact, how they can drink such spurious wine so near the wine country; but they do drink it, and plenty of it, too. During the course of the feast, several songs were sung by a number of young men who had previously practiced together for this purpose. They sang very well, with taste and expression, and their music was received with great applause. At length the supper was over, and the tables disappeared as rapidly as they had come in. No sooner was the hall cleared than dancing began, and was carried on with great spirit and energy until 2 o'clock, or even later than that. Such is a German musical soiree, and it is rather interesting and amusing to see how differently such things are done here from the way we do them at home.

One thing struck me very forcibly, and that was, that a nation who cants and German fricassee and great quantities of sour wine after 12 at night, and suffer no ill effects therefrom, must, in point of digestion at least, be very strong. W. C. L.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The engagement of Charlotte Cushman, just closed at McVicker's Theatre, was one of the most successful ever played in Chicago. Excepting in cases of extreme cold or stormy weather, the tneatre has been invariably filled with the very best class of audiences, whose hearty appreciation of Miss Cushman has been alike creditable to themselves and to Chicago, and flattering to her. Mr. McVicker is also a proper subject for congratulation upon the splendid results of an enterprise, the financial risk of which few managers would have dared to undertake under similar circumstances. He had the nerve to take the chances, and richly merits the success of the venture.

The memorable engagement just terminated is to be followed this week by another of unusual note—viz., the appearance of the celebrated author-actor, Dion Boucicault, his wife (Agnes Robertson), and Mr. Shiel Barry. With the aid of this powerful "star" combination, supported by the regular company, Mr. Boucicault's most famous drama, "Arrah-na-Pogue," is to be produced, with a strength of cast and a completeness of stage-mounting never before approached in Chicago.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

After several weeks of elaborate preparation, a new drama of modern society, entitled "Fate," is to be produced at Hooley's Opera House tomorrow evening. The play has been written expressly for this theatre, and the preparations have been made under the personal supervision of the author, Mr. Bartley Campbell, a playwright of marked ability as shown in his fine production, "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch," which will be remembered as having been brought out in this city, with Miss Glover in the leading *role*. "Fate" is said to be a genuine novelty in the matters of dramatic interest, elegant stage accessories, rich costumes, etc., and that it is to be given by an exceptionally powerful cast will be seen by the following distribution of characters:

Frank Farady	J. W. Blaisdell
Makepeace Thackeray Blaize	John Dillon
Paulding	Jas. C. Padget
Derment	Russell Soggs
Loomis Luckey	W. H. Woodfield
Dr. Littlejohn	Chas. H. Wilson
Plummer	S. R. Reed
Policeman	W. Kelly
Helen Farady	Miss Kate Meek
Juno Temple	Mrs. Wallace Britton
Miss Dycer	Mrs. Howard Rogers
Sally Toddle, with Song	Miss Emma Cline

"Fate" will be given every evening during the week and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

During the last week of Mr. Joseph Proctor's engagement at Aiken's Theatre, the strongly sensational drama of the "Red Pocketbook," with its startling stage effects, will be continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and will be followed by "Nick of the Woods," with Mr. Proctor in one of his most celebrated assumptions, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights, and at the Saturday matinee.

nized ability, and a vocalist of decided merit, is engaged for the Academy of Music this week, appearing as *Miles-na-Coppaleen* in "The Colleen Bawn," with the favorite Irish ballads, "The Low-back Car," "Cruiskeen Lawn," "The Boys of Kilkenny," etc. The performance will commence with the two-act comedietta, "His Last Legs," with Mr. Collins in the eccentric character of *Felix O'Callaghan*. During his engagement, Mr. Collins will appear in his specialty, "Paul Clifford, or the Lost Heir."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

An entirely new programme is announced by the minstrels at Myers' Opera House, and a very fine one it is, judging from the list of attractions, among which may be mentioned "The Young Scamp," with Ben Cotton as *Old Schemerhorn*, one of his greatest character impersonations, Clarence Burton as *Eph*, and Mr. Kemble as *Williams*; "Blinks and Jinks," by Arlington, Rice, Surridge, and Fostelle; "The Boy of the Period," by Rice, Arlington, Kemble, Surridge, and Fostelle; besides which Mackin and Wilson give their unrivalled songs and dances, and a double silver clog-dance; and the first part is, as usual, full of good things. Arlington is underlined for a benefit one week from tomorrow night.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Professor MacAllister, the celebrated magician, opens at Nixon's on Monday evening, Jan. 20.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

It is said that Daly is negotiating for Fechter's new theatre, which is now nearly completed, but will not be opened until February.

Daly's new Fifth Avenue Theatre, on Broadway, formerly Dr. Osgood's church, will be opened on the 21st inst., with a new play of French origin, called "Alixe."

A New York reporter found a young girl, not yet 20 years of age, who was, a little while since, a pet member of Fisk's Opera House ballet troupe, dying of hunger, cold, and sorrow, in a tenement house, on Christmas Day."

George Vandenhoff is so disgusted with his detentions and break-downs on railways and snow-bindings generally, keeping him from his appointments last week, that he has resolved to quit lectures and readings and return to the stage.

The way some actors and actresses put in the amount of their losses when a theatre burns down, creates a smile among the initiated and those who are behind the scenes. How some of them ever became possessed of the amount claimed to have been lost, by the exercise of their profession, is a conundrum difficult to answer.

M. Sardou has read a new comedy at the Vaudeville, in which Madame Fargueil will play the principal part. It is called a study of American manners, and is expected to be produced on the 13th of January. It will be interesting to know what M. Sardou has done with us; but if his notions of America are like some of his French society ideas the piece will be startling.

Charles Matthews having arrived safe and sound in England from his trip round the world, has just concluded an engagement at the London Gaiety, and of course made a speech. In it he said:

> Since we parted I have played before the gold-diggers of Australia, the diamond-miners of California, the buffalo-hunters of the far West, and the cannibals of the Sandwich Islands. At the latter place I played one night by command, and in the presence of His Majesty Kamehameha, King of the Sandwich Islands (not Hoky-Poky-Wonky-Fong, as erroneously reported), a sable potentate weighing about seventeen stones, before a black and brown multitude till lately cannibals, who showed their white teeth, grinning, and enjoying "Patter versus Clatter" as much as a few years ago they would have enjoyed the roasting of a missionary or the baking of a baby. And, after all these feats, here I am once more, safe and sound, in our old jog-trot world, or, as I believe it is the right thing to say, "on my native heath."

Mr. Charles Majilton, the gymnast, offers a suggestion which is certainly worth the consideration of theatrical managers. He says substantially that, while as yet the means of entirely preventing fires in theatres are undiscovered, a very simple precaution might be taken by which at least a part of the burning building could be saved at any time. He argues that in the European theatres it is customary, in the hours when the buildings are unoccupied, to separate the stage and the auditorium by means of a wire screen in the place of the drop curtain. With this arrangement, a fire breaking out in the body of the house, is checked on reaching the curtain, and when a fire occurs on the stage it cannot reach the auditorium. Although in most cases the newer American theatre buildings are architecturally superior to those of Europe, and are far more costly, this precaution, we believe, has never been considered. Even admitting that the wire curtain would not wholly check the progress of the flames, they could be more easily overcome, and the sense of security arising from it would be a compensation.

THEATRICAL ECONOMY.

Under this head, the New York *Evening Post* says:

> If our theatres are to take their turns at burning down, the managers will need all the money they can save to rebuild and refurnish them. It is hardly probable, however, that the meeting of theatrical managers at Wallack's Theatre, on Monday last, was held with that view, although the object was certainly to promote economy in theatrical management. The gentlemen present were Messrs. Lester Wallack, Augustin Daly, Edwin Booth, Jarrett, Wood, Fechter, Shook, Henderson, and Freleigh. It is asserted that each of the city theatres issues twelve hundred free checks of admission monthly to persons whose premises the large bill-boards encumber. At one dollar and a half each, twelve hundred tickets are worth $1,800. It has been customary of late to print these bills on very large paper, and to have them of a most elaborate description. Lithography has been used, and, of course, if one theatre has handsome bills the others must follow the example. It was decided last Monday that after an early date these bills will be entirely abandoned, and that the advertising expenses be otherwise reduced, and hereafter advertisements in the daily newspapers will be reduced to twenty lines of space, and in the weeklies and Sunday newspapers to ten lines. If these economical plans are to be carried out in order to pay more attention to the representations, the action is most commendable.

MUSIC.

After a week of very curious English Opera, musical prospects begin to brighten again. The opera season has added nothing to the season's stock of music except a fair performance of "Maritana." This might have been expected, however, and evidently was, as opera-goers did not turn out at all. There was no system in the troupe—no organization—no practice—and there never will be until a good chorus and orchestra are procured, which are the backbone of an opera troupe; and this notwithstanding the presence of such really good singers as Miss Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, and the two Clarks. There is room enough in the operatic field for a good English troupe, but it must be a better troupe than this one.

Meanwhile the outlook is a very promising one. We are to have a week's rest, and then we shall have a succession of musical attractions, in the following order:

OPERA BOUFFE.

On Monday, the 20th, the Aimee Opera Bouffe Company, which has been thoroughly strengthened and reorganized since its appearance here last year, will commence a season at Aiken's Theatre, and, after the long respite from this class of entertainments, it is not too much to say that the frolicsome Aimee will receive a hearty welcome. Her troupe as reorganized embraces Mlle. Aimee; Mlle. Bonelli, from the Paris Varieties; Mlle. Roland; Mons. Juteau, the tenor from the Bouffes Parisiens; Mons. Gabel, whose personation of the gendarme Pitou in "Genevieve de Brabant" is famous the world over; Mons. Lecuyer, baritone, from the Paris Varieties; Mons. Nardin, a famous *Barbe Bleue*; Messieurs Marcas and Fabol from the Folies Dramatiques. The chorus and orchestra have also been reorganized. The repertoire embraces among Offenbach's works: "Genevieve de Brabant;" "La Grande Duchesse;" "La Perichole;" "Les Brigands;" "La Belle Helene;" "Orphee aux Enfers;" "Barbe Bleue;" "Le Pont des Soupirs;" "La Vie Parisienne;" "La Princesse de Trebizonde;" Herve's "Le Petit Faust," and Lecocq's "Les Cent Vierges." The sale of seats commences at the theatre on Wednesday, the 15th.

THE APOLLO RECEPTION.

The first reception by the Apollo Musical Club takes place at Standard Hall on Tuesday, the 21st. About 500 invitations have been issued. It will be one of the most elegant affairs of the season, both in a musical and social way. The programme will be made up of four-part songs by the club, and solos by Messrs. Foltz, Bowen, and Goldbeck, and Miss Jessica Haskell. This is the first of a series of receptions to be given this winter and spring, and the applications for invitations have already exceeded the number which the Constitution of the Club permits it to issue, as the invitations are only given to those who have been elected associate members.

THE BOSTON ARTISTS' SEXTET.

The Star Lecture managers announce two concerts at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Feb. 3, and the Union Park Congregational Church, Feb. 4, by the Boston Artists' [illegible] ry, contralto; Mr. Fred. C. Packard, tenor, Mr. Frank D. Sprague, basso, and Miss Bell, violinist. All the singers are well known among musical people, and we have little doubt that they will speedily be known by the general public also.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The Jarrett-Maretzek Italian Opera troupe, led by Lucca and Kellogg, commences its two weeks' season at McVicker's Theatre, Feb. 3, but no details of the season have yet been made public. It is safe to predict that, if the managers do not make the mistake of charging too high prices, the season will be a very prosperous one.

THE THOMAS ORCHESTRA.

Theodore Thomas is announced for two concerts under the auspices of the Star Lecture management, the first to be given at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Feb. 17, and the second at the Union Park Congregational Church, Feb. 18. The programmes are not yet announced.

A NEW PIANIST.

A new pianist, Emil Liebling, of Lake Forest, gave a soiree yesterday afternoon at the piano warerooms of H. Claussenius & Co., No. 455 Wabash avenue, a large party of musical connoisseurs being present. Of his abilities we shall speak hereafter. His programme was a follows:

1. Preludium and Fugue op. 35, No. 1 .... Mendelssohn
2. (a) Bird as Prophet .... Schumann
   (b) Berceuse .... Chopin
3. Prelude and Fugue in C minor .... Bach
4. Largo Rondo from First Concerto .... Chopin

THE ORATORIO CONCERT.

The first concert of the Oratorio season will be given at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, upon which occasion the programme will be as follows:

1. Organ Voluntary—Hallelujah Chorus, from "Mount of Olives," .... Beethoven
   Mr. Louis Falk, organist of Oratorio Society.
2. Chorus—"He watching over Israel." From "Elijah," .... Mendelssohn
3. Duo and Chorus—"I waited for the Lord." From "Hymn of Praise," .... Mendelssohn
   Duo, Mrs. J. A. Farwell and Mrs. C. D. Carrington.
4. Quartet—From "Fidelio," .... Beethoven
   Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Sabin and Bowen.
5. Lecture—Subject: "Beethoven."
   Rev. Laird Collier.
6. Solo and Chorus—"Daughter of Error," .... Bishop
   Solo, Mrs. Carrington.
7. Chorus—"The Curse of the Lord." From "Naaman," .... Costa.

TURNER HALL.

The usual Sunday concert at Turner Hall will not be given to-day. Next Sunday the orchestra, largely increased for the occasion, will play at the new Turner Hall, on North Clark street, and resume the concerts which were interrupted by the fire.

ORPHEUS HALL.

The programme for the concert at Orpheus Hall, this afternoon, is as follows:

1. Souvenir March .... Meissel
2. Overture—"Indra" .... Flotow
3. Waltz—"Noblemen's Dances" .... Gungl
4. Fantasie—"Pictures in a Dream" .... Lumbye
5. Grand Potpourri—"The Musical Singularist" .... Hamm
6. Romance for oboe .... Labizky
   Mr. Baristher.
7. Zither solo .... Verdi
   S. Stilinger.
8. Concert overture .... Kalliwoda
9. March Potpourri, No. 3 .... E. Bach
10. Quadrille—"Tete-a-tete" .... Weingarten

CHEAP CONCERTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: What enterprising musician will inaugurate, in Chicago, a series of cheap first-class concerts, after the Boston plan? The masses of the people cannot afford to pay high prices for good music, and yet they are the very class which need it most. Let there be two concerts a week, one on the South and one on the West Side. In Boston the best artists of the country were procured, and, although the admission price was but 15 cents, the enterprise, by its very excellence and popularity, more than paid expenses.

By fixing the admission at 25 cents, and selling season tickets to a first-class course, who doubts that the people of Chicago, if properly appealed to, would not sustain so beneficent and commendable an undertaking? P. B. C.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1873.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mlle. Rose Bell is singing in opera bouffe in London.

Minnie Hauck is really engaged in Paris. She has signed for three years at the Opera Comique.

Herr R. Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger," has been revived at Weimar.

The young violinist, Wilhelmj, is the latest and one of the most promising violin virtuosi in the old world.

Aptommas, the harpist, was recently playing with great success at Baden.

The death is announced of M. Charles Duvernoy, the well-known Professor at the Paris Conservatoire.

We are informed that Madame Arabella Goddard intends starting for Australia early in next March.

M. Offenbach has, it is said, bought the Theatre de la Gaite for 280,000 francs. It will reopen under his management as a Theatre Lyrique.

Mr. Henry Blagrove, one of the most distinguished of English violinists, died recently in his 60th year, after a lingering illness. He was a pupil of Spohr.

Prince Adolphus, of Sagn Wittgenstein Hohenstein, the new Berlin tenor, died on a Bremen steamer while on his way to this country.

Mlle. Albani, the Montreal prima donna, who recently made her *debut* in Paris, is under a contract for four years with Mr. Gye, of Covent Garden.

Mme. Thalberg, says the *Musical Standard*, has had the body of her deceased husband embalmed, and placed in a coffin of glass. It is to be deposited in her villa at Pausilippe.

Mrs. Charles Moulton has returned to the professional world. She sang at the Peck concerts in Boston, on the 20th and 21st ultimo, with all her former success.

Madame Adelina Patti, having recovered from a severe throat attack, appeared at St. Petersburg on the 9th, in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," with Signori Gardoni and Cotogni. Madame Nilsson-Rouzand is at Moscow.

One of the funniest stories told of theatrical people is that of De Vivo, Aimee's business manager, and formerly with Parepa-Rosa. Last summer it was expected that Madame Rosa would be in New York this winter, and when asked if he would remain with her, he asserted himself by saying, "Without a De Vivo there can be no Parepa-Rosa."

Mme. Olga de Janina, a pianist new to Western Europe, is causing a sensation in Paris just now. She makes nothing of the "effroyables difficultes" of Liszt, and is equally great in classical music. She has been playing, among other things, an elegy by Beethoven (unpublished) extracted from the album of the Countess Erdody.

According to the Paris *Patrie*, M. Victor Wilder has made a very remarkable discovery. He has found in the library of the Grand Opera an unpublished score of a ballet, composed by Mozart during his visit to the French capital in 1778. The ballet was produced under the title of "Petits Riens." There is no doubt of the authenticity of the MS.

Mr. Max Strakosch has made formal application for the Academy of Music for next winter, and specifies unreservedly that he will bring Adelina Patti and Christine Nilsson together, with Campanini, the tenor, and Arditi, the renowned conductor. The only other applicant for the building is, we believe, Mr. Max Maretzek, who proposes to present Mlle. Lucca and Ilma di Murska.

A very distinguished musician, Giovanni Tadolini, has just died at Bologna, aged 79. Tadolini has left no works of any importance; but his talent was so fully recognized by Rossini that when the great Italian composer was unable from illness to complete the "Stabat Mater," promised for a particular occasion, it was to Tadolini that he applied for no fewer than four pieces still wanting.

The Paris papers tell of a duel on a piano between two musicians. They played for forty-eight hours without food or drink. Having commenced with pieces of a sedate character, they passed on to waltzes, and thence to operatic music. One had played the Miserere in "Il Trovatore" 580 times, and was commencing on the five hundred and eighty-first performance of that piece, when he sank to rise no more. The other was conveyed to the hospital, his life being despaired of, and the four seconds are suffering from mental aberration.

A letter from the Parepa-Rosa party now in Cairo, Egypt, furnish some information concerning the favorite prima donna and her professional labors. We extract the following:

> CAIRO, Nov. 30, 1872.—* * * * The season is now at its height here. Mme. Rosa has had a very great success. She sings twice a week, opera being given three times a week. She has appeared in "Puritani," "Norma," and the "Huguenots." The Viceroy appears to be delighted with the performances. Our party were not pleased with Cairo. The society is badly mixed; all cliques. The Italians hate Americans, and the Greeks hate the French, and there is a great deal of animosity wasted daily. Last year Sass and Mongini sang in the "Huguenots," but from local accounts it was not such a success as this year. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN MODES.

The Elements of Elegant Dressing.

The Indispensability of Black Silk—Its Admixture with Colors.

Sleeveless Garments and Garmentless Pockets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

Perfect toilettes are, like everything else, the result of careful attention to the smallest details. It isn't the material so much as the make, or the color so much as the style, which renders a dress beautiful; and it is the nice harmony of all with the wearer's figure and appearance which conveys the impression of elegant tiring, without giving unpleasant prominence to any particular article.

Many an American maiden, in a well-made alpaca, outshines most European women of wealth and rank, clad in costliest of apparel. But, alas! the American maidens who are content to shine in alpaca are rapidly, but surely, disappearing.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS.

A few years ago, none but the richest and most extravagant of women thought of wearing priceless silks, satins, and velvets, for ordinary street-use; but to-day, she who possesses only one or two costumes of expensive fabrics is considered almost bankrupt in wardrobe. It's nothing new; it is only history repeating itself. The generations of reckless expenditure in dress in France, from the time of Louis XIII., culminated with the career of Marie Antoinette, the most graceful woman of royal blood who ever occupied the throne of France. Then followed the Republic, and skimp skirts, with untrimmed bodices, of plainest stuffs, became the mode. After that, the styles grew more expensive, till they gradually led to the almost wasteful luxury of the Second Empire. Presto! the Republic comes uppermost once more, and Madame Thiers sets the fashion of simplicity by always appearing on state occasions in a modest black silk with high waist.

And so it is with ourselves. In our early national life we were content to be a race of Jenny Wrens; but now that wealth has poured into our laps, as it would seem, more rapidly than we know how to manage it, we cast aside our plain brown gowns, and are lavish of our finery, as perhaps we have a right to be. By and by, there will come some tremendous commercial crash, and then we shall return to our serges and calicoes, and wait—patiently if we can, impatiently if we must—till the wheel of Fortune turns its golden spokes upward again, and we may indulge once more in the agreeable liberality of to-day.

THE QUEEN OF ALL FABRICS,

if one may so call it, is black silk. It is dear to the heart of every fine woman. Nothing is like it; nothing takes its place. Nothing is so pleasant to wear; nothing, if it be good, will bear such hard and persistent usage, or repay its possessor by looking so well. Nothing can be so readily repaired and remodeled, and nothing so fully remunerates one for the rejuvenation. It is becoming to everybody; for she to whom it is not improving is as rare as De Musset's white blackbird. It is costly at first, but cheap in the end; and very few women who have had a single dress of the kind will ever be without one again.

BLACK SILK WITH COLORS.

The old fashion of making up black silk with colors is being revived this season, and, as it is very pretty, sometimes economical, and nearly always becoming, it is likely to retain its hold on popular favor for some time to come.

TWO REMARKABLY PRETTY DRESSES

have just been designed for two young married ladies here. The first had a petticoat of sky-blue faille, trimmed to the knee with vertical puffs, drawn on large, soft cords, about a finger apart. Under each edge of each cord was a narrow Chantilly lace, put on with as little fullness as possible. The upper end of every cord was terminated by a fanciful rosette of the silk and lace. The train was of very rich black Antwerp silk, of demi-length, and with a large pouf over the bustle. It was cut on the edge, from belt to base, in large, broad scallops. These scallops were finished by two large cords, one of blue, which came next the dress-edge, and the other of black. A bow of magnificent proportions and curious design, on the right side, fastened the end of a blue silk sash, which passed behind, under the puff, and terminated on the left side in a single loop and a beautiful folded end trimmed with Chantilly lace. The basque, of black, was formed by carrying the two side bodies down, and making an immense bow of them, which reposed comfortably on the panier puff. In front, a vest, of blue, was simulated by a cording, similar to, though smaller than, that on the train. The vest ends in a deep soft point, edged with lace like that on the petticoat. The sleeves were black, of close coat-shape, but had a broad, square cuff, of blue, ornamented with a puff and the Chantilly edge. Ruffles of Valenciennes in neck and wrist completed this simple, pretty, and moderately-expensive toilette.

The other robe was of black Lyons silk, of a fine quality. The skirt was a demi-train, with the inevitable pouf in the back. The breadths were all scolloped on the front edge from bottom to top, bound with a very narrow binding of black, and made to overlap the next breadth toward the front. Beneath the scallops, and following their outline, was an inch-and-a-half-wide doubled side-pleating of lilac faille. Each scallop was held in place by a small bow of lilac silk. The bottom of the skirt was cut in scallops,—the front and side breadths being about eight inches from the ground,—and bound like the rest. A kilt-pleating of lilac, eight inches wide, was laid under the bottom scallops around the entire dress. A double fan bow of lilac and black sustained the puff on one side, and a bow, with long kilt-pleated ends, the other. The basque behind was formed by a small, square postilion, cut up the middle to the waist into two tabs, each three inches wide, and covered from the belt downward with alternate loops of lilac and black.

There was a vest of lilac outlined by a side-pleating of lilac lined with black, and ending in short, square tabs, corded with a double cord of lilac, the side-pleating continuing round under the arm to the side seam. The sleeves were black, and coat-shape to a point midway between the elbow and the hand. Here they were completed by a broad, full, kilt-pleated ruffle of lilac, with a standing heading of the same, separated by a milliner's fold of black, joined by a dainty bow and ends. Soft pleated ruffles of Malines tulle, in sleeves and neck, concluded this more than beautiful dinner robe.

We are so accustomed to having each suit entire in itself that, when any pretty novelty comes along which can be worn on one dress or another indifferently, we hardly know what to do with it. There are now being made odd and dainty

POCKETS OF VELVET RIBBON,

to be attached to the belt of any dress. They are of black or colored velvet, and of wide or narrow material, as the wearer chooses. They are about the shape of fancy pockets on aprons, and are fastened by two straps of braid, or a braided chatelaine of narrow velvet, to a fanciful rosette, concealing the pin that holds it to the waist. In the shops they cost from $5 apiece upward, but are so easily made that any lady, with a few yards of velvet and a couple of hours' time, can provide one for her wardrobe with half the outlay. The easiest way is to cut a pocket the desired shape from a bit of foundation lace, and sew the ribbon to this, crossing the strands at equal distances, so as to leave diamond or square-shaped interstices between. When the pocket is done, cut out the lace wherever it shows, and there will seem to be nothing but the plaited velvet, between the strands of which the lace or embroidered handkerchief is coquettishly visible. Sometimes these chatelaine pockets are of black and a colored velvet, when they are plaited close, and the belt rosette is combined of the two, as well as the straps connecting the pocket with the rosette.

MOUCHOIRS.

Speaking of handkerchiefs reminds me that lace handkerchiefs seem to have passed the zenith of their popularity. They now come largely mingled with fine linen cambric and embroidery, and I venture to say that, before long, handkerchiefs of fine embroidery, without lace, will be considered more fashionable, as well as in far better taste. Nothing can be more elegant than a finely-wrought handkerchief of linen cambric, and it is almost as costly as lace, if that be a recommendation.

THE SLEEVELESS POSTILION.

Basques of velvet are constantly growing in favor. They are so simple as to require but a yard and a half of velvet of good width to make them, and the trimming *en regle* for them is a piping of silk of the same shade. It is a convenient and economical way to repair an old silk, of which the sleeves, as is almost always the case, have outlasted the waist. One of the plainest and most elegant street-suits I have yet seen was a brown velvet petticoat, unornamented and just clearing the ground; a brown gros-grain over-skirt, two shades lighter, faced with a finger-wide band of the velvet; a sleeveless postilion of the same velvet, piped with the silk, and sleeves like the overdress, terminated by cuffs of the velvet. The bonnet was of the silk and velvet combined, with a shaded brown plume.

FURS WITHIN DOORS.

An absurd attempt is being made to introduce fur as a trimming for house-dresses. It cannot succeed; it is too dear a fashion for any but the very rich; and, beside, there still remain a few women in Gotham with some gleams of good taste. One lady, of more wealth than wisdom, on New Year's day, wore a Watteau train of ermine over a purple velvet petticoat and waist. It was a superb dress, perfectly suitable for Queen Gertrude, or Queen Catherine, or Queen Elizabeth, or any other of the numerous ladies of royal blood whom we are accustomed to see on the stage; but, for a Queen of Society, it was eminently unfit,—wholly out of place.

Now that mid-winter is here,

VELVET COSTUMES

are appearing, but not in so large numbers as last year. The material is too expensive, and too easily injured, to be constantly subjected to our filthy sidewalks and disgusting thoroughfares. Even women who need give no thought to price are not beyond giving heed to propriety.

FURBELOW.

SELECTIONS.

BY DUFF PORTER.

Art is the path of the Creator to His work.

—Action may not always be happiness, but there is no happiness without action.

—The existence of animals is incomprehensible; it is an abyss in which lights are shining which add to our alarm.

—I feel that we can grow gracefully old by being nobly young.

—Authority is infallible only as far as it is immutable.

—All angels are affections of love in the human form.

—The desire of distinction grows upon us till excitement becomes disease.

—The affections of the earth cling to the earth, and are only uplifted in the hours of our highest victories.

—Defeat of the intellect is not the object in fighting with the sword of the spirit, but the acceptance of the heart.

—Our associates characterize us at last, if they are of our own choice.

—In Heaven, beauty is really what the ancients called it,—the overflowing of Deity.

—Many receive their creed as they do their money, because they find it in circulation.

—Capacities there are in us that have never yet taken form, or given more than fine hints of their being in existence.

—Books are not companions; they are solitudes. We lose ourselves in them, and all our cares.

—Change, not constancy, is inscribed on every leaf in the volume of Nature.

—Whoever wants to create, stands in opposition to that which is.

—The diamond spark is as full of light, for its size, as the great gem on the brow of a queen.

—The end always imminent, no transition between being and ceasing to be, the return to the crucible, the possible slipping off at any moment,—such a precipice is Creation.

—Everything a man does is the legitimate effect of an actual cause in him.

—A compliment is something like a kiss through a veil. Pleasure sets her seal there, even while hiding herself.

—We believe that more than one-half of the tendencies to crime among men spring directly from bodily derangements caused by violations of physical laws.

—Every increment of knowledge goes to show that constancy is an essential attribute of the Divine rule; an invariableness which renders the eclipse of an hundred years hence predicable to a moment.

—As the resources of the earth are diminished, the resources of the inhabitants of the earth are increased.

—We should go to Duty as to a temple.

—Man is the chief product of the Northern climates, and it is in this harsh discipline of necessity that men are produced.

—The loss of the first estate is richly compensated by the undying innocence of Paradise regained.

—By innocence we attain to virtue, and by ignorance we attain to the happiness of knowing.

—Christianity satisfies the deepest intellectual as well as moral and religious wants of man.

—Death is but a kind and welcome servant, who unlocks with noiseless hand Life's flower-encircled door to show us those we love.

HEIDELBERG—ON THE TERRACE.

We stood upon the castle's height,
So full of old romances;
The moon above shone clear and bright,
And silvered all our fancies.

The Neckar murmured in its flow,
The woods with dew were weeping,
And, lighting up the depths below,
The quiet town seemed sleeping.

The battlements rose grim and still
In majesty before us,
And floating faintly up the hill
We heard a students' chorus,

Inspired by the brimming cup,
Their words were wildly ringing;
They sang of love—and I took up
The burden of their singing.

I spoke to you; in sweet surprise
A little while you hovered;
Then in the depths of those gray eyes
Your answer I discovered.

We vowed that while the Neckar's flow
(How low the words were spoken!)
Ran undisturbed these towers below,
Our troth should rest unbroken.

Again beneath the walls I stand,
And here my footsteps linger,
Where once I pressed with loving hand
This token on your finger.

But now the well-loved view I see
Its old enchantment misses;
The evening breeze sighs back to me
The shadows of our kisses.

Untired still the Neckar flows
In the soft summer weather;
But last year's leaves and last year's vows
Have flown away together.

—*Walter Herries Pollock.*

Naming Martin Chuzzlewit.

"Behold finally the title of the new book," was the first note I had from Dickens (12th of November) after our return; "don't lose it, for I have no copy." Title, and even story, had been undetermined while we travelled, from the lingering wish he still had to begin it among those Cornish scenes; but this intention had now been fully abandoned, and the reader lost nothing by his substitution for the light-house or mine in Cornwall, of the Wiltshire-village forge on the windy autumn evening which opens the tale of "Martin Chuzzlewit." Into that name he finally settled, but only after much deliberation, as a mention of his changes will show. Martin was the prefix to all, but the surname varied from its first form of Sweezleden, Sweezleback, and Sweezlewag, to those of Chuzzletoe, Chuzzleboy, Chubblewig, and Chuzzlewig; nor was Chuzzlewit chosen at last until after more hesitation and discussion. What he had sent me in his letter as finally adopted, ran thus: "The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewig, his family, friends, and enemies. Comprising all his wills and ways. With an historical record of what he did and what he didn't. The whole forming a complete key to the house of Chuzzlewig." All which latter portion of the title was of course dropped as the work became modified, in its progress, by changes at first contemplated; but as early as the third number he sent me the plan of "old Martin's plot to degrade and punish Pecksniff," and the difficulties he encountered in departing from other portions of his scheme were such as to render him, in his subsequent stories, more bent upon constructive care at the outset, and adherence as far as might be to any design he had formed.—*From the Life of Dickens by John Forster.*

Power of Memory.

Dr. Johnson, it is said, never forgot anything he had seen, heard, or read. Burke, Clarendon, Gibbon, Locke, Tilotson, were all distinguished for strength of memory. When alluding to this subject, Sir William Hamilton observes: For intellectual power of the highest order, none were more distinguished above Grotius and Pascal; and Grotius and Pascal forgot nothing they had ever read or thought. Leibnitz and Euler were not less celebrated for their intelligence than for their memory, and both could repeat the whole of the "Æneid." Boncilus knew the "Corpus Juris" by heart, and yet he was one of the profoundest and most original speculators in jurisprudence. Ben. Jonson tells us that he could repeat all that he had ever written, and whole books that he had read. Themistocles could call by their names the twenty thousand citizens of Athens. Cyrus is reported to have known the name of every soldier in his army. Hortensius (after Cicero, the greatest orator of Rome), after sitting a whole day at a public sale, correctly enunciated from memory all the things sold, their prices, and the names of their purchasers. Niebuhr, the historian, was no less distinguished for his memory than for his acuteness. In his youth he was employed in one of the public offices of Denmark. Part of a book of accounts having been destroyed, he restored it by an effort of memory.

BEHOLD, IT WAS A DREAM.

BY RHODA BROUGHTON.

CHAPTER I.

Yesterday morning I received the following letter:

"WESTON HOUSE, CAULFIELD, ——SHIRE.

"My Dear Dinah—You must come; I scorn all your excuses, and see through their flimsiness. I have no doubt that you are much better amused in Dublin, frolicking round ball-rooms with a succession of horse-soldiers, and watching Her Majesty's household troops play polo in the Phœnix park; but no matter—you must come. We have no particular inducements to hold out. We lead an exclusively bucolic, cow-milking, pig-fattening, roast-mutton-eating, and to-bed-at-ten-o'clock-going life; but no matter—you must come. I want you to see how happy two dull, elderly people may be, with no special brightness in their lot to make them so. My old man—he is surprisingly ugly at the first glance, but grows upon one afterward—sends you his respects, and bids me say that he will meet you at any station, on any day, at any hour of the day or night. If you succeed in evading our persistence this time, you will be a cleverer woman than I take you for. Ever yours, affectionately,

JANE WATSON.

"AUGUST 15.

"P. S.—We will invite our little scarlet-headed curate to dinner to meet you so as to soften your fall from the society of the Plungers."

This is my answer:

"My dear Jane—Kill the fat calf in all haste, and put the bake-meats into the oven, for I will come. Do not, however, imagine that I am moved thereunto by the prospect of the bright-headed curate. Believe me, my dear, I am as yet at a distance of ten long, good years from an addiction to the minor clergy. If I survive the crossing of that seething, heaving, tumbling abomination, St. George's Channel, you may expect me on Tuesday next. I have been groping for hours in 'Bradshaw's' darkness that may be felt, and I have arrived at length at this twilight result, that I may arrive at your station at 6:55 p. m. But the ways of Bradshaw are not our ways, and I may either rush violently past or never attain it. If I do, and if, on my arrival, I see some rustic vehicle, guided by a startlingly ugly gentleman, awaiting me, I shall know from your wifely description that it is your 'old man.' Till Tuesday, then, affectionately yours,

"DINAH BELLAIRS.

"Aug. 17."

I am as good as my word; on Tuesday I set off. For four mortal hours and a half I am disastrously, hideously, diabolically sick. For four hours and a half I curse the day on which I was born, the day on which Jane Watson was born, the day on which her old man was born, and lastly—but oh! not leastly—the day and the dock on which and in which the Leinster's plunging, courtesying, throbbing body was born. On arriving at Holyhead, feeling convinced from my sensations that, as the French say, I touch my last hour, I indistinctly request to be allowed to stay on board and die, then and there; but, as the stewardess and my maid take a different view of my situation, and insist upon forcing my cloak and bonnet upon my dying body and limp head, I at length succeed in staggering on deck and off the accursed boat. I am then well shaken up for two or three hours in the Irish mail, and, after crawling along a slow by-line for two or three hours more, am at length, at 6:55, landed, battered, tired, dust-blackened, and qualmish, at the little roadside station of Caulfield. My maid and I are the only passengers who descend. The train snorts its slow way onward, and I am left gazing at the calm, crimson death of the August sun, and smelling the sweet-peas in the station-master's garden-border. I look round in search of Jane's promised tax-cart, and steel my nerves for the contemplation of her old man's unlovely features. But the only vehicle which I see is a tiny, two-wheeled pony-carriage, drawn by a small and tub-shaped bay pony, and driven by a lady in a hat, whose face is turned expectantly toward me. I go up and recognize my friend, whom I have not seen for two years—not since before she fell in with her old man and espoused him.

"I thought it safest, after all, to come myself," she says, with a bright laugh. "My old man looked so handsome this morning that I thought you would never recognize him from my description. Get in, dear, and let us trot home as quickly as we can."

I comply, and for the next half hour sit (while the cool evening wind is blowing the dust off my hot and jaded face) stealing amazed glances at my companion's cheery features. Cheery! That is the very last word that, excepting in an ironical sense, any one would have applied to my friend Jane two years ago. Two years ago Jane was 35, the elderly eldest daughter of a large family, hustled into obscurity, jostled, shelved, by half a dozen younger, fresher sisters; an elderly girl addicted to lachrymose verse about the gone and the dead and the forever-lost. Apparently the gone has come back, the dead resuscitated, the forever-lost been found again. The peaky, sour virgin is transplanted into a gracious matron, with a kindly, comely face, pleasure-making and pleasure-feeling. O Happiness! what powder, or paste, or milk-of-roses, can make old cheeks young again in the cunning way that you do? If you would but bide steadily with us we might live forever, always young and always handsome.

My musings on Jane's metamorphosis, combined with a tired headache, made me somewhat silent; and, indeed, there is mostly a slackness of conversation between the two dearest allies on first meeting after absence,—a sort of hesitating shiver before plunging into the sea of talk that both know to lie in readiness for them.

"Have you got your harvest in yet?" I ask, more for the sake of not utterly holding my tongue than from any profound interest in the subject, as we jog briskly along between the yellow corn-fields, where the dry, bound sheaves are standing in golden rows in the red sunset-light.

"Not yet," answers Jane; "we have only just begun to cut some of it. However, thank Heaven! the weather looks as settled as possible; there is not a streak of watery lilac in the west."

My headache is almost gone, and I am beginning to think kindly of dinner,—a subject from which all day, until now, my mind has hastily turned with a sensation of hideous inward revolt,—by the time that the fat pony pulls up before the old-world dark porch of a modest little house, which has bashfully hidden its original face under a veil of crowded clematis-flowers and stalwart ivy. Set as in a picture-frame by the large, drooped ivy-leaves, I see a tall and moderately hard-featured gentleman, of middle age, perhaps, of the two, rather inclining toward elderly, smiling at us a little shyly.

"This is my old man," cries Jane, stepping gayly out, and giving him a friendly, introductory pat on the shoulder. "Old man, this is Dinah."

Having thus been made known to each other, we shake hands, but neither of us can arrive at anything pretty to say. Then I follow Jane into her little house, the little house for which she has so happily exchanged her tenth part of the large and noisy paternal mansion. It is an old house, and everything about it has the moderate shabbiness of old age and long and careful wear. Little thick-walled rooms, dark and cool, with flowers and flower-scents lying in wait for you everywhere—a silent, fragrant, childless house. To me, who have had oily locomotives snorting and racing through my head all day, its dumb sweetness seems like heaven.

"And, now that we have secured you, we do not mean to let you go in a hurry," says Jane, hospitably, that night, at bed-time, lighting the candles on my dressing-table.

"You are determined to make my mouth water, I see," say I, interrupting a yawn to laugh. "Lone, lone me, who have neither old man, nor dear little house, nor any prospect of ultimately attaining either."

"But, if you honestly are not bored, you will stay with us a good bit?" she says, laying her hand with kind entreaty on my sleeve. "St. George's Channel is not lightly to be faced again."

"Perhaps I shall stay until you are obliged to go away yourselves to get rid of me," return I, smiling. "Such things have happened. Yes, without joking, I will stay a month. Then, by the end of a month, if you have not found me out thoroughly, I think I may pass among men for a more amiable woman than I have ever yet had the reputation of."

A quarter of an hour later I am laying down my head among soft and snow-white pillows, and saying to myself that this delicious sensation of utter drowsy repose, of soft darkness and odorous quiet, is cheaply purchased, even by the ridiculous anguish which my own sufferings, and—hardly less than my own sufferings—the demoniac sights and sounds afforded by my fellow-passengers, caused me on board the accursed Leinster—

Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark.

CHAPTER II.

"Well, I cannot say that you look much rested," says Jane, next morning, coming in to greet me, smiling and fresh (yes, skeptic of 18, even a woman of 37 may look fresh in a print-gown on an August morning, when she has a well of lasting, quiet happiness inside her), coming in with a bunch of creamy gloire de Dijons in her hand for the breakfast table. "You look infinitely more fagged than you did when I left you last night."

"Do I?" say I, rather faintly.

"I am afraid you did not sleep much?" suggests Jane, a little crestfallen at the insult to her feather-beds implied by my wakefulness. "Some people can never sleep the first night in a strange bed, and I stupidly forgot to ask whether you liked the feather-bed or mattrass at the top."

"Yes, I did sleep," I answer, gloomily. "I wish to heaven I had not!"

"Wish—to—Heaven—you—had—not?" repeats Jane, slowly, with a slight, astonished pause between each word. "My dear child, for what other purpose did you go to bed?"

"I—I had bad dreams," say I, shuddering a little, and then taking her hand, roses and all, in mine. "Dear Jane, do not think me quite run mad, but—but have you got a 'Bradshaw' in the house?"

"A 'Bradshaw!' What on earth do you want with 'Bradshaw?'" says my hostess, her face lengthening considerably, and a slight tincture of natural coldness coming into her tone.

"I know it seems rude—insultingly rude," say I, still holding her hand and speaking almost lachrymosely; "do you know, my dear, I really am afraid that—that—that I shall have to leave you—to-day?"

"To leave us," repeats she, withdrawing her hand and growing angrily read. "What! when not twenty-four hours ago you settled to stay a month with us? What have we done between then and now to disgust you with us?"

"Nothing—nothing," cry I eagerly; "how can you suggest such a thing? I never had a kinder welcome, nor ever saw a place that charmed me more; but—but—"

"But what?" asks Jane, her color subsiding, and looking a little mollified.

"It is best to tell the truth, I suppose," say I sighing, "even though I know that you will laugh at me—will call me vaporish—sottishly superstitious; but I had an awful and hideous dream last night."

"Is that all?" she says, looking relieved, and beginning to arrange her roses in an old china bowl. "And do you think that all dreams are confined to this house? I never heard before of their affecting any one special place more than another. Perhaps no sooner are you back in Dublin, in your own room and your own bed, than you will have a still worse and uglier one."

I shake my head. "But it was about this house—about you."

"About *me*?" she says, with an accent of a little aroused interest.

"About you and your husband," I answered, earnestly. "Shall I tell it you? Whether you say 'Yes' or 'No,' I must. Perhaps it came as a warning. Such things have happened. Yes, say what you will, I cannot believe that any vision so consistent—so strangely real and utterly free from the jumbled incongruities and unlikelinesses of ordinary dreams—could have meant nothing. Shall I begin?"

"By all means," answers Mrs. Watson, sitting down in an arm-chair and smiling easily. "I am quite prepared to listen—and disbelieve."

"You know," said I narratively, coming and standing close before her, "how utterly tired out I was when you left me last night. I could hardly answer your questions for yawning. I do not think I was ten minutes in getting into bed, and it seemed like heaven when I laid my head down on the pillow. I felt as if I could sleep till the Day of Judgment. Well, you know, when one is asleep one has, of course, no measure of time, and I have no idea what hour it was really; but, at some time, in the blackest and darkest of the night, I seemed to wake. It appeared as if a noise had woke me—a noise which at first neither frightened or suprised me in the least, but which seemed quite natural, and which I accounted for in the muddled, drowsy way in which one does account for things when half asleep. But, as I gradually grew to fuller consciousness, I found out, with a cold shudder, that the noise I heard was not one that belonged to the night; nothing that one could lay on wind in the chimney, or mice behind the wainscot, or ill-fitting boards. It was a sound of muffled struggling, and once I heard a sort of choked, strangled cry. I sat up in bed, perfectly numbed with fright, and for a moment could hear nothing for the singing of blood in my head, and the loud battering of my heart against my side. Then I thought if it were anything bad—if I were going to be murdered—I had, at least, rather be in the light than the dark, and see in what sort of shape my fate was coming; so I slid out of bed and threw my dressing-gown over my shoulders. I had stupidly forgotten, in my weariness overnight, to put the matches by the bedside, and could not for the life of me recollect where they were. Also, my knowledge of the geography of the room was so small that, in the utter blackness, without even the palest, grayest ray from the window to help me, I was by no means sure in which direction the door lay. I can feel now the pain of the blow I gave this right side against the sharp corner of the table in passing; I was quite surprised this morning not to find the mark of a bruise there. At last, in my groping, I came upon the handle, and turned the key in the lock. It gave a little squeak, and again I stopped for a moment, overcome by ungovernable fear. Then I silently opened the door and looked out. You know that your door is exactly opposite mine. By the line of red light underneath it, I could see that, at all events, some one was awake and astir within, for the light was brighter than that given by a night-light. By the broader band of red light on the right side of it I could also perceive that the door was ajar. I stood stock-still and listened. The two sounds of struggling and chokedly crying had both ceased. All the noise that remained was that of some person quietly moving about on unbooted feet. Perhaps Jane's dog Smart is ill, and she is sitting up with it; she was saying last night, I remember, that she was afraid it was beginning with the distemper. Perhaps either she or her old man has been taken with some trifling temporary sickness. Perhaps the noise of crying out, that I certainly heard, was one of them fighting with the nightmare.' Trying, by such-like suggestions, to hearten myself up, I stole across the passage and peeped in—"

I pause in my narrative.

"Well?" says Jane, a little impatiently.

She has dropped her flowers. They lie in odorous, dewy confusion in her lap. She is listening rather eagerly. I cover my face with my hands. "Oh, my dear!" I cry, "I do not think I can go on. It was too dreadful! Now that I am telling it, I seem to be doing and hearing it over again—"

"I do not call it very kind to keep me on the rack," she says, with a rather forced laugh. "Probably I am imagining something much worse than the reality. For heaven's sake, speak up! What did you see?"

I take hold of her hand and continue; "You know that in your room the bed exactly faces the door. Well, when I looked in—looked in with eyes blinking at first, and dazzled by the long darkness they had been, it seemed to me as if that bed were only one horrible sheet of crimson; but, as my sight grew clearer, I saw what it was that caused that frightful impression of universal red—" Again I paused with a gasp and feeling of oppressed breathing.

"Go on! go on!" cries my companion, leaning forward, and speaking with some petulance. "Are you never going to get to the point?"

"Jane," say I solemnly, "do not laugh at me, nor pooh-pooh me, for it is God's truth—as clearly and vividly as I see you now, strong, flourishing and alive, so clearly, so vividly, with no more of dream haziness nor of contradiction in details than there is in the view I now have of this room and of you—I saw you both—you and your husband, lying dead—murdered—drowned in your own blood!"

"What! both of us?" she says, trying to laugh, but her healthy cheek was rather paled.

"Both of you," I answered, with growing excitement. "You, Jane, had evidently been the one first attacked—taken off in your sleep—for you were lying just as you would have lain in slumber, only that across your throat from there to there" (touching first one ear and then the other) "there was a huge and yawning gash."

"Pleasant!" replies she, with a slight shiver.

"I never saw any one dead," continued I, earnestly, "never until last night. I had not the faintest idea how dead people looked, even people who die quietly, nor has any picture ever given me at all a clear conception of death's dread look. How, then, could I have imagined the hideous contraction and distortion of feature, the staring, starting, open eyes—glazed, yet agonized—the tightly-clinched teeth that go to make up the picture, that is now, this very minute, standing out in ugly vividness before my mind's eye?" I stop, but she does not avail herself of the pause to make any remarks, neither does she look any longer at all laughingly inclined.

"And yet," continue I, with a voice shaken with emotion, "it was you, very you, not partly you and partly some one else, as is mostly the case in dreams, but as much you as the you I am touching now" (laying my finger on her arm as I speak).

"And my old man, Robin," says poor Jane, rather tearfully, after a moment's silence, "what about him? Did you see him? Was he dead, too?"

"It was evidently he whom I had heard struggling and crying," I answer, with a strong shudder, which I cannot keep down, "for it was clear that he had fought for his life. He was lying half on the bed and half on the floor; one clinched hand was grasping a great piece of the sheet; he was lying head downward, as if, after his last struggle, he had fallen forward. All his gray hair was reddened and stained, and I could see that the rift in his throat was as deep as that in yours."

"I wish you would stop," cries Jane, pale as ashes and speaking with an accent of unwilling terror, "you are making me quite sick!"

"I must finish," I answer, earnestly, "since it has come in time I am sure it has come for some purpose. Listen to me till the end; it is very near." She does not speak, and I take her silence for assent. "I was staring at you both in a stony way," I go on, "feeling—if I felt at all—that I was turning idiotic with horror—standing in exactly the same spot, with my neck craned to look round the door, and my eyes unable to stir from that hideous scarlet bed, when a slight noise, as of some one cautiously stepping on the carpet, turned my stony terror into a living, quivering agony. I looked and saw a man, with his back toward me, walking across the room from the bed to the dressing-table. He was dressed in the dirty fustian of an ordinary workman, and in his hand he held a red, wet sickle. When he reached the dressing-table, he laid it down on the floor beside him, and began to collect all the rings, open the cases of the bracelets, and hurry the trinkets of all sorts into his pockets. While he was thus busy, I caught a full view of the reflection of the face in the glass—" I stop for breath, my heart is panting almost as hardly as it seemed to pant during the awful moments I am describing.

"What was he like—what was he like?" cries Jane, greatly excited. "Did you see him distinctly enough to recollect his features again? Would you know him again if you saw him?"

"Should I know my own face if I saw it in the glass?" I ask, scornfully. "I see every line of it now more clearly than I do yours, though that is before my eyes, and the other only before my memory—"

"Well, what was he like?—be quick, for heaven's sake!"

"The first moment that I caught sight of him," continue I, speaking quickly, "I felt certain that he was Irish; to no other nationality could such a type of face have belonged. His wild, rough hair fell down over his forehead, reaching his shagged and overhanging brows. He had the wide, grinning slit of a mouth—the long nose, the cunningly twinkling eyes—that one so often sees, in combination with a shambling gait and ragged tail-coat, at the railway stations or in the harvest-fields at this time of year." A pause. "I do not know how it came to me," I go on presently, "but I felt as convinced as if I had been told—as if I had known it for a positive fact—that he was one of your own laborers—one of your own harvest-men. Have you any Irishmen working for you?"

"Of course we have," answers Jane, rather sharply; "but that proves nothing. Do not they, as you observed just now, come over in droves at this time of year for the harvest?"

"I am sorry," say I, sighing. "I wish you had not. Well, let me finish; I have just done; I had been holding the door-handle mechanically in my hand; I suppose I pulled it unconsciously toward me, for the door-hinge creaked a little, but quite audibly. To my unspeakable horror the man turned round, and saw me. Good heaven! he would cut my throat, too, with that red, red reaping-hook! I tried to get into the passage and lock the door, but the key was on the inside. I tried to scream, I tried to run; but voice and legs disobeyed me. The bed and room and man began to dance before me; a black earthquake seemed to swallow me up; and I suppose I fell down in a swoon. When I awoke really, the blessed morning had come, and a robin was singing outside my window on an apple-bough. There, you have it all, and now let me look for a 'Bradshaw,' for I am so frightened and unhinged that go I must."

CHAPTER III.

"I must own that it has taken away my appetite," I say, with rather a sickly smile, as we sit around the breakfast-table. "I assure you that I mean no insult to your fresh eggs and bread and butter, but I simply cannot eat."

"It certainly was an exceptionally dreadful dream," says Jane, whose color has returned, and who is a good deal fortified and reassured by the influence of breakfast and her husband's skepticism; for a condensed a shortened version of my dream has been told to him, and he has easily laughed it to scorn. "Exceptionally dreadful, chiefly from its extreme consistency and precision of detail. But still, you know, dear, one has had hideous dreams one's self times out of mind, and they never came to anything. I remember once I dreamed that all my teeth came out in my mouth at once—double ones and all; but that was ten years ago, and they still keep their situations, nor did I about that time lose any friend, which they say such a dream is a sign of."

"You say that some unaccountable instinct told you that the hero of your dream was one of my own men," says Robin, turning toward me with a covert smile of benevolent contempt for my superstitiousness; "did not I understand you to say so?"

"Yes," reply I, not in the least shaken by his hardly-veiled disbelief. "I do not know how it came to me, but I was as much persuaded of that, and am so still, as I am of my own identity."

"I will tell you of a plan, then, to prove the truth of your vision," returns he, smiling. "I will take you through the fields this morning, and you shall see all my men at work, both the ordinary staff and the harvest casuals, Irish and all. If among them you find the counterpart of Jane's and my murderer" (a smile), "I will promise then—no, not even then can I promise to believe you, for there is such a family likeness between all Irishmen, at all events between all the Irishmen that one sees out of Ireland."

"Take me," I say, eagerly, jumping up, "now—this minute! You cannot be more anxious, nor half so anxious, to prove me a false prophet as I am to be proved one."

"I am quite at your service," he answers, "as soon as you please. Jenny, get your hat and come too."

"And if we do not find him," says Jane, smiling playfully—"I think I am growing pretty easy on that head—you will promise to eat a great deal of luncheon, and never mention 'Bradshaw' again?"

"I promise," replied I, gravely. "And if, on the other hand, we do find him, you will promise to put no more obstacles in the way of my going, but will let me depart in peace, without taking any offence thereat."

"It is a bargain," she says, gayly. "Witness Robin."

So we set off in the bright dewiness of the morning on our walk over Robin's farm. It is a grand harvest day, and the whitened sheaves are everywhere drying—drying in the genial sun. We have been walking for an hour, and both Jane and I are rather tired. The sun beats with all his late-summer strength on our heads, and takes the force and spring out of our hot limbs.

"The hour of triumph is approaching," says Robin, with a quiet smile, as we draw near an open gate through which a loaded wain, shedding ripe wheat ears from its abundance as it crawls along, is passing. "And time for it, too; it is a quarter-past 12, and you have been on your legs fully and hour. Miss Bellairs, you must make haste an find the murderer, for there is only one more field to do it in."

"Is not there?" I cry eagerly. "Oh, I am glad! Thank Heaven, I begin to breathe again!"

We pass through the open gate, and begin to tread across the stubble, for almost the last load has gone.

"We must get nearer the hedge," says Robin, "or you will not see their faces; they are all at dinner."

We do as he suggests. In the shadow of the hedge we walk close in front of the heated laborers, who, sitting or lying on the hedge-bank, are eating unattractive looking dinners. I scan one face after another, honest, bovine, English faces. I have seen a hundred thousand faces like each one of the faces now before me,—very like, but the exact counterpart of none. We are getting to the end of the row, I beginning to feel rather ashamed, though infinitely relieved, and to smile at my own expense. I look again, and my heart suddenly stands still and turns to stone within me. He is there—not a hand's-breadth from me! Great God! how well I have remembered his face, even to the unsightly small-pox seams, the shagged locks, the grinning, shut mouth, the little sly, base eyes! He is employed in no murderous occupation now; he is harmlessly cutting hunks of coarse bread, and fat, cold bacon with a clasp-knife; but yet I have no more doubt that it is he—he whom I saw with a crimsoned sickle in his stained hand—than I have that it is I who am stonily, shiveringly, staring at him.

"Well, Miss Bellairs, who was right?" asks Robin's cheery voice at my elbow. "Perish 'Bradshaw' and all his labyrinths! Are you satisfied now? Good heavens!" (catching a sudden sight of my face) "How white you are! Do you mean to say that you have found him at last? Impossible!"

"Yes, I have found him," I answer, in a low and unsteady tone. "I knew I should. Look, there he is—close to us, the third from the end."

I turn away my head, unable to bear the hideous recollections and associations that the sight of the man calls up, and I suppose that they both look.

"Are you sure that you are not letting your imagination carry you away?" asks he, presently, in a tone of gentle, kindly remonstrance. "As I said before, these fellows are all so much alike; they have all the same look of debased, squalid cunning. Oblige me by looking once again, so as to be quite sure."

I obey. Reluctantly I look at him once again. Apparently becoming aware that he is the object of our notice, he lifts his small dull eyes and looks back at me. It is the same face, they are the same eyes that turned from the plundered dressing-table to catch the sight of me last night. "There is no mistake," I answer, shuddering from head to foot. "Take me away, please—as quick as you can—out of the field—home!"

They comply, and over the hot fields and through the hot noon air we step silently homeward. As we reach the cool and ivied porch of the house, I speak for the first time. "You believe me now?"

He hesitates. "I was staggered for a moment, I will own," he added, with candid gravity, "but I have been thinking it over, and on reflection I have come to the conclusion that the highly-excited state of your imagination is answerable for the hightening of the resemblance which exists between all the Irish of that class into an identity with the particular Irishman you dreamed of, and whose face (by your own showing) you only saw dimly reflected in the glass."

"Not dimly," repeat I, emphatically, "unless I now see that sun dimly" (pointing to him, as he gloriously, blindingly, blazes from the sky). "You will not be warned by me, then?" I continue, passionately, after an interval. "You will run the risk of my dream coming true—you will stay on here in spite of it? Oh, if I could persuade you to go from home—anywhere—anywhere—for a time, until the danger was past!"

"And leave the harvest to itself?" answered he, with a smile of quiet sarcasm; "be a loser of two or three hundred pounds, probably, and a laughing-stock to my acquaintances into the bargain, and all for—what? A dream—a fancy—a nightmare!"

"But do you know anything of the man? of his antecedents?—of his character?" I persisted eagerly.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"Nothing whatever; nothing to his disadvantage, certainly. He came over with a lot of others a fortnight ago, and I engaged him for the harvesting. For anything I have heard to the contrary, he is a simple, inoffensive fellow enough."

I am silenced but not convinced. I turn to Jane. "You remember your promise; you will now put no more hindrances in the way of my going?"

"You do not mean to say that you are going, really?" says Jane, who is looking rather awed by what she calls the surprising coincidence, but is still a good deal heartened up by her husband's want of faith.

"I do," reply I, emphatically. "I should go stark, staring mad if I were to sleep another night in that room. I shall go to Chester to-night, and cross to-morrow from Holyhead."

I do as I say. I make my maid, to her extreme surprise, repack my just unpacked wardrobe, and take an afternoon train to Chester. As I drive away with bag and baggage down the leafy lane, I look back and see my two friends standing at their gate. Jane is leaning her head on her old man's shoulder, and looking rather wistfully after me; an expression of mingled regret for my departure, and vexation at my folly, clouding their kind and happy faces. At least my last living recollection of them is a pleasant one.

CHAPTER IV.

The joy with which my family welcome my return is largely mingled with surprise, but still more largely with curiosity, as to the cause of my so sudden re-appearance. But I keep my own counsel. I have a reluctance to give the real reason, and possess no inventive faculty in the way of lying, so I give none. I say, "I am back; is not that enough for you? Set your minds at rest, for that is as much as you will ever know about the matter."

For one thing, I am occasionally rather ashamed of my conduct. It is not that the impression produced by my dream is effaced, but that absence and distance from the scene and the persons of it have produced their natural weakening effect. Once or twice during the voyage, when writhing in laughable torments in the ladies' cabin in the steamboat, I said to myself, "Most likely you are a fool!" I, therefore, continually ward off the cross-questionings of my family with what defensive armor of silence and evasion I may.

"I feel convinced it was the husband," says one of my sisters, after a long catechism, which, as usual, has resulted in nothing. "You are too loyal to your friend to own it, but I always felt sure that any man who could take compassion on that poor, peevish old Jane must be some wonderful freak of nature. Come, confess. Is not he a cross between an orang-outang and a Methodist parson?"

"He is nothing of the kind," reply I, in some heat, recalling the libelled Robin's clean, fresh-colored, human face. "You will be very lucky if you ever secure any one half so kind, pleasant, and gentleman-like."

Three days after my return I received a letter from Jane:—

"WESTON HOUSE, CAULFIELD.

"MY DEAR DINAH: I hope you are safe home again, and that you have made up your mind that two crossings of St. George's Channel within forty-eight hours are almost as bad as having your throat cut, according to the programme you laid out for us. I have good news for you. Our murderer elect is gone. After hearing of the connection that there was to be between us, Robin naturally was rather interested in him, and found out his name, which is the melodious one of Watty Doolan. After asking his name, he asked other things about him, and, finding that he never did a stroke of work, and was inclined to be tipsy and quarrelsome, he paid and packed him off at once. He is now, I hope, on his way back to his native shores, and if he murder anybody, it will be you, my dear. Good-bye, Dinah. Hardly yet, have I forgiven you for the way in which you frightened me with your graphic description of poor Robin and me, with our heads loose and waggling.

"Ever yours, affectionately,

"JANE WATSON."

I fold up this note with a feeling of exceeding relief, and a thorough faith that I have been a superstitious, hysterical fool. More resolved than ever am I to keep the reason of my return profoundly secret from my family. The next morning but one we were all in the breakfast-room after breakfast, hanging about, and looking at the papers. My sister has just thrown down the *Times*, with a pettish exclamation that there is nothing in it, and that it really is not worth while paying threepence a day to see nothing but advertisements and police reports. I pick it up as she throws it down, and look listlessly over its tall columns from top to bottom. Suddenly my listlessness vanishes. What is this that I am reading?—this in staring capitals:

"SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT CAULFIELD—DOUBLE MURDER."

I am in the middle of a paragraph before I realize what it is:

"From an early hour of the morning this village has been the scene of a deep and painful excitement, in consequence of the discovery of the atrocious murder of Mr. and Mrs. Watson, of Weston House, two of its most respected inhabitants. It appears that the deceased had retired to rest on Tuesday night at their usual hour, and in their usual health and spirits. The housemaid, on going to call them at the accustomed hour on Wednesday morning, received no answer, in spite of repeated knocking. She, therefore, at length opened the door and entered. The rest of the servants, attracted by her cries, rushed to the spot, and found the unfortunate gentleman and lady lying on the bed with their throats cut from ear to ear. Life must have been extinct for some hours, as they were both perfectly cold. The room presented a hideous spectacle, being literally swimming in blood. A reaping-hook, evidently the instrument with which the crime was perpetrated, was picked up near the door. An Irish laborer of the name of Watty Doolan, discharged by the lamented gentleman a few days ago on account of misconduct, has already been arrested on strong suspicion, as at an early hour on Wednesday morning he was seen by a farm-laborer, who was going to his work, washing his waistcoat at a retired spot in the stream which flows through the meadows below the scene of the murder. On being apprehended and searched, several small articles of jewelry, identified as having belonged to Mr. Watson, were discovered in his possession."

I drop the paper and sink into a chair, feeling deadly sick.

So you see that my dream came true, after all.

The facts narrated in the above story occurred in Ireland. The only liberty I have taken with them is in translating them to England.

Eli Perkins on Fire-Proof Buildings.

It pains me to hear of so many people being burned on account of elevators and defective flues. To-day I laid a plan before the Fire Inspectors, which, if carried out, will remedy the evil.

When I called on the Inspector of Buildings he was trying some experiments with Professor Tyndall. They were trying to abstract the heat from fire so as to leave the fire perfectly harmless. The fire was left to burn while the heat was taken away, to be used in machine shops and under locomotives. Then they tried experiments in concentrating water, to be used in engines in case of a drouth. The latter experiment proved eminently successful. Twelve barrels of Croton water were evaporated down to a gill, and this was sealed in a small phial, to be diluted and used to put out fires in cases where no Croton water can be had. In some cases the water is to be evaporated and concentrated till it becomes a fine dry powder, and this is to be blown upon the fire through tin horns—that is, it is to extinguish the fire—in a horn.

I examined the powdered water with great interest; took a horn—in my hands—and proceeded to elucidate my plan for constructing fire-proof flues. I told them how the holes of the flues should be constructed of solid cast-iron, or some non-combustible material, and then cold corrugated iron, without any apertures, poured around them.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed Professor Tyndall and Mr. McGregor in a breath, "but where will you place these flues, Mr. Perkins?"

"My idea," I replied, drawing a diagram on the wall-paper with a piece of charcoal, "is to have these flues in every instance located in the adjoining house."

"Magnificent! but how about the elevator?"

"Why, after putting them in the next house, too, I'd seal them up water-tight and fill them with Croton and then let it freeze. Then I'd turn them bottom-side up, and if they caught fire the flames would only draw down into the cellar, where it could be drawn off into the furnace or be applied to tin basins filled with water to be concentrated."

IN SPITE OF PA.

Oh! she was a maid of laughing eye,
And she lived in a garret cold and high,
And he was a threadbare, whiskered beau,
And he lived in a cellar damp and low.

But the rosy boy of the cherub wing
Has many a shaft in his slender string,
And the youth below and the maiden above
Were touched with the flashing darts of love.

And she would wake from her troubled sleep,
O'er his tender *billet doux* to weep;
Or stand like a statue bright and fair,
And gaze on a lock of his bright red hair.

And he who was so tall and proud,
With his step so firm and his laugh so loud,
His beard grew long and his face grew thin,
And he pined in solitude over his gin.

But one soft night in the month of June,
As she lay in the light of a cloudless moon,
A voice came floating soft and clear
To the startled maiden's listening ear.

Oh! then, from her creaking couch she sprung,
And her tangled tresses back she flung;
She looked from the window far below,
And he stood beneath, her whiskered beau.

She did not start with a foolish frown,
But packed her trunk and scampered down,
And there was her lover tall and true,
In his thread-bare coat of the brightest blue.

The star that rose in the evening shade
Looked sadly down on the weeping maid;
The sun that came in his morning pride
Shed golden light o'er a laughing bride.

HUMOR.

A Criminal Court—Sparking another man's wife.

—How do we know a house is often hungry? Because we see the chimney swallow flies.

—The fact that the only two giraffes in the country were burned with Barnum's Museum, gives the newspapers many pair o' g'raffs.

—King Alfred is said to have used candles to measure time with. Was this the origin of the candle's tick?

—The wife of a roofer being asked if she was not afraid to have her husband exposed to such danger, trustfully replied, "Oh, he's insured."

—It occurred to a Danbury scholar, while writing a composition, last week, to make the remarkable statement that "an ox does not taste as good as an oyster, but it can run faster."

—A shrewd old Yankee said he didn't believe there was any downright cure for laziness in a man; "but," he added, "I've known a second wife to hurry it some."

—It is now claimed that the architect of the "Chinese wall" was a woman; but a woman wouldn't do anything to keep men out in that way.

—California housewives describe soda as "that ere stuff which you put in biscuits to make 'em get up and Grecian bend themselves."

—A Connecticut sexton prevents the congregation from shifting about and changing seats by dexterously applying a gob of pitch to their persons as they enter the sanctuary. He says "The church is no place to fool around in."

—An exchange announces, on the death of a lady, that she "lived fifty years with her husband, and died in confident hope of a better life."

—The Savannah *News* eliminates the horrible in making up its reading matter. Says the *News*: "A malicious moke in Jones County dogged the cows of Mr. John Spear until the latter remonstrated with a shot gun, and—but why harrow up the souls of our readers? It is enough to know that the kine will hereafter browse in peace."

—The Danbury *News* says: "The remarks relatives and friends who attend a funeral make upon the merits of the deceased, are frequently instructive. At the funeral of an aged resident of Slawsons, Saturday, a neighbor feelingly observed that the departed 'wouldn't care and cuss about taxes any more.'"

—In strict observance of the will of Stephen Girard, no clergyman, known to be such, is allowed to visit the college of his endowment. A gentleman of a clerical cut as to appearance once presented his pass to the janitor. The latter, taking him in from head to foot with one glance, said: "I cannot admit you, sir; you are a clergyman." "The devil I am," said the visitor. "You can pass," was the quiet reply.

—A gaunt subject of humanity applied for victuals. He was told he ought to go to work. "But I can find no work," said the beggar. "Well, go to lecturing then," was the uncharitable response as the door closed.

—A reporter was disturbed one night by a noise, which proved to be occasioned by a man fallen at his door in a fit, when he cried to his better-half, "Mary, Mary, bring my note-book and a candle directly; here's a paragraph come to the door."

—Responses to prayers and sermons may be good, if they come in at the right place. Not so, however, came in a response, recently, to a minister in an African church. He had come down from the pulpit to invite a stranger in one of the pews to preach for him, but was unsuccessful. "Brethren," said he, "I invited Brother S. to preach, but he declines." "Thank God!" roared out a man from the middle of the church.

Sam Patch's Jump.

"Eli Perkins" in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

While in Rochester I met Mr. Hebbard, an old resident of Genesee County, who saw Sam Patch make his famous jump off Genesee Falls, thirty or forty years ago. He says that jump day was a great day in Rochester. The people gathered for miles around to see this intermittent American jumper, as he performed his last feat. I shouldn't say intermittent jumper, but chronic jumper, for Sam was all the time as crazy to jump down a waterfall as George Francis, our chronic candidate for the Presidency, is crazy to run for the White House.

Same Patch had previously jumped over Niagara. Then, saying "some things can be done as well as others," he slashed around like Sergeant Bates through the Western part of the State to back up his prowess. Before his last jump he bought a big black bear of a circus man, and led him over the turnpike to Rochester.

Sam was a queer philosopher. He had a theory that each new generation had more knowledge and could do greater deeds than its predecessor. He often said his father knew more than his grandfather, and that he knew more than his father.

"Why, thunderation! Sam, by your argufying your grandfather must have been a darned fool," interposed a bystander; but he only turned around and commenced talking about something else.

Sam was a great talker. His tongue was always "on the run," and his body "on the jump," and all for notoriety.

One day, when he was a little boy, his mother, who lived in a clearing near Brockport, was speaking of Sam's precocity.

"Why," said she, "our Sam can read the Bible like a spelling-book, repeat the catechism from end to end, and slice apples as well as his mother."

"Yes," said Sam; "an' yesterday I licked Bill Simpson, throwed the kittens in the well, and jumped off the saw-mill into the flume."

Sam himself said he once came home tight, washed the face of the clock, and then wound up the baby and set it forward fifteen minutes.

But about the great jump.

The morning of the day came. Sam had arrived in town with the black bear, and the crowd rushed into Rochester from miles around. Twelve o'clock was the hour to jump—to jump a hundred feet down—down the terrible fall into the boiling caldron below. A staging had been built out over the water, and Sam appeared on the staging dressed in a sailor's fancy jacket. His friends had took up a collection on shore, while Sam swung his hat and said after jumping himself he would return and throw the bear over. Then, amid a death-like stillness, he ran a few steps and gave one leap into the air and fell, cutting the mist like a lead sinker, two hundred feet into the seething whirlpool. As he left the staging his body assumed an oblique position, head foremost, but above his feet. As he struck the water there was a dreadful silence, while the people awaited with choking breath his reappearance. One minute—two minutes—three minutes—and no sign of the daring jumper. Then the people sent up a loud wail—a long murmur of sorrow.

This was the end of Sam Patch.

They say he had been drinking during the morning and failed to keep his feet together and his body perpendicular, as on previous occasions. So, when he struck the water the breath left his body, and he was knocked senseless. A month or so afterward they found his body away down below Rochester, lodged upon the rock. He never returned to throw in the bear, or claim the money collected.

I believe in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls; but, on looking at the almanac, I find no one born during the whole of that fatal day but George Francis Train.

—Connected with Mr. Spurgeon's School, in London, is a Bible class, conducted by Mrs. Lavinia Harkness, which enrols [illegible] and has an average attendance of [illegible]. Many of them are married, and a [illegible] number bring their babies with them.

"KIND WORDS."

A Pleasant Episode in the Life of a Distinguished Lady.

Presentation to Miss Charlotte Cushman by the Members of McVicker's Company.

It is not often that the world at large is permitted to gain a glimpse of life "behind the scenes," much less obtain an inkling of the personal relations which exist between stage people of the various degrees of prominence before the public. The last day of Miss Charlotte Cushman's engagement at McVicker's Theatre was the occasion of a peculiarly interesting episode, and one which that greatest of living actresses will remember with pleasure during her life. There seems to have sprung up between Miss Cushman and the members of McVicker's company a mutual feeling of the most genuine regard, growing out of the extreme kindness and friendly interest which the distinguished actress has manifested toward each and all of the people employed on and about the stage. Their appreciation of this unusually pleasant state of things took the form of an elegant little testimonial—not especially rare or costly, nor intrinsically of great value, but exceedingly tasteful and appropriate—which was presented to Miss Cushman yesterday afternoon in the green-room of the theatre. By general request, the presentation devolved upon Mr. McVicker, who, without a moment's warning, was called upon to do the honors. He acquitted himself neatly and fluently, first assuring Miss Cushman that it gave him peculiar pleasure to thus act in behalf of the members of his company, her relations toward whom he had from time to time observed with especial pride and gratification. He then read the following letter:

McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Jan. 11, 1873.
Miss Charlotte Cushman:

As members of a profession to which you, not only as an artist, but as a lady and a true woman, have contributed the earnest zeal and heartfelt labors of a lifetime to ennoble and honor, we, the members of the company of McVicker's Theatre, desiring to express to you our appreciation, present, through our worthy manager, this circlet of gold, inscribed with the motto that has so endeared you to us, and which is no less engraven in our hearts, viz.: "Kind Words." May your happiness here, and in the great hereafter, be only symboled by the golden circlet—endless.

J. O'Neill,	W. H. Power,
J. Howard Rogers,	L. L. Sharpe,
H. C. Tryon,	Neil Gray,
M. Pendleton,	Geo. Roscoe,
E. Barry,	L. Simmons,
Luke Marten,	J. E. Hartel,
J. Barstow.	

Opening a little morocco case, Mr. McVicker took therefrom a heavy gold ring, a plain Etruscan band, on the surface of which these words were engraved and inlaid with black enamel: "Miss Charlotte Cushman. McVicker's Theatre, January 11, 1873. Kind words." Though plain in appearance, the ring was beautifully fashioned and engraved, and reflected credit both upon the taste of the donors and the workmanship of the makers, B. F. Norris & Co.

During all the preliminary proceedings Miss Cushman had stood like one utterly at a loss to know what it was all about. The perspiration stood in beads on her forehead, and she who had faced hundreds of thousands glanced about her as nervously and uneasily as the veriest novice. When, however, Mr. McVicker placed the ring in her hand, with the accompanying letter, her expressive face relaxed into a broad smile of unmistakable surprise and pleasure, and as a tear glistened for a moment in her eye, and then stole down her cheek, in a few broken words she expressed her deep gratitude and delight at receiving such a token in such a way and from such a source. She said that her three-weeks' stay in the theatre had been the pleasantest engagement of her life; that the constant desire of the members of the company to anticipate her every wish, and conform to it to the best of their ability, had made her sojourn so happy and free from annoyance that she heartily wished she were going to remain three weeks longer. "So do I!" heartily interpolated Mr. McVicker. But she might come again some time, she said, and hoped she should. She should value the testimonial as she had never valued anything in her life, the more so, perhaps, because it was the first time in her stage experience that such a thing had happened to her. Once more she thanked them from her heart, and so ended one of the pleasantest little episodes imaginable.

A REGULAR DEAD-BEAT.

How a Bogus "Commercial Tourist" was Exposed at Anderson's European Hotel.

Some two weeks ago, a man named J. A. Lobe registered at Anderson's European Hotel, and left in the baggage-room a bundle of considerable size, which he informed the baggage boy contained samples. He represented that he was an agent for a New York house. A check was given for the package, and the man went away. During the day he was not seen again, and it was presumed that he was industriously plying his vocation, among the dealers in his line in Chicago. He did not appear for some time, and it was presumed that he had left the city, to return at an early day for his package. But the early day arrived, and still the bundle was uncalled for. It was then thought best to place the package among the bundles for which no owners could be found. Accordingly it was given in charge of the official of that department. Yesterday morning, in sorting over his property, the official came across the package, and in putting it on the shelf, unwarily ran his thumb through the paper which was around it. Sawdust began to pour out, and his curiosity being excited, the official tore the hole larger. Shavings and splints of wood were exposed, and upon showing it to the Senior Mr. Anderson, it was decided to say nothing, and await the return of the wood vender. They did not wait long, for in about an hour after it was placed away, he came into the office, and requested a room. He was refused. He thereupon grew wrathy, and demanded his bundle. This was also refused him, in order that it might be used as evidence against him, the Messrs. Anderson having decided that they would have him arrested on a charge of vagrancy. The man became more demonstrative, and talked so loud that the guests of the house assembled in the office to see what was the matter. He then became anxious to leave, but it was thought best to have him arrested at once. Before an officer could be found, however, the man broke away and ran into the street. Pursuit was made, but in vain. It is needless to say that he will be arrested when found. It is presumed that he meant to get board by leaving the package as security, and this he would have done if his wishes had been gratified. The same fellow succeeded in boarding a month at another hotel on a trunk, which, upon opening, was found to contain shavings and splinters. It is presumed that he will not handle the "chips" again in this city after the experience of yesterday morning.

Down They Come.

To close out their elegant stock of overcoats, Edwards, Bluett & Co. are prepared to sell at a large reduction. In style and quality equal to custom made, and not excelled in the city or the West. South Side, No. 200 State street; West Side, Nos. 45 and 47 West Madison street, under Sherman House.

Fur Pencilling.

J. H. Merckell, practical English furrier and hair dyer, No. 351 West Randolph street, between May and Ann streets. Faded mink and sable furs restored to their original color. Mr. Merckell has made this branch of the fur business his particular study for the past 35 years, and always satisfies the most fastidious.

Curiosities of the Army Medical Museum at Washington.

Correspondence of the New York World.

An especial source of pride in the Museum is the large and valuable craniological cabinet. It contains nearly one thousand specimens, including a large number of crania of existing tribes of Indians, a series of skulls from tumuli, and many rare specimens of artificial deformation of the cranium. It is the most complete cabinet of the kind in the country. Among the specimens of artificial deformation of the skull are those of Flathead Indians. These skulls are a great blow to phrenology. They are perfectly flat on top, forming almost a right angle with the forehead. This singular deformity is esteemed a beauty among the Indians of this tribe, and the children of the Chiefs must, because of their rank, have the flattest heads of [illegible] tightly bound to infants' heads from the time they are born until their heads cease to grow, and thus the desired effect is produced. It would naturally be supposed that the brain would be injured, and probably reduced in size, but such is not the case; hence the contradiction to phrenological dogmas. By measurement the brain capacity is found to be very great—greater than that of certain other tribes of Indians, neighbors to the Flatheads, who use no such devices to alter the skulls givem them by nature. Phrenologists used to maintain that, by using artificial means for developing certain bumps on the skull and depressing others, certain desirable characteristics would be developed, and undesirable ones suppressed; but it appears that the inner surface of the cranium by no means corresponds in elevations and depressions to the outer surface. The method used for measuring the brain capacity of a skull is singular to those outside the medical profession. Small shot are poured through a hole in the top of the skull, and these run into all the little nooks and corners until the cavities are all filled. Then the shot are poured out, and measured.

ASSYRIA.

What is Known of the Country by the Decipherer of the Chaldean Story of the Flood.

From the London Daily Telegraph, Dec. 16.

The following paper on the subject of the monumental records hitherto obtained in Mesopotamia, from the pen of Mr. George Smith, the decipherer of the now world-famous "eleventh tablet," which contains the Chaldean Story of the Flood, will be read with much interest at the present moment:

The subject of Assyrian discovery is so wide, and the results are so numerous and important, that it would be impossible to dispose of the whole question even in a dozen articles. Instead of wandering over the large range of Assyrian literature, I will, therefore take, to illustrate the theme, some of the main results as regards history. Considerations of space prevent my entering into details as to the discoverers themselves, and the methods by which they arrived at these facts. It must suffice to say that all Assyrian scholars have had their share in the work. The earliest date yet verified is that of the conquest of Babylonia by Kudur-nanhundi, the Eamite, B. C. 2280, more than 4,000 years ago. Kudur-nanhundi carried off from Babylonia an image of the goddess Nana, much venerated by the Babylonians. This captive goddess was set up in the City of Shushan, and remained there 1,635 years, when it was retaken by the Assyrians, and restored to its place.

From the twenty-third to the sixteenth century B. C., or from about 4,000 to 3,400 years ago, the Babylonian inscriptions supply us with the names of many monarchs who ruled in the Euphrates Valley. These monarchs built great cities, excavated canals, and reared magnificent temples, the ruins of which exist to this day. Want of the records of the period prevents us from knowing their exact chronology, or even the succession of their names; but, in some few cases, their inscriptions have come down to us, and prove of remarkable interest.

One of the most famous of these monarchs was Sargon I. Of him the inscriptions tell an extraordinary tale. He is said to have been of royal descent; his mother gave birth to him in obscurity, placed him in an ark of rushes daubed with bitumen, and exposed him on the River Euphrates, as Jochebed did the infant Moses on the Nile. Sargon was rescued by a man named Akki, who brought the child up as his son. He afterward became a husbandman, and, by good fortune, rose to be King. During his reign Sargon engaged in extensive wars, and carried the Babylonian arms from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf. Another renowned warrior and builder was Hammurabi, who founded the greatness of the City of Babylon. Before Greece and Rome were thought of, and while most of the peoples of antiquity had not emerged into national life, the first Babylonian Empire had already become old, its power had decayed, and its dominion was fast passing into the hands of the younger and more vigorous kingdom of Assyria, then rapidly rising at the side of it. The history of the early Assyrian monarchs, so far as it is known from the inscriptions, shows them warring against their neighbors on every side, and gradually welding together a nation destined to overshadow the Eastern world.

One of the greatest of these early Kings was Tiglath Pileser I., who reigned B. C. 1120, a few years after the Trojan war. Tiglath Pileser claims to have conquered sixty Kings during the first five years of his reign, and in the intervals he found time to engage in hunting expeditions and to slaughter many lions, wild oxen, leopards, and other fierce animals. Wild oxen he hunted on the slopes of Lebanon, and he killed a porpoise in the Mediterranean. At home he reared the great tower of the City of Assur, which is marked by the ruins of Kalah Sherghat. One disaster, nevertheless, marks the reign of this prosperous monarch; he was defeated by the Babylonians who captured the Assyrian City of Ekali. Tiglath Pileser, however, next year avenged this defeat, and ravaged a large part of Babylonia. In those days the two great powers—one on the banks of the Nile, the other on the banks of the Tigris—established what are called, in political language, "friendly relations," and the King of Egypt sent to Tiglath Pileser the present of a crocodile. Passing over the history of many monarchs, including Assur-nazir-pal, called "the great conqueror"—so many of whose memorials are in the British Museum—we arrive at the time of Shalmaneser II., who reigned 860 years before the Christian era. The exploits of this monarch are recorded on the famous black obelisk and the monolith from Kurkh, both of which are in the British Museum. This King, in the sixth year of his reign, invaded Syria, at the time when Ben Hadad, so well known to us from the Bible, was on the throne at Damascus. Shalmaneser entered Hamath, and on the banks of the River Orontes fought a battle with Ben Hadad, who was assisted by several other monarchs; among these, by Baasha, King of Ammon, and Ahab, King of Israel. The text of the Book of Kings relates the story of the illness of Ben Hadad, and his murder by his servant Hazael, who then usurped his throne. After the accession of Hazael, Shalmaneser again invaded Syria, and defeated Hazael at Shenir, in the mountains of Lebanon, with heavy loss. Hazael fled from the battle, pursued by his victorious foe, and was besieged in his capital, Damascus. The Assyrian monarch, unable to take the city, ravaged the district of Haran, and marched to the sea coast. Here Jehu, who now occupied the throne of Israel, and the Kings of Tyre and Zidon, gave him tribute. Toward the close of this monarch's reign, his son, Assurdanipal, impatient to grasp the crown, raised a revolt against his father. Nineveh, the new capital, Assur, the old capital, and twenty-five other leading cities of Assyria, joined the revolution, which was ultimately put down by Samaspul, another son of Shalmaneser.

Tiglath Pileser II., who reigned B. C. 745, is well known to us from the Biblical story. His memorials, although very imperfect, are, perhaps, the most important in the Assyrian series. Tiglath Pileser was not of royal descent, and he ascended the throne during a popular revolution. He defeated the Armenians and many other nations, and conquered the people of Hamath, who had revolted, and allied themselves with Azariah, the warlike King of Judah. To Tiglath Pileser Menahem, King of Israel, gave tribute. This Assyrian monarch pushed his conquests as far as Egypt, and engaged in war with a Queen of the Arabs, named Samsi. In the time of Tiglath Pileser large portions of Syria were incorporated into the Assyrian dominions, and many of the Israelites were carried captive to those regions. Toward the close of his annals, Tiglath Pileser mentions the murder of Pekah, King of Israel, and the accession of Hosea. After the death of Shalmaneser, the successor of Tiglath Pileser, Sargon, who is mentioned by the Prophet Isaiah, ascended the throne B. C. 722. Sargon captured the City of Samaria, and carried the ten tribes of Israel into captivity. He also defeated the famous Ethiopian, Sabaco, mentioned by Herodotus, and took the City of Ashdod, as related in the twentieth chapter of Isaiah. Another exploit of Sargon was the conquest of Merodach Baladan, the Babylonian monarch who sent an embassy to Hezekiah. Sargon built the City of Dur-Largina, from which many of the sculptures in the Louvre come.

Sennacherib, son of Sargon, is, perhaps, the best known by stone and tablet of all the Assyrian monarchs. He began to reign B. C. 705, and his annals, carved on the great winged bulls which adorned the entrance of his palace, record the various incidents of his campaign in Palestine; the submission and tribute of Hezekiah, King of Judea; the defeat of Pharoah and the King of Ethiopia; and numerous other matters. One of the most splendid palaces in Nineveh was built during his reign. The sculptured halls of this edifice were adorned on either side with scenes from the wars and triumphs of the monarchs, and representations of the architectural works of his reign. Sennacherib was the contemporary of Isaiah, the most sublime of the Hebrew prophets and writers; and some of the finest passages of Isaiah's writings were directed against this Assyrian monarch, when Sennacherib's host came up against Jerusalem. Of the overthrow of this great ruler, the inscriptions give no information, and we learn very little with respect to his tragical death. Sennacherib was murdered by two of his own sons while worshipping in the temple at Nineveh. The civil war which commenced on his death, ended at length in the triumph of Esarhaddon, a younger son of that monarch, who entered Nineveh in the early part of the year B. C. 680, and was crowned King of Assyria. To Esarhaddon tribute was paid by Manasseh, King of Judah. Esarhaddon destroyed the City of Zidon, the great emporium of Eastern trade, and he extended his power over to the Island of Cyprus, ten kings of which submitted to him. Later in his reign he attacked Tirhakah, the Ethiopian, and drove that monarch out of Egypt, which country he now added to the Assyrian dominions. Esarhaddon is also famous for his expedition into Arabia. The arid deserts of Arabia have formed a barrier through which few of the conquerors of antiquity ever ventured to pass, so that this campaign of Esarhaddon has few parallels in history.

Esarhaddon avoided any strife at his death by himself crowning his son Assurbanipal, celebrated as the Sardanapalus of the Greeks. The pride and pomp of Sardanapalus, and the luxury of his court have been described by many writers. The inscriptions and sculptures of this epoch bear out those decriptions in all respects save one—for the King himself was not the effeminate monarch the Greeks describe him, but a warrior and hunter whose deeds rival those of his long line of predecessors. In the time of Sardanapalus reigned Gyges, King of Lydia. The romantic story of Gyges and the wife of Candaulus forms almost the opening passage of the history of Herodotus; and some of his statements regarding Lydian history are well confirmed by the Assyrian inscriptions. Sardanapalus tells us that Gyges was warned by Assur, the national deity of the Assyrians, to submit to the King of Assyria, and thereupon he sent an embassy to Nineveh, and present to Sardanapalus, alone with his tribute, two Cimmerian chiefs, captured in battle. Sardanapalus engaged in wars in Egypt; he defeated Tirhakah, who had again invaded that country, and he restored the twenty Kings of Egypt who had been set up by his father. The annals of Sardanapalus also accord the successful revolt of Psammetichus, who conquered the other petty Kings of Egypt, and freed the country from the Assyrian yoke. The palace of Sardanapalus, at Ninevah, was adorned with slabs on which were depicted the wars and hunting expeditions of the King. Some of these are executed with great spirit and finish, and are the finest Assyrian sculptures which have yet been discovered.

The inscriptions are too imperfect to give us any information as to the closing scenes of the Assyrian Empire; but we know that the Babylonian power there revived after its long period of depression, and under Nabopolasser and Nebuchadnezzar arose to almost universal domination. The history of Nebuchadnezzar, the destroyer of Jerusalem, the rebuilder of Babylon, has not been recovered; and the inscriptions of his reign which have been found relate exclusively to his architectural works. The palace which Nebuchadnezzar built at Babylon has for centuries formed the quarry of building materials from the people of the district. Various other inscriptions have been discovered relating to the histories of Nabonidus, Belshazzar, Cyrus, Darius, and many other monarchs; but, in spite of the great accessions to our knowledge derived from the cuneiform inscriptions, there is still long blanks in the history, and many important questions pressing for that solution which a search in the rich dust of the Mesopotamian mounds would no doubt furnish.

WASHINGTON'S NEW YEAR'S.

An American President's Reception in the Days of Decorum.

From the New York Evening Post.

The levees of President Washington were far more select and rational than those of his successors have been for the last few years. They were numerously attended by all who were fashionable and refined of society; but there were no places for the intrusion of the rabble in crowds, or for the more coarse and boisterous partisan—the vulgar electioneerer—or the impudent place-hunter, with boots and frock coat, or with patched knees, and holes at both elbows. On the contrary, they were select and more courtly than have been given by any one holding the same office since. Proud of her husband's exalted fame, and jealous of the honors due not only to his own lofty character, but to the dignified station to which a grateful country had called him, Mrs. Washington was careful in her drawing-rooms to exact those courtesies to which she knew the President was entitled.

Fortunately, moreover, the rudeness of the present day had not then so far gained the ascendency as to banish good manners, and the charms of social intercourse were heightened by a reasonable attention in the best circles to those forms and usages which indicate the well-bred assemblage, and throw around it an air of elegance and grace which only the envious affect to decry, and only the vulgar ridicule and condemn. None, therefore, were admitted to the levees but those who had either a right by official station to be there, or were entitled to the privilege by established merit and character; and full dress was required of all. Some show, if not of state, at least of respect, for the high officer to be visited, was exacted down to the close of Mr. Madison's administration. Mr. Monroe required less formality and attention to dress, and the second President Adams still less.

Mrs. Washington was a pleasing and agreeable rather than a brilliant woman. Her figure was not commanding, but her manners were easy, conciliatory, and attractive. Her domestic arrangements were always concerted under her own eye, and everything within her household moved forward with the regularity of machinery. No daughter of Eve ever worshipped her lord with more sincere and affectionate veneration; and none had ever greater cause to render homage. When absent he was ever in her thoughts, and her mild eyes kindled at his presence. She was well educated, and possessed strong native sense, guided by all necessary prudence and discretion. She rarely conversed upon political subjects, and when the most expert diplomatists would attempt to draw her out, she had the faculty of turning the conversation with equal dexterity and politeness. At all the President's entertainments, whether at the table or in the drawing-room, notwithstanding the regard to etiquette heretofore reverted to, there was nevertheless so much kindness of feeling displayed, and such an unaffected degree of genuine hospitality, that golden opinions were won alike from the foreign and domestic visitors.

In those days, also, late hours were not necessary, and many of our fair metropolitan readers, who are in the habit of dressing at 10 to enter a drawing-room at 11, will doubtless be surprised to learn that Mrs. Washington's levees closed always at 9.

This was a rule which that distinguished lady established on the occasion of holding her first levee on the evening of Jan. 1, 1790. The President's residence was in the old Franklin House, in this city, at the head of Cherry street. The day was uncommonly mild and pleasant. The moon was full, and the air was so bland and serene that the ladies attended in their light summer dresses. Having been introduced by the aides and gentlemen in waiting, tea, coffee, plain and plum cake were handed round. Familiar and friendly conversation ensued, and kind inquiries on the part of Mrs. Washington after the families of the exiles, with whom she had been acquainted during the Revolutionary War, and who always received marked attention from General Washington. Mrs. Washington stood by the side of the General in receiving the respects of the visitors. Amid the social chit-chat of the evening the clock struck 9. Mrs. Washington thereupon rose with dignity, and looking around the circle with a complacent smile, observed, "The General always retires at 9, and I usually precede him." At this hint the ladies instantly rose, adjusted their dresses, made their salutations, and retired.

General Washington had on that day been waited upon by the principal gentlemen of the city, according to the ancient New York custom of social and convivial New Year's visiting. After having been severally introduced, and having paid the usual compliments of the season, the citizens interchanged greetings and withdrew, highly gratified by the friendly notice of the President, to most of whom he was personally a stranger. In the course of the evening, while speaking of the occurrences of the day, Mrs. Washington remarked: "Of all the incidents of the day, none so pleased the General (by which title she always designated him) as the friendly greeting of the gentlemen who visited him at noon." To the inquiry of the President whether it was casual or customary, he was answered that it was an annual custom derived from our Dutch forefathers, which had always been commemorated from the earliest beginnings of New Amsterdam. After a short pause he observed: "The highly-favored situation of New York will, in the process of years, attract numerous immigrants, who will gradually change its ancient customs and manners; but whatever changes take place, never forget the cordial, cheerful observance of New Year's Day."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.
From the American Historical Record.

"July 2, 1760.

"Dear Brother this Come by Captain Nickelsen you seem to blame me for not writing to you butt I doe ashour you it is Note for wante of a very great Regard for you & the family butt as I Dont ship tobacco the Captain Never calls on me soe that I never know when tha com or when tha goe I believe you have got a very good overseer at this quarter now Captain Neroton has taken a Large lease of ground from you which I Dear say if you had bean hear yourself it had not been Don. Mr. Daniel & his wife & [illegible] family is well Cozen Hannah has been married and Lost her husband She has one child a boy pray give my Love to sister Ball & Mr. Downman & his Lady & I am Dear Brother your Loving Sister

Mary Washington."

"OUR GIRLS."

A Word About Them and For Them.

Miss Elizabeth Dudley in New York Mail.

During a walk up Broadway, from 6 to 8 in the morning, we meet hundreds of working girls going to their daily labor. Almost invariably they are neatly dressed, though some of them show too much cheap, tawdry finery, and some, alas! are shabbily and insufficiently clad. Many of them look healthy, energetic, and independent, while a few, for refined and graceful manners or beauty of form and face, rival the most favored of our sex.

This is not surprising in this country, where fortunes frequently change hands, and where the majority are too much given to speculation and to living beyond their means.

But most of our young working girls reveal, by the scraps of conversation we hear from them in passing, their lack of mental cultivation and narrow views of life, while their physical appearance too often the ill-health induced by overwork, bad air in unventilated working and sleeping rooms), unsuitable food, and indeed entire lack of healthy, bodily and mental care. We ask ourselves as we pass them by: Is this the best mode of life for our girls; will the money they earn, and which merely enables them to live on from day to day, while they remain in sufficient health to earn it, will this compensate for all that they are losing?

Continuing our walk into certain of the cross streets, we met a little later some thousands of school girls. The majority of these are under 10 years of age, among whom are found a large proportion of poor children; but the misses of 12 and over mostly belong to our independent middle class of citizens, and are evidently well cared for. They are pretty, sprightly girls, who generally seem well content with life as they find it, and if they think of any change it is not apparent that they have any intention of becoming "independent self-supporting women."

Some, indeed, are ambitious of shining as scholars and litterateurs, and these may, perhaps, be in danger of straining the nervous system and taxing the vital powers by too much brain work; but the great majority of our school girls do not hurt themselves by study! indeed, as we pass by, they are rarely talking of books, but more commonly of dress, parties, beaux, and such like entertaining subjects. These pretty girls are fresh and pretty looking, not robust, indeed, rather too narrow in the chest and thin in the arms generally, still they bid fair to become, under favorable circumstances, fine, strong women. I fancy that few of them will care to study learned professions, or go into business, and I am glad of this, for their sakes.

At 11, we return to Broadway, and there meet our young ladies who have left school, and are now "out." These roll along in carriages, or promenade with their mammas and chaperones. They are shopping, making calls, out for the air, anything but at work. They do not look very "miserable," "aimless," or "unhappy," and yet these are the very girls who have been so much talked about by lecturers and writers. We are told that they are more miserable than any other class of citizens, that their lot is one of the most unnatural things in comfortably civilized life, that they are aimless and hopeless, drifting on without any trade or business, or hope of any to preserve old age from wretched and unwelcome dependence.

Again we are assured that our girls are frivolous, extravagant, half-educated, that if they are happy it is because of their utter lack of thought which prevents them from comprehending the wretched future before them; since they cannot hope to marry, there are not men enough to supply each single woman with a husband. And if there are men enough they are obliged to remain single, poor fellows, because they never can hope to support such extravagant, idle wives. This is a dreadful statement about our girls, but is it true? I know one who is really extravagant—that is, who spends an inordinate amount of money on herself; while at the same time I know a number of young ladies still at home with their parents, who help with the housework and the sewing, and often make their own dresses to save and be able to buy one new dress every season. If the experience of others corresponds to mine, we have comparatively few extravagant American girls.

I am, however, aware that that their mothers warn them against matrimony unless they can choose a husband who is in good business, steady, of kind disposition, and able to maintain them in "comfortable style." That last phrase does the mischief, for you will find that the mother's ideas of living in comfort in New York would involve the expenditure of at least $5,000 a year for the young couple to begin on. No one, I am sure, and least of all myself, will deny that it is truly comfortable to have that amount of income to spend, but cannot happiness and even ease be attained for less? If not, the future of our girls, and for that matter, of our boys too, is one that I shrink from contemplating.

Some mothers think to set matters right by teaching their daughters to work at some profession or trade, and so earn money enough for themselves. To a certain extent this is good; a girl should have some provision made for her maintenance. If her parents spend every dollar of their income, and are, consequently, unable to save money for their children, both girls and boys must learn something which will enable them to earn their bread; but the life of a "working-woman" is so hard, so uninviting, so inadequately recompensed, that I would have no girl enter upon it unless she must. (I have here used the term "working-woman" in the sense others use it—meaning, a woman who earns money—but I consider nearly every woman a working-woman.)

We cannot make a worse possible use of our girls than to set them to earning money. Even the poorest are needed at home to see that father has a good, hot breakfast before he goes to work in the morning; that her young sisters are comforted in the same manner, and sent off to school with clean, smiling faces, and well conned lessons; that her mother is relieved of some wearisome details of housekeeping or baby tending, and coaxed to pay more attention to her dress and appearance, and made to look nice, and not let to grow old too fast. All this exercise of the affectional and moral nature, develops our girl into a true womanly woman, while her home life keeps her innocent and pure, undefiled by contact with evil, and therefore most likely to attract and win a good young man.

The girl who is richer, whose father is able to make sufficient provision for her future support, has still more work of her own to do, without running away into new paths; for she has not only her own family to minister to and make happy, but society also demands much of her time and thought. American girls take the lead in society, they have it in their power to encourage men and women of merit to form little circles of literature and art, to introduce people of wealth to those who need their patronage. And while they are doing this good work for their country, they have also the opportunity of selecting better husbands than they now are likely to meet.

Wonderful Surgical Operation.

On Monday, Dec. 2, ult., a surgical operation was performed by Drs. Cable and Walters, of Pittsburgh, Penn., which is without a parallel. A young man, residing in Steubenville, O., was so unfortunate as to get a mouth-plate with five teeth thereon fastened in his throat. Medical assistance was summoned, and all efforts to withdraw the plate were unsuccessful, and the physicians in attendance pushed the plate further down the gullet. The patient suffered greatly, and efforts were made to employ a surgeon that would undertake to cut the man open and recover the plate, but a surgeon could not be found in the city who would risk the delicate operation. Finally, Drs. Cable and Walters, of Pittsburgh, consented to perform the operation. Chloroform was administered to the patient, and an incision was made in the neck, and the surgeon cut steadily to the top of the stomach. In the language of Dr. Cable, "the man's heart was beating against my right hand, while the lungs and arteries were throbbing against my left hand." An instrument was inserted and the plate successfully removed. Our informant left Pittsburgh on the seventh day after the operation, and the patient was recovering rapidly, and a later report by letter informs him that he is entirely out of danger.

Babies.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that, nowadays, people, instead of wanting to get rid of babies, are bent upon acquiring them, and it is quite as unsafe to leave a baby about as an umbrella. The infant is snapped up in a moment, and the chances are a dozen to one against its ever being restored to its proper owner. Indeed, so frequent are these misappropriations of babies that they can only be accounted for by supposing that the babies are taken by mistake; absent persons pick up a baby and carry it off as they would a pair of gloves or any other article of small value. The following advertisement, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, shows how easily nowadays babies may be lost: "The lady who held a baby in Regent's Park, on Thurs-[illegible] return could not be found, is requested to send the baby to No. 13 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury. If the lady's engagements will not allow her to restore the child immediately, perhaps the next time she is walking in the direction of Bloomsbury she will not forget that she has a little stranger in her possession which might as well be returned to its parents."

THE STUDY OF DANCING.

Some Remarks on Dancing Men.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: A glance at the advertisements in the newspapers at this season of the year reveals a goodly array of offers from professors of the art of dancing to teach the accomplishment in a few lessons. Some of these announcements appear to imply on the part of the masters or mistresses of the craft the possession of a secret as mysterious as the celebrated charm of Mr. Rarey; that is to say, they undertake to tame the wildest and most uncouth of pupils into tame and graceful performers by a process so quick that it seems to owe its virtue to magic. This, indeed, is the new mode. The old fashion prescribed that a lady or gentleman should learn to walk before dancing. Neophytes were practically put to the back board and the goose step. They were made to march slowly to a tune upon a squeaking kit or sort of pup-fiddle, and after a severe course of such treatment, were at length initiated by single steps into the manner of moving in a quadrille. We have now changed all that. The cramming system is at work in the dancing school. And as horse trainers are in the habit of harnessing proficient stagers with animals unaccustomed to the shafts, professors of the dance have discovered that nothing expedites the culture of a pupil like having "the benefit of his daughters to practice with." Of course the number of people engaged in this calling is a proof of the large proportion of persons in town requiring their services, but no adult will readily confess to taking lessons, any more than he or she will, if possible, be detected dyeing the hair or dining at 1 o'clock. However, there are both ladies and gentlemen who really make dancing a study.

Although the winter is the season of the dancing man's discontent, he has a few opportunities of consoling in those off-hand scratch parties which indefatigable mothers are not indifferent to promoting at any time of the year; in fact, he loves the little dance perhaps even more than the big ball. In the crush and polite confusion of the large assembly, there is but scant room for the proper exercise of waltzing as a fine art. To be sure the occasion may be seized in order to exhibit the gifts of pilotage and steering, but these are only the minor niceties of the dancing man's craft; there is nothing he likes better than an improvised affair, when at some one's suggestion middle-floor furniture is thrust into the corners, a centre space is established under the gaselier, and the piano is made to give tongue in a quadrille, for the genuine dancing man does not ignore quadrilles. The figures enable him to develop latent capacities of fascinating movement which contrast remarkably with the sort of plantation work in which an ordinary practitioner endeavors to do what is expected of him. There is an air of assurance and certainty about his manners which is imposing. In lances or caledonians he is as completely at home as a drill-sergeant among raw recruits. He is master of every perplexity, and by his discreet management will extricate puzzled performers from the miseries of that ridiculous dead-lock which at intervals will occur in quadrilles of a semi-domestic kind. But, of course, it is in the round rather than the square dance that your rigadooning expert chiefly triumphs. The whirling dervish would not get the better of him in wind. His head is equal to the most limited circle of revolution. His shoes flash simultaneously with the gleam of his partner's white boots. Contrast his perfect composure at the rapid finish of a galop with the discomfiture, to say the least of it, visible on the countenances and the neckties of commonplace guests. One has been hauling a blonde against the music until every step was a torture to both. Another is obliged to stagger to a sofa with a general appearance of having had the boxing-gloves on with a friend. A third has been compelled to stop after a single turn in order to make the requisite apologies for a torn dress and a disturbed temper. A fourth, who has contrived to keep up like a man in a dream, when the reprieve of a halt comes drops in a crisis of virtigo into the bosom of an indignant wallflower. Our dancing man serenely twirls through it all. If his partner can stay, it is really a pretty sight to note the perfect rhythm of the spinning, and the ease with which the grand problem of the reverse is solved without a hitch, for the dancing man disdains the mere alphabet of waltz or galop, and if he has a good partner you will discover them taking relief from the monotony of the figure by alternating the direction of the swing. This can be done without risk of collision by moving inside the regular round of the dance, describing a smaller circle; but it has also the effect of precipitating an inclination to giddiness, to which unaccustomed waltzers of the outside ring may be subject.

The dancing man is made, not born. It is not in private parties that he acquires so thorough a command over his legs. He is the person to whom the professor of calisthenics, etc., both male and female, to whom we have before alluded, largely address themselves. Our dancing man frequents the academy of some distinguished skipjack, where the professor receives only advanced pupils. Here our dancing man learns the feats which put you to the blush when your awkward interpretations of Strauss or Godfrey into motion were contrasted with his. Not that the professor or his daughters could do with every one what they have done with our dancing man. He brings his soul to his work, and gives his whole mind to his heels. He picks up steps with wonderful alacrity. He has a kind of phenomenal apprehensiveness for the most recondite figures. He has a memory of exceptional strength for postures. But besides his studies with adepts the dancing man has twice the experience of the average adventurer into evening parties. He is indefatigable in the season, and never misses the chance of showing his accomplishments out of it. And, oddly enough, it often happens that neither middle age nor marriage cures the dancing man, and his gyrations are perfect to the last. Portliness imparts a kind of graceful swimming motion to his circuits, and any girl who knows the value of having her own dancing seen at its best cannot do better than keep a waltz or two on her card for the Benedick, who, in his early youth, and long after the expiration of his legal infancy, had won the admiration of many a ball-room by his grace, expedition, and confidence in the discharge of a fascinating obligation of polite intercourse.

"KING BABY."

His sceptre is a rattle,
His throne is mother's arms;
He reigns a tiny tyrant,
In all his dimpled charms!
Yet round his royal presence
Our loving hearts entwine;
Dictator of the cradle,
And king by right divine!

Whatever be his mandate,
No courtiers dare rebel;
His mother's chief of the household,
Prime minister as well!
In yon perambulator,
His downy car of state,
Exacting, rosy monarch,
What triumphs on him wait!

In purple ease and splendor,
Long, long he seeks to reign;
All hints of nose disjointed
He smiles at with disdain!
Alas! that royal greatness
Should ever be disowned;
Here comes a tiny stranger—
King Baby is dethroned.

—*Aldine.*

Suicide of a Dog.

From the New Haven Register.

About one week ago, Mr. William Galligan, the faithful night watchman of the Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. Britannia Works, of Wallingford, died. Mr. G. was the owner of a valuable bull mastiff dog, which would receive caresses from those whom he saw almost daily, but would not form any friendship for any one but his master. The brute seldom, if ever, wandered from his home, but the day after his master's death he deliberately walked a mile, and laid himself on the track of the Hartford & New Haven Railroad, as a train was advancing, and was consequently crushed to death. Men who were in the immediate vicinity used their utmost exertions to call the dog away, but their cries were useless, and the poor beast appeared determined to follow his master. His remains were interred near by.

A Woman Avenges the Death of Her Husband by Shooting an Innocent Man.

Fort Laramie, W. T., Jan. 3.

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb.:

Sir: I have the honor to report, for the information of the General commanding, that on the 25th of December an affray occurred at the camp of Nick Janis, on the Kiowa Creek (about 20 miles south and east from the Red Cloud Agency), in which two half-breeds, Peter and William Janis, were killed, and Joseph Richards severely wounded. The perpetrators are Charles and Joseph Richards, and Paddy Miller, a full-[illegible] Indian." He has gone to the Missouri River. The Richards are supposed to be at some of the Indian camps.

The bodies of the murdered men were brought to the Agency, and, while preparing them for burial in the house occupied by Mrs. Richards, wife of John Richards, who was killed some time ago, a half-breed named Baptiste (who, it seems, brought the first intelligence of the murder to the Agency), was killed by Mrs. Richards, she emptying her revolver (six shots) into him.

I do not know anything of the circumstances of the murder at Janis' camp, but presume it was the result of a drunken brawl. The latter is an unprovoked cold-blooded murder. The victim, Baptiste, is represented as a very inoffensive person, and a cripple.

As these outrages are under the jurisdiction of the civil authorities, I have taken no action, but my opinion is that the perpetrators should not escape punishment. Very respectfully, &c.,

John S. Smith,
Colonel Fourteenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

A Man Tries to Shoot His Wife and Her Mother.

The Pentwater (Mich.) *News'* extra states that on the morning of the 3d, a man named George H. Page of that village, attempted to shoot his wife and Mrs. Calkins, her mother. Page and family moved to Pentwater from Milwaukee last summer. He has been in the habit of drinking, has been intoxicated quite a portion of the time recently, and so abusive to his family that for self-protection Mrs. Page kept her house locked and kept him out. He was very angry because of this, and his anger culminated Friday morning in his firing twice at her with a revolver, the second shot taking effect in her forehead. The third attempt was a failure, as the revolver missed fire. The fourth attempt he shot Mrs. Calkins in the shoulder. Neither of the ladies, fortunately, were fatally injured. Page was arrested and is now awaiting trial. Page is of a wealthy and respectable family of Portland, Maine. The *News* thinks that since his arrest he has been shamming insanity.

LECTURE COURSE.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Our arrangements for the Second Star Course of the Second Season are now completed, and we take pleasure in announcing a list of names and entertainments such as we believe will not only secure the approval of our patrons, but will receive their commendation as the

BEST LECTURE COURSE

Ever organized in the West. The courses will be inaugurated with a popular Ballad concert by the

BOSTON SEXTEXT CLUB,

Consisting of Mrs. Anna Granger Dow, soprano; Mrs. Chas. A. Barry, contralto; Fred. C. Packard, tenor; Frank D. Sprague, basso; Miss Persis Bell, violin virtuoso, and John A. Howard, accompanist. This musical combination will inaugurate the South Side Course Monday, Feb. 3, and the West Side Course Tuesday, Feb. 4. These concerts will be followed on successive dates by

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
SOUTH SIDE COURSE, MONDAY, FEB. 10.
WEST SIDE COURSE, TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

THOMAS ORCHESTRA,
SOUTH SIDE COURSE, MONDAY, FEB. 17.
WEST SIDE COURSE, TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
SOUTH SIDE COURSE, FEB. 24.
WEST SIDE COURSE, FEB. 25.

PROF. DAVID SWING,
SOUTH SIDE COURSE ONLY, MONDAY, MARCH 4.

ROBERT COLLYER,
WEST SIDE COURSE ONLY, TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

PROF. E. S. MORSE,
SOUTH SIDE COURSE, MONDAY, MARCH 10.
WEST SIDE COURSE, TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

Giving his popular illustrated lectures on Natural History, with his marvellous off-hand sketches on the Black Board.

MRS. FOSS,
SOUTH SIDE COURSE, MARCH 17.
WEST SIDE COURSE, MARCH 18.

In her great dramatic readings. First appearance in the West. And

E. H. CHAPIN,
SOUTH SIDE COURSE, MARCH 24.
WEST SIDE COURSE, MARCH 25.

While we have sought to group together ONLY those whose known and acknowledged ability is a guarantee that their efforts will command the profoundest respect, we are aware that a course, involving as it does such an unusual outlay for fees, is somewhat of an experiment.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF COURSE TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT $5 EACH.

Sale of Course Tickets will begin MONDAY, JAN. 20.

CARPENTER & SHELDON,
Proprietors and Managers Star Course.

TO RENT.

To Rent.

STORES, OFFICES, and DWELLINGS,

In all parts of the city. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. Carl Jenson, for the past year in charge of the Merchant Tailoring Department of our business, is this day admitted a partner in the same. The firm name will be continued as heretofore. CLEMENT & SAYER,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,
Jan. 1, 1873. 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

Referring to the above, we would say that we shall continue to do strictly first-class custom work at reasonable prices. Our stock of ready-made, in medium and low-priced goods, including men's, youths', boys' and children's, all of our own manfacture, is acknowledged to be the best in Chicago. Our branch stores are at 219 Blue Island-av. and 259 North-av. Only one price.
C. & S.

Copartnership Notice.

GARDNER S. BARSTOW and ROSCOE A. PERRY, are admitted as partners in our firm.
GRANNIS & FARWELL,
January 1, 1873. Wholesale Grocers.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hibernian Banking Association will be held at the office of the Association on Monday, January 13, between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m., for the election of officers and directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, for the election of Directors will be held at 252 South Water-st., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp.
JAMES L. HIGGIE, President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of "The National Bank of Commerce of Chicago," for the election of Directors, will be held at its office on Tuesday, Jan. 14, from 10 a. m. to 12 m.
E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

VACCINATION.

FREE VACCINATION

Will be performed at the Dispensaries of the Relief and Aid Society as follows:

NORTH STAR, 227 Division-st., from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
CENTRAL, 136 North Sangamon-st., from 1 to 4 p. m.
HERRICK, 351 West Twelfth-st., from 8 to 10 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m.
DAVIS FREE, corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.
JOHN REED, M. D.,
General Medical Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICE WEDDING STATIONERY.

HALLIDAY & ROBERTS,
FASHIONABLE CARD ENGRAVERS.
Fine Stationery, Monograms, and Stamping.
379 WABASH-AV.

PERSONAL.

DR. N. E. HINCKLEY will be pleased to meet her [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

AIKEN & LAWLOR.........................Managers.

One week season of

AIMEE,

THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE,

And the newly-organized

Parisian Opera Bouffe Troupe.

C. A. CHIZZOLA & CO.........................Directors.

Commencing Monday evening, Jan. 20, 1873.

This splendid Company is now double in number, contrasted with its old organization, and consists of over

65 PERSONS,

Among whom are several distinguished Parisian Artists new to Chicago, and all the old favorites, an enlarged Orchestra and Chorus, new Costumes made expressly in Paris, etc.

The Company comprises
Mdlle. AIMEE, the favorite Prima Donna.
Mdlle. BONELLI, the young and beautiful Soprano.
Mdlle. ROLAND, the Charming Dugazon.
Mons. JUTEAU, Premier Tenor, the most successful Opera Bouffe Tenor that ever appeared in America.
Mons. DUCHESNE, the favorite General Baum.
Mons. LEMYER, Baritone Comique.
Mons. MARCAS, the eminent Comic Artist.
Mons. NARDIN, Comic Tenor and Actor.
Mons. BERTHON, JULIEN, CARALP, SALVATOR, etc. Mdlles. Deschamps, Nardin, Juteau, Vandame, Cantrelle, Barin, Julien, etc.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Mons. VON GHELE..........MUSICAL DIRECTOR
Mons. LEMYER..........STAGE MANAGER

The repertoire will comprise
La Grand Duchess, La Belle Helene,
Genevieve de Brabant, Les Cent Vierges,
La Perichole, and Le Petit Faust.
Opening Night, Monday, Jan. 20,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

The sale of seats will commence Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 9 a. m., at Box Office of Theatre.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CH'H,
Corner Ann and Washington-sts.

Oratorio Society!

SERIES OF THREE CONCERTS & LECTURES

BY THE
Rev. Robt. Laird Collier,
Rev. Prof. Swing,
Rev. Dr. Kittredge.

FIRST LECTURE BY

REV. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

Subject: "BEETHOVEN,"
With Musical Illustrations by the Society.
AT FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
(Cor. Ann and Washington-sts.),

On Thursday Evening, Jan. 16,
At a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Season Tickets for the Course of Three, $2; Single Tickets, 75 cents.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The management takes great pleasure in announcing, after weeks of elaborate and careful preparation, with new scenery and brilliant appointments, BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S drama of modern society,

FATE!

Written expressly for this elegant Theatre. It will be produced on

MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873,

And during the week, under the personal supervision of the author.

Act 1.—ROSE COTTAGE.
Act 2.—A BLIGHTED HEART.
Act 3.—DIVORCE.
Act 4.—IN THE WEB
Act 5.—FATE.

All the favorites in the cast, including John Dillon, J. W. Blaisdell, Jas. C. Padget, Russell Soggs, Chas. H. Wilson, Miss Kate Meek, Miss Emma Cline, and Mrs. Howard Rogers.

Box Sheet now open. Seats secured six days in advance.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

A New and Sparkling Programme.

MACKIN AND WILSON IN NEW SPECIALTIES.

BEN COTTON in his great character of Old Mr. Schimmerhorn, in THE YOUNG SCAMP.

BINKS AND JINKS. THE BOY OF THE PERIOD.

SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.

In preparation, with New Scenery,

Arrah No Brogue

MONDAY, JAN. 20, BENEFIT OF

WM. ARLINGTON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Distinguished Comedians,

DION BOUCICAULT AND WIFE,
(MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,)

Who will make their first appearance in many years, in their original characters of "SHAUN THE POST" and "ARRAH MEELISH," in Dion Boucicault's own Irish Drama of

"ARRAH NA POGUE,"

In which Mr. Boucicault will sing "WEARING OF THE GREEN."

Mr. SHIEL BARRY as..................Michael Feeny.
Mr. C. Alexander as..................Beemish McCoul.
In preparation "Colleen Bawn" and "Kerry."
☞ Carriage Entrance from Monroe-st., alley east of the Theatre. Order carriages at 10:20.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement with the very popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist

MR. JOHN COLLINS,

Who will appear Monday and Tuesday nights as MYLES NA COPALEEN in the greatest of all Irish Dramas,

COLLEEN BAWN!

With all the original music and Mr. Collins in several of his exquisite ballads. Previous to which the elegant comedietta,

HIS LAST LEGS!

Mr. John Collins in one of his great specialities.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Last week of the popular actor,

MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, last four performances of

THE RED POCKETBOOK.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee,

NICK OF THE WOODS.

Monday, Jan. 20—AIMEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Jan. 13, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, first time in this city of the thrilling sensation drama entitled

CARTOUCHE,

THE JACK SHEPPARD OF PARIS.

R. M. Carroll and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Bobby Newcomb, Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lelia Ellis, Sappho, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ellis, Lew Wallace, John Fisher, and the Comedy Combination in a new and brilliant programme.

ALL HAIL
THE WORLD'S WONDER!!

PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER!!!

WILL SOON APPEAR! WILL SOON APPEAR!

MR. SULLIVAN'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
Avenue Hall, 147 Twenty-second-st.

Beginners' class on Monday evening. New term for Children on Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p. m. Residence, 35 Twenty-third-st.

BOURNIQUE'S
DANCING ACADEMIES

South Side—126 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av. West Side—517 West Madison-st., corner Bishop-court. Classes open at any time for scholars commencing.

THE PRINCE OF WIZARDS!!

Prof. J. M. MACALLISTER!!!

IS COMING!!

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have moved my Sign Painting Asylum from 97 West [illegible]

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 La Salle-st., Otis Block.

HOUSES--SOUTH DIVISION.

Two-story and brick basement house, on Twenty-ninth-st., near Park-av., 10 rooms, $75 per month.

1256 Wabash-av., two story frame house, 10 rooms, $75 per month.

273 Wabash-av., main floor, $70 per month.

Upper part of 1248 and 1248 Prairie-av., 8 rooms.

Two story brick houses, 1256 and 1258 Prairie-av., 9 rooms.

138 Vincennes-av., 11 rooms; for rent, furnished, 9 rooms.

New marble front house, 42 Vernon-av., 12 rooms.

18 Vernon-av., new marble front house, 11 rooms.

WEST DIVISION.

Upper part of house, southeast corner Fulton and Oakley-sts., 5 rooms.

Two-story frame houses, Nos. 843 and 845 West Washington-st., 8 rooms.

Two new 2-story and basement marble-front houses on Laflin-st., near Monroe-st., 13 rooms each.

A large list of houses to rent in all parts of the city.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.

144 La Salle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--AT THE GENERAL RENTING AND COLlecting Agency of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block:

Cottage, 7 Flourny-st., 5 rooms.

116 Cottage North Dearborn-av., 6 rooms.

134 Fulton-st., 2-story frame, 7 rooms.

1013 West Adams-st., 11 rooms.

1220 Wabash-av., 2-story frame house; 10 rooms, all improvements.

1115 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, 8 rooms.

333 Calumet-av., 2-story frame, 8 rooms.

743 Sedgwick-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 11 rooms, hot and cold water, etc.

220 Sedgwick-st., 9 rooms.

116 Fullerton-av., 8-story and basement marble-front, 474, 476, and 480 North LaSalle-st., 2-story and basement brick dwellings, with Mansard roofs.

Two tenements, of 12 rooms each, in building corner of Beach and Harrison-sts.

26 rooms in building corner of North Wells and Hinsdale-sts., arranged for boardinghouse, with all modern conveniences.

TO RENT--DWELLING NO. 8 NORTH ADA-ST., 7 rooms; cars convenient. OMAR BUSHNELL, Room 5, 66 and 68 Randolph-st.

TO RENT--WE HAVE SOME CHOICE HOUSES IN good locations. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--6-ROOMED COTTAGE; CLOSETS AND pantry in good order. Apply at 297½ West Lake-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS, GAS, AND water, on Fourth-av. Apply at 101 East Harrison-st., office.

TO RENT--HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NO. 266 WALnut-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. Apply to 94 Seymour-st.

TO RENT--A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE in Austin that will board the owner's family of three for the rent. Address S 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, etc., partly furnished if desired. Inquire at 797 West Madison-st., after 2 p. m.

TO RENT--HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, FRONTING ON Union Park. Furniture for sale for $500. Owner will board for part of rent. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--A DESIRABLE HOUSE NEAR HALsted and Washington-st. By buying furniture a great bargain given. Apply at 130 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, KITCHEN, and cellar. Inquire at 169 Johnson-st.

TO RENT--A HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS ON OAKLEY-st., between Washington-st. and Park-av. J. F. STAUDT, 56 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE AND BARN, 10 ROOMS, PARTLY furnished. Possession given immediately. Rent low to a responsible party. 1256 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--NO. 850 WEST MADISON-ST., TWO-story house. Apply to KEISER, PLATT & JUDSON, Real Estate Agents, No. 42 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--2-STORY HOUSE, 279 BURNSIDE-ST., at $35 per month. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT--OR FOR SALE--THE ELEGANT NEW 2-story cottage and lot, No. 571 Washington-av., inquire of the owner, D. S. MEAD, 215 and 217 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT--TO A SMALL FAMILY COTTAGE CONtaining 4 rooms, 5 closets. 111 Mansfield-av.

TO RENT--HOUSES AND ROOMS IN ALL PARTS of the city. CHICAGO RENTAL AND COLLECTION AGENCY, 21 Oriental Building.

TO RENT--ON WABASH-AV., ACCESSIBLE TO 11 business, a spacious brick dwelling, suitable for a boarding house. The family of the owner, consisting of four persons, wish to board with the tenant. Address C 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FEB. 1 TO MAY 1, A FURNISHED house, 10 rooms, Cottage Grove Addition, south of Ellis Park. Inquire No. 5 Commercial Building.

TO RENT--THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND basement marble front house, No. 387 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.; complete order, and will be rented low to good tenant. Apply to American Clock Co., 173 State-st.

TO RENT--A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON GARIbaldi-st., just south of Twenty-sixth-st.; $25 per month. ROBT. W. GOBLE & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, ON Prairie-av., to the right party, without children, who will board owner and daughter. Address, with name and reference, A. B. BROWN, 272 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNing marble-front house, completely furnished, on leading street, South Side, near Twelfth-st. In consequence of ill-health, would like to rent same to agreeable party with means, and board owners; principals only dealt with. Address Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSE 173 FOURTH-AV. FURNITURE for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT--HOUSE 764 WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXtoenth-st., 12 rooms, water and gas. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, ROOM 1, No. 209 West Madison-st., house of 12 rooms, Washington-st. near Halsted; furniture for sale; cheap lease; first-class location for boarding house.

TO RENT--1220 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED. FOR particulars call at the house from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 TO 12 rooms on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.; will rent for 4½ years. Furniture all new. Rent, $1,600 per annum. Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 358 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--TO A SMALL FAMILY, A NICE NEW cottage of 5 rooms. Inquire at 228 West Van Buren-st., on Monday.

TO RENT--HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, 1184 PRAIRIE-av.; nicely furnished; $35 per month. Inquire of SUGH & FRELIGH, Room 3, 268 State-st.

TO RENT--A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, ONE BLOCK from horse-cars, North Side; $16. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS, with the privilege of taking boarders. Owner wishes board. Address T 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT--OR FOR SALE CHEAP--A NEW 7-room cottage on lease ground, only $40 per year; 5 years from Aug. 1, 1872; some furniture for sale. Call Sunday and Monday. 420 Park-av. Must sell for cash.

TO RENT--AND FURNITURE FOR SALE--IN 11-room house, with barn; rent $50 per month; immediate possession; a bargain. For particulars see SELDEN FISH, No. 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT--BY WM. F. HENDRICKSON, REAL Agent, houses rented and rents collected, 74 East Madison-st, Room 7, Chicago.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE with all modern improvements, corner Halsted-st. and Blackhawk. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT--7 HANDSOME BRICK DWELLINGS 7 fully completed, with furnaces and modern improvements, south and west sides.

1 brick 50-foot store on Jackson-st.

Offices in Exchange Building.

Apply at Rooms 3 Exchange Building.

CHARLES GOODMAN.

TO RENT--NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE, $25, PARLOR and bed-room off, with board. See 608 West Erie-st. C. W. ROBINSON, 64 Sheridan Dospitaux-st.

TO RENT--TWO FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY AND basement brick houses, 178 and 180 Howe-st.; 2-story frame houses 55 Larrabee-st.; 6 rooms over store 310 Larrabee-st. all in good neighborhood, and within one block of street-cars. W. J. DAVIS, Room 1, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE HOUSE. APPLY AT 324 Randolph-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE, NO. 70 TWENTY-THIRD-ST., between Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs. Inquire on the premises. To a good tenant, a cheap rent will be given.

TO RENT--THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CHICAGO, No. 13 Charles-Place, near the R. I. Depot, of 20 rooms, besides basement, where a saloon has been, and can be kept. Rent only $100 per month. JAMES REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

TO RENT--A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, with all modern improvements, on the corner of Lincoln and Washington-sts. No. 632 Washington. Room 6, Bryan Block, T. W. HALL.

TO RENT--A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, 97 SOUTH Green-st. Apply at J. T. RAWLEIGH & CO.'S, corner Green and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT--HOUSE 281 WABASH-AV., CORNER OF Eldridge-court; 12 rooms; barn in rear. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE 128 WESTERN-AV., NEAR Fulton-st.; $25 per month. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, ARRANGED for two families; water and sewer drainage. Rent $35 to one party, $30 for six rooms separately. Inquire, 188 North West-st.

TO RENT--FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE of 11 rooms, to party who will board owner and family. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT--COTTAGES, $8, $12, $15, 45 MINUTES' ride. Front office, business centre, $30. Can sell cottage and lot on monthly payments; $30 down, $10 per month. Your rent money pays for a home. EDMUND C. DYER, 378 Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT--AT HINSDALE--IMPROVED FARMS, from 40 to 650 acres. Good buildings, orchard, plow and grass land. Inquire from 9 to 10 a. m., at 804 State-st., or owner, O. F. STOUGH.

TO RENT--HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, VERY PLEASantly and centrally located, in Englewood, 2 minutes from depot; and schoolhouse; rent remarkably low will sell for cash at a sacrifice of 30 per cent, the furniture all new, which originally cost $600; splendid opportunity to start housekeeping. Address U 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--3 ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, SUITable for housekeeping. Inquire 262 Division-st. Cars by the door.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, CHILLED BY furnace; neatly cared for; terms reasonable. 21 Willard place.

TO RENT--WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TWO well-furnished rooms, looking on the lake, furnace heated, and all modern improvements. 257 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT--FINE SUITES OF ROOMS IN LARGE brick building, 97 South Desplaines-st., near Madison-st., suitable for gentleman and wife. Good board in same building. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--AT 93 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., FURnished room, for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

TO RENT--GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHED LODGing rooms; also, a suite suitable for housekeeping, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, ILLINOIS-ST., second door from Rush, finely furnished rooms, double or single, with or without board. Fire and gas.

TO RENT--A WIDOW LADY HAS A NICE FURnished suite of rooms for a lady, or lady and gentleman, with or without board. Address, for five days, U 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, fire and gas; suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen, without board. Private family. Apply 132 West Adams-st.

TO RENT--SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING N. E. corner Clark and Monroe-sts., consisting of 13 closets and rooms. Inquire as office, Rooms 1 and 2, in building.

TO RENT--BY THE DAY OR WEEK, ROOMS neatly furnished, en suite or seperately; fire and gas. Rent low. 271 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM, AT 569 WABASHav., up stairs.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, single and en suite, at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Rooms and halls heated by steam. Apply at No. 28.

TO RENT--TWO LARGE, WELL FURNISHED rooms, and bedroom, single or en suite, to gentleman, or men and their wives, with or without board, at reasonable rates. 324 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--228 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., TWO FRONT rooms and closet, suitable for light housekeeping.

TO RENT--NICELY-FURNISHED, SMALL FRONT parlor and one front chamber, without board, in quiet private dwelling; price moderate. 514 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Transient $1 per day.

TO RENT--HANDSOME UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, on ground floor of the St. Julien, Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Inquire of Mrs. JOHNSON, at Room 17.

TO RENT--SECOND FLOOR OF BRICK HOUSE with closets, bath-room, and hot and cold water; suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at 150 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A FINE, ALCOVE FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, at 676 Wabash-av., corner Fourteenth-st. Thompson's Restaurant opposite.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 726 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--FOUR ROOMS ON LOWER FLOOR with closets, pantry, and water, $20 per month. 236 West Randolph-st. Inquire 226 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, A large front room with alcove and a back room in a new brick house on North Side, near Chicago-av. Address D 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT--227 DEKOVEN-ST., 4 ROOMS, WITH closets and buttery, very cheap. Inquire at 225 DeKoven-st.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single, large and small; large bedroom for couple, nicely cared for. 561 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--BOARDINGHOUSE, 13 ROOMS, IN good order, a part of rent can be paid in board if desired. HATHAWAY, 630 State-st.

TO RENT--PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH MODERN improvements. 240 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH bath-room, suitable for two gentlemen.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM AT 20 CONgress-st., suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply 4th floor.

TO RENT--THREE NICE LARGE ROOMS FOR housekeeping, 143 North Morgan-st., corner Hubbard.

TO RENT--ONE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SOUTHwest corner of Halsted and Madison-sts. suitable for two young men or ladies, at reasonable rates, with or without board. Inquire at HALL'S Restaurant, 192 Madison-st.

TO RENT--FOUR ROOMS AND PANTRY ON first floor, in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply on the premises, 207 Warren-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Apply at 229 South Park-av.

TO RENT--FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS; ALSO SIDE room, furnished. 720 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--LOWER PART OF COTTAGE NO. 154 South Peoria-st., 7 rooms, in good order, water, &c., $18 per month. Also, a new cook stove for sale or rent. Immediate possession. Apply at house.

TO RENT--CHEAP--A SUITE OF NICELY FURnished front rooms, with heat and light, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen, with or without board; family private. Second floor, 127 West Taylor-st., between Jefferson and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT--TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO handsomely furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom), with fire and light, in a private house; terms reasonable; references required. 81 South Sheldon-st., two doors from Madison.

TO RENT--CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, LOWER part of house 630 Burnside-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS BY week or month; hotel table for those who desire. 179 Twenty-first-st. Mrs. S. C. PARKS.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO respectable parties only; fires and attendance; in private family, 89-101 Wabash-av., above Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS, WITH FURNITURE, BEDding, carpets, stoves, etc., etc., for sale, very cheap, as parties leave the city, and must be sold within four days; rent of rooms, $25 per month; on Clinton-st., in 3 minutes' walk of Adams or Madison-st. bridges. For particulars, address Y 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO A QUIET LADY, OR GENTLEMAN and wife, without board, large front room and bedroom, furnished. 168 West Van Buren-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--TWO ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished; second floor, 242 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen; warmed and cared for; 79 Twenty-second.

TO RENT--IN BRICK BUILDING 228 WEST MADison-st., two large unfurnished rooms, either singly or together; water in each. Apply at 226 West Madison-st., on Monday.

TO RENT--FOUR ROOMS WITH PANTRY AND closets, in front of a cottage, No. 76 Nebraska-st., very reasonable.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--WABASH-AV.--TWO-STORY FRAME house, for business purposes, No. 671 Wabash-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT--THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the fine marble-front building 256 South Halsted-st., corner Tyler, 14 large rooms besides closets, bathrooms, water closets, cellarettes, etc., also hot and cold water and gas. A fine situation and splendid chance for hotel or boarding-house. Inquire at office of the DAVIS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 285 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--DESIRABLE STORE AND HOTEL properties. Choice locations and low rents. Also, several large, fine lofts. Will finish to suit. J. W. BROWN, 203 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A BASEMENT ON MILWAUKEE-AV. 1 Apply at 324 Randolph-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP--SECOND STORY OF NEW brick building, 280 and 282 Michigan-st., North Side, near Rush-st.; 80x100 feet, with elevator privileges. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--STORE 207 WEST MADISON-ST., 20X80, A frame Madison and Green-sts.; heated with steam. Stores 289, 291, and 293 Madison-st., vaults, etc. New, elegant stores on Madison-st., front of Carpenter, 20x120 feet, finished in hard wood, with steam heat, gas, etc. Store 291 Madison-st. Store 22?90, corner Madison and Peoria-sts. Building 96 South Halsted-st. Store 79 South Halsted-st. Choice location. Stores rented and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, house agents, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORES 582 AND 584 WEST MADISON-st.; suitable for grocery or flour and feed. Inquire at 158 State-st. CHARLES W. STEVENS.

TO RENT--PART OF STORE OR LOFTS AND desk room. Apply at 294 Lake-st.

TO RENT--BASEMENT AND OFFICES IN THE new building 143 Monroe-st. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON.

TO RENT--PART OF LIGHT BASEMENT, $15 per month, 230 West Randolph-st. Inquire 232 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--TWO BRICK STORES AND BASEments with dwellings above; to rent together or separate; corner of Wells and Hinsdale-sts. Apply at office Hatch Hotel.

TO RENT--2 FRONT OFFICES (CONNECTING) AT 124 South Clark-st., rear entrance from Board of Trade alley. Apply to J. T. RAWLEIGH & CO., 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT--STORE 533 SOUTH STATE-ST. RENT, $240 per month. Apply to JOHN WAYTE, 533 State-st.

TO RENT--STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE. 1 Call at 449 Division-st., North Side.

TO RENT--STORE, BASEMENTS, OFFICES and rooms in Hough's Block, opposite Post Office. B. M. DAVENPORT, 121 LaSalle-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE. Must be south of Twenty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Would buy furniture, if cheap. Address M 13, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE ON SOUTH Side, about 10 rooms, not south of Thirty-first-st. Address O 63, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A PLEASANT FRONT room, furnished, without board, in a good neighborhood, on the West Side, convenient to street cars, by a gentleman and lady. Address immediately N 14, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE ON the South Side, of 12 rooms, and board owners. Address J. B., 469 North Clark-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--ROOMS--A SUITE OF 4 OR 5 rooms, for housekeeping; South Side. Address O 20, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED house for small family; no small children. Address P 88, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM OR parlor and bed-room, between Twelfth and Congress-sts., on Michigan or Wabash-av.; a liberal price paid for first-class accommodations. Address A 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL COTTAGE OR store or four rooms, by a responsible party, for a month. Address 279 West Madison-st., in rear. W. B. CONKEY.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, without children, 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms, for housekeeping, on the West Side, within 10 minutes' walk of the Sherman House, in good locality. Terms must be reasonable. Best of references given, and required. Would like to secure rooms of some gentle family that would appreciate the society of an accomplished lady and would allow daughter of lady friend to room with wife during my absence occasionally, two weeks at a time. Address, stating terms and location, M 57, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BRICK HOUSE WITH modern improvements, on Wabash or Michigan-av., or any of the cross streets in vicinity of Twenty-sixth or Twenty-seventh-sts. 3 months' rent in advance. Address Y 67, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--SHOP WITH STEAM power, for a light manufacturing business, within two blocks of corner of State and Madison-sts. Address C 75, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE IN RESPECT. able neighborhood, for a family of three; will buy furniture if cheap. Rent not more than $30 per month. Address H 77, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED--TO RENT--PART OF STORE OR IN restaurant suitable for cigar stand. Address R 70, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO PLEASANT NEATLY furnished rooms in central location, with or without board. Address, giving terms, box 5, Lake View, Ill., P. O. a fancy price; South Side preferred. Address R 69, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL HOUSE OR PART of one, between Madison and Harrison and Jefferson and Curtis-sts. Address with price, &c., I & J 99, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE OF about 10 rooms, north of Twenty-sixth-st. on South Side, or east of Park on West Side; would board owner if desired. Address Z Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE OR SMALL house on South Side. Would buy or rent some furniture. E. P. STEVENS, 157 and 159 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE WITH FROM 11 to 14 rooms; must be in good location on South Side north of Twenty-second-st., or on West Side east of Union Park, between Randolph and Jackson-sts. Address F 75, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FEB. 1, FOR MAN AND wife, 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, in good neighborhood, on the West Side, south of Twelfth and east of Union Park. Good references. Address stating location and price, M 44, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--THREE ROOMS FOR housekeeping, on West Side, near Union Park; rent not to exceed $15. Address J 8, Hatch Hotel, North Wells-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL COTTAGE, OR three nice rooms, in good neighborhood, south of Twenty-second-st.; best of references furnished; state price. Address A 3, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A 7-ROOM HOUSE, FOR A family of three persons, south of Eighteenth and east of State, or west of Wentworth-av.; rent not to exceed $20. Address, for three days, B, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--STORE ON EAST MADIson-st., for hardware; also one for wholesale grocery. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED--GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and staple as flour. Sample free. M. LINNGTON, 92 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED -- PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.--Male or female, in every town, to introduce to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,--and sew from the finest nainsook to heaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address A. J. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED--ACTIVE LADIES AND gentlemen on the working out. Be sure and call at Room 61, Exchange Building.

AGENTS WANTED--FOR SUNDAY HALF-HOURS with the great preachers. The best sermons of the 19th century. Living and dead preachers of the world; and of all denominations. 846 large pages, beautifully bound and illustrated with steel engravings. Apply to A. HUTCHINSON & CO., Room 40, n. w. corner Madison and Market-sts., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED--TO GET COAL ORDERS. Apply 45 South Clark-st., corner of Taylor.

AGENTS WANTED--BOTH IN THE CITY AND country, to sell the new Sewing Stirrer; easy to sell and big profits. Room 8, 125 Clark-st., corner Madison.

AGENTS WANTED--GOOD CANVASSERS CAN make from $16 to $18 a day; six different articles which are necessary in every family. Call at corner Washington and Clark-sts., 3 Court House Square, and be convinced. T. HOUGHTON.

AGENTS WANTED--THAT CAN MAKE MONEY for themselves and me. Articles sell and pay well. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED--CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell the best paying and most useful articles ever offered. CRAWSHAW, 102 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED--TEN GOOD AGENTS TO SELL an article that pays 100 per cent; stores, offices, restaurants, &c., will buy. Good wages guaranteed to those who are willing to work. Call at 25 West Lake-st., Room 19.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE--NOTICE TO BUILDERS--I HAVE half brick enough to go as far as twenty thousand white ones. They are new and good. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

SAND FOR SALE--FOR BRICK YARDS, 30 CENTS per load; plastering-sand, 75c to $1.00 per load; delivered; $1.50 per yard. Southeast corner of Twenty-ninth and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED--100,000 GOOD MERCHANTABLE BRICK cheap for cash, or will pay part in carpenter work. Address I & J 37, Tribune office.

50 TONS SASH WEIGHTS, ALL SIZES, FOR SALE cheaper than market rates, at SPRINGER'S Iron Yard, 15 to 22 North Clinton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ABSTRACTS--FOR SALE, AN OLD-ESTABLISHED Real estate business, one of the best in the West, in connection with one of the most complete set of abstract books in the country. Address G 90, Tribune office.

A ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABlished lumber business in Colorado for sale; lumber yard located in Colorado Springs, the new Saratoga. The Company own one of the best-equipped saw-mills in the Territory, situated on the "Divide," 16 miles from town. Any one desiring to come West will find this one of the best investments offered. For particulars, address AUSTIN H. WEIR, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED MACHINE shop and tool manufacturing. Will bear close investigation. Address B 14, Tribune office.

A FAMILY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; STOCK small and good location; must sell on account of sickness. Address M 52, Tribune office.

A NICE FAMILY GROCERY ON WEST SIDE, FOR sale; stock about $800. Cheap rent. Will be sold on a discount; must leave town. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH; A RETAIL boot and shoe store for sale, cheap, with a steady cash trade. Apply early to E. S. REYNOLDS, 116 South Halsted-st.

A STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS FOR sale, with store fixtures and two years' lease of store on West Madison-st., near Halsted. Address CLARENDON, care Carrier No. 73.

A PRINTING OFFICE IN THIS CITY FOR SALE at Mechanics' Type Foundry, 81 and 83 East Jackson-st.

A BOARDING AND SALE STABLE FOR SALE, OR will take a partner; a good chance to the right man. Address R 71, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP FOR SALE; MUST be sold cheap. Apply personally at 461 Michigan-av.

A BARGAIN--SMALL BILLIARD PARLOR AND Sample Room for sale adjoining a large sale office building and first-class Theatre. H. C. LORD, No. 234 Wabash-av.

A STOCK OF $14,000 (INVOICE PRICE) WELL-A selected gold and plated jewelry, watches, etc., with business established, in a thriving town near Chicago; will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or suburban lands or R. R. bonds. CLARKE & CO., Room 4 Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

A GOOD STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS will be given in exchange for real estate in this city, or sold cheap for cash. Inquire of H. WRIGHT & CO., 163 East Kinzie-st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SUCCESSFUL STEAM bakery for sale, or would take a partner, and sell half interest to a good reliable man. Address W. MORRILL, Niles, Mich.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD AND BAR-ROOM ON the South Side, doing a good business, for sale. Sold only on account of sickness. Apply to T. P. COOK, 121 West Madison-st.

AN INTEREST IN ONE OF THE MOST VALUable patents ever issued, for sale, entering largely into railroad economy, and promises sure success. Address P 15, Tribune office.

A RETAIL HAY, CAP, AND GENTLEMEN'S furnishing goods and notion store for sale; small stock on hand; will sell for half cash, half on time. Inquire at 636 State-st.

A FIRST-CLASS PUBLISHING AND PICTURE business, established 8 years, for sale low. Reason for selling, I have to leave town. Apply at once at 248 Fulton-st., Chicago.

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BAR AND BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE; 4 TABLES, best location on West Side. A. H. MCLEAN, 393 Wabash-av.

BAKERY AND RESTAURANT NO. 99 WEST LAKEst. For sale at a bargain. Must be sold this week as owner is going South.

BOARDING HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, FOR SALE, centrally located; cheap rent. Price only $800. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE, WITH CHEAP lease; in good location. Inquire at No. 238 Fulton-st.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE, NEWS DEPOT, &c., for sale. Good stock of stationery and fancy dry goods; will be sold cheap. Trade established. 1214 West Madison-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, GOOD TRADE. GOOD reason for selling. Address W 45, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS MONEY-MAKING BOARDINGhouse, full, for sale or rent, cheap; will take part payment in board. Apply at Phoenix newspaper office, Gilmore Block, basement, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Monday.

FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A NOTION, FURnishing goods, and news depot, cheapest rent on the street, for sale; a bargain; with or without stock. Must sell; proprietor going East. Apply at 661 State-st.

FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE AT A bargain, in a desirable building neighborhood and business location. Rent low. WHIPPLE & MCWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE--BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 127 LaSalle-st.

Three stocks hardware, $10,000, $22,000, $35,000, for cash and real estate.

Two dry goods stores, $5,500, $6,000; on account of death will sell the last one at discount; it has a good trade and low rent. Cash.

One clothing stores, $6,000, $8,000, $15,000. Exchange.

One dry goods store, $20,000, for cash and real estate.

One wholesale liquor store and one shoe store, for cash and real estate.

One furniture factory, $8,000 to $10,000, for real estate and cash.

Valuable stone quarry, $25,000, for real estate.

Valuable farm, 320 acres, $9,000, low business.

I have good city and suburban property to exchange for all kinds of business; will exchange for farms.

GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS--A GOOD, AL-ready-made boot and shoe trade for sale cheap, in a good location, worth $3,000, for sale cheap for cash, or on reasonable terms. Apply at 81 and 83 East Jackson-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE--THE FURNITURE, BEDDING, fixtures, and goodwill, with 3 years of 7 years' lease of the best hotel on the Mississippi River, in the State of Iowa, between Clinton and Dubuque, doing a first-class trade, and a heavy railroad and steamboat transient business. All in complete running order, and partially heated by steam. Reason for selling, owner has other business. Will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or suburban lands or R. R. bonds. CLARKE & CO., Room 4 Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

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One clothing stores, $6,000, $8,000, $15,000. Exchange.

One dry goods store, $20,000, for cash and real estate.

One wholes

WANTED--MALE.

ellaneous.

D--BY A YOUNG MAN AS k keeper in a wholesale boot and r experience in the boot and shoe est of city reference. Address

D--AS TRAVELLING SOLIC- mission house. Am acquainted travelled through Illinois and me Canadian trade. First-class and at Montreal. *Address X 73,

D--I WISH TO ENGAGE- oleale grocery house; have an d large trade in Iowa. Misna- ddress B, 32 South Wood-st.,

D--BY A YOUNG MAN IN o work; has had several years' and stationary business. Address Harrison-st., city.

ED--IN THE HARDWARE who has been accustomed to Tribune office.

D--BY A YOUNG MAN OF understands the care of horses, self useful. Can give the best city er State and Washington-sts. ON.

D--ANY HOUSE WHO IS a year-old wide-awake travelling sistances in every town of Illi- d States, can address T 68, Trib-

D--IN BARBER SHOP, BY A d baths and make himself gene- ences * Address G 61, Tribune

D--AS TRAVELLING SALES- nsota, or Wisconsin; four years' house he has been travelling for- ffice.

ED--AS DRAUGHTSMAN IN t office. Address W 63, Tribune

D--BY A COLORED BOY, , where he can be of service and r or address 469 Michigan-av.

WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

D--BY A GERMAN GIRL, IN second girl, or to take care of chil- r-st.

D--BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK Call at No. 53 Sholt-st., second

D--BY A FIRST-CLASS SEC- by calling at 274 Forquer-st., Mon-

D FOR EXCELLENT GIRLS Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER,

D--BY A GOOD GIRL, TO a private family. Call at 229 West.

D--BY A GERMAN GIRL, IN Apply in rear No. 147 South Hal-

D--BY 4 FIRST-CLASS GER- good girls of all nationalities, at 46 South Union-st.

D--BY A YOUNG GIRL, r of general housework in a small 259 West Indiana-st., lower floor.

D--AS FIRST-CLASS COOK ge-house or small hotel. Call Mon- ison-st.

D--BY A GOOD GIRL, ework in a small family. Address

D--TO DO SECOND WORK OR dren. Good references. Call at 132

D--BY TWO GIRLS AS SEC- for one house. Apply at 196 Michi-

D--TO DO HOUSEWORK OR n small girl. Call at 973 Prairie-av,

D--AS SECOND GIRL IN A Address 768 West Lake-st.

D--BY A RESPECTABLE al housework up a private family, between Indiana and Fourth-sts.

D--A GOOD COOKS, 10 CHAM- eral servants, to dining-rooms girls. Apply at Great Western Business Washington-st., as it is the only ne- city.

D--FOR 50 OF THOSE TIP- hable Swedish help furnished at MRS. t-st.

D--BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, ork. Inquire at 79 West Indiana-st.,

D--BY A YOUNG WOMAN, ference, if required. Call at or ad- or-st., on Monday.

D--TO DO CHAMBER WORK n to a private family, by a strong at 361 Warren-av., basement.

D--DOMESTICS FOR ALL work can be obtained by applying at Intelligence Office, 97 West Madison-st.

D--AS A COOK OR SECOND 781 Butterfield-st.

D--BY A RESPECTABLE e family, to do second work or general Call to-day, at 112 Peoria-st.

D--FOR 2 SWEDE GIRLS, IN 1 child, 1 chore boy, 13 years old, to work Reddy, formerly of 48 Clark-st., will hear of her to her advantage by calling at the office, 126 West Monroe-st., where he friends, and all others in want of first- ighton-st., Room 6.

D--BY A RESPECTABLE to a small private family, to do general at 645 West Lake-st., basement.

D--AS SECOND GIRL AND e, in a small family, by two sisters, who of references. Apply by note at 39

WANTED--FEMALE

D--TO BE A COMPETENT, RE- and reliable person to housekeeper in a or to take the care of an invalid or children; must be fond of home, and est in light work about the house, and generally useful. Apply at 54 Centre-av.

D--BY A LADY AND HER of experience) as housekeeper or place to work round house. Good reference- ts in Hyde Park-st.

D--AS HOUSEKEEPER BY of respectability, well educated, and of a gentleman's family; widower preferred- knowledge of domestic duties, and is a Address F 16, Tribune office.

D--AS HOUSEKEEPER OR or second work. Call Monday and Tues- Halsted-st.

D--BY AN EXPERIENCED merican) as housekeeper or cook in a small- fices given, if required. Address or call 3 hon-st.

D--BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as housekeeper; thoroughly com- ation. Mrs. BALKAM'S office, 151 West

Miscellaneous.

D--FOR A YOUNG LADY, AS ompanion or assistant bookkeeper; writes a nd and is a first-class penman; best references, former employers in- dress A 100, Tribune office.

D--AS NURSERY GOVERN- reasonable. Best of references. Address

D--AN EXPERIENCED wishes a situation as clerk in a cigar store. 18, Tribune office.

D--BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW Infant and sew, or wait on an invalid. At- house office.

D--AS CHILDREN'S GOVERN- with English branches, French, and, if de- ant, will take entire charge of children. For AH, Tribune Branch office.

D--BY A YOUNG LADY OF 18, in dressmaking shop or in private family to sew. Good reference given. 0 South Park-av.

D--NURSE -- MRS. S. G. ould be pleased to hear from her friends as a nurse. Address 44 Honore-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES, CHEAP--ONE HOR- 4.25, one 2x10, second-hand; in first-rate re- ; also, one 2x10, Steam Pump, in ... corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

E MAKERS AND MACHINISTS--FOR sale one set of lathes, forge, files, etc. ell soon at 420 Michigan-av.

FOR CASH--A SECOND-HAND FOOT with or without slide rest. Call or address ARD & SHELLHANGER, 49 Twenty-

A MACHINIST'S FOOT LATHE, ALMO- 3 cutting machine. Any person having the ble property can hear of a purchaser at 2 Fifth-av., Chicago, or address No. 268 Milwaukee-av., Chicago.

ed cutter.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner of Madison:

Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., 2-story frame house, 11 rooms, and lot 32x170; good lot taken in part payment.

Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., 2-story house 8 rooms, and lot 25x117; $13,000.

South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., small cottage, and lot 25x125; $5,000.

South Park and Calumet-avs., near Twenty-fourth-st., houses from $10,500 to $12,000.

Burnside-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 2-story house, 10 rooms and lot; $5,250.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., large two-story house, and lot 87x125.

Aberdeen-st., just south of Harrison, cottage 8 rooms and lot 24½x120; $3,000.

Harrison-st., west of Halsted, 2-story house, 12 rooms and barn, and lot 33x120; $7,000.

Banker-st., between Canal and Clinton, cottage 7 rooms and lot 22½x124; $3,150.

Harrison-st., east of Centre-av., 2-story house, 8 rooms, and lot 24x165; $4,000.

Monroe-st., east of Lincoln, two-story and basement brick house; $8,000.

Judd-st., between Clinton and Jefferson-sts., 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 32x110; $4,000.

UNIMPROVED.

Michigan-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 82x165.

Michigan-av., corner Fifty-eighth-st., 75x125.

Michigan-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 50x165.

Michigan-av., near Fifty-sixth-st., 80x165.

Wabash-av., north of Thirteenth-st., 24x124.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., 100x165.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 80x125.

Indiana-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., 80x125; cheap.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 80x165.

Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 24x125.

Prairie-av., near forty-fifth-st., 80x165.

Vernon-st., near Douglas-place, 44x124.

Douglas-place, corner Stanton-av., 54x190.

Douglas-place, east of Cottage Grove-av., 80x129.

State-st., near corner Douglas-place, 25x170; cheap.

Thirty-first-st., between Wentworth and Shurtleff-avs., 80x165; cheap.

Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-fourth-st, 42x170; $65 per foot.

Twenty-sixth-st., west of Burnside; 40 or 80x132.

Twenty-eighth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., 27½x132.

Burnside-st., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 28x150.

Van Buren and Lincoln-sts., 50x125.

Adams-st., near Wood, 25x165.

Adams-st., west of California-av., 54x125; $40 per foot.

Lake-st., east of Lincoln, 50x127.

Van Buren and Lincoln-sts., 20x120.

Campbell Park, near Leavitt-st.; 25x100.

Jackson-st., corner Wood, 132x128.

Fulton-st., east of Halsted, 40x170.

Canal-st., very large lot suitable for manufacturing.

Indiana-st., between Clark and Dearborn, 25 feet or more.

16 acres on Madison-st., near Austin.

16 acres on Madison-st., west of city limits.

10 acres on Seventy-first-st., south of the South Park.

20 acres near Calumet Harbor to exchange for city property.

FOR SALE--BY H. C. MORBY, NO. 77 CLARK-ST.:

Sixteen lots on Jefferson and Jackson-sts.

36x140 Canal-st., near Harrison.

100x120 corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

60x100 Seventeenth-st., near Clinton.

32x200 corner Adams and Jefferson-sts.

132x120 corner Desplaines and Mather-sts.

50x165 corner Canal and Fulton-sts.

Choice improved corner on West Madison-st. to exchange for residence lots.

First-class brick house, fronting Jefferson Park.

Cottage and lot on North Lincoln-st., $2,500.

20x100 Monroe-st., near Ritchie; a great bargain.

5 acres at Englewood, on Sixty-third-st., near depot.

40 lots on Ballou, Monroe, and Jackson-sts., east of Central Park, to exchange for improved property.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE: 4 MARBLE FRONT houses on Park-av., elegant location; all new.

Frame house, with lot, on Thirteenth-st., South-western Plank Road; house, 10 rooms; price, $3,650.

Frame house, with lot, on Winchester-av., between Bay and Hayne; house, 14 rooms; price, $4,000; easy terms.

Four Vermont marble front houses, 12 rooms each, all modern improvements, on West Washburne-st.; cheap, and on easy terms.

Several desirable residences on South Side, on Wabash Michigan, and Prairie-avs.

Forty acres West Side, inside city limits, good for subdivision; at a bargain.

10 acres farm on Blue Island, at a low figure.

Lands well located in Northern Indiana to exchange for city property.

GUSTIN WALLACE & CO.,
Room 3, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN--LOTS ON WESTERN-av., between Chicago Club-st., on favorable terms to all desiring to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. DADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE -- COTTAGE -- ONE AND A HALF story frame cottage, situate on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st.; five years' time; monthly payments; interest 8 per cent; water on premises. Apply to REID P. FISHER, 16 Larkin-st., basement.

FOR SALE--MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE, ALL modern improvements, together with furniture; best location on the South Division for any one wishing to combine a boarding-house; is being an opportunity not often offered. For terms, &c., address C 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of the line of paving assessments. Terms easy. A very small payment down; 5 years 8 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT FRANK, 107 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--$400--AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $600; small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 Clark. Loan 5, corner Madison.

FOR SALE--THE GREATEST BARGAIN ON MICHigan-av. I will sell to the first man that calls, a lot on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., with two-story brick building, 24x60 feet, for $6,000 for the next ten days only; small payment down, balance on long time, or will take a house and lot as part pay. B. PHILPOT, 116 East Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE--$400--I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL ten lots, inside city, at above price, for small payment down, and long time to suit purchaser. Parties desiring to obtain a 20 minutes' ride to see them, call on MORTON CULVER, Real Estate, Law, and Loan Office, 4 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE--PARK AVENUE,--Nos. 60, 62, 64 AND 66 separate, or together with 80--125 feet of ground. Rented for $4,200 per annum. Will sell cheap. Owner wishes the other second work; reference required. Call on HIGBIT & TYRRELL or E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP--TWO-STORY FRAME RESIdence, arranged for one or two families, with good barn, on Sedgwick-av., near Lincoln-av. Apply on 4 and 50 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE--BY WISNER BROTHERS, 123 WEST Madison-st. Lots in their Milwaukee-av. Addition, very easy terms for building purposes. Only 5 miles located about Chicago. Go with us and see them. Office open evenings.

FOR SALE--BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTate Agent, 89 Clark-st.:

12 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.

50 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

200 feet, South Park boulevard, near Thirty-fifth-st.

50 feet, Oakwood boulevard, near Langley-st.

50 feet, Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

25 feet, North Clark-st., corner Holden-av.

25 feet, Park-av., near Leavitt-st.

16 feet, Wentworth-av., near Wood-st.

FOR SALE THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN Chicago. Lots on Sampson-st., between Reuben and Paulina-sts. Only $850.

Corner lot on Wentworth-av., north of Archer-av. Only $1,500.

Lot and house, No. 110 Arnold-st., containing 10 rooms. Only $2,400.

Vacant lot next south, $1,100.

House and lot, No. 119 Charles-Place; house has raised since built for $140 per month. Price only $9,500. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st

FOR SALE--ONLY FIVE LEFT--AT THE OLD prices. Three lots on Wood-st., 25 feet front by 125 deep. Those lots are worth to-day $20 per foot, and are the best investment in the market. E. EUGENE CALDWELL, 138 Madison-st.

FOR SALE--MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FORTY-first-st., 41-foot lot, full depth, at a rare bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Olis Block.

FOR SALE--FOREST-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY second and Thirty-third-sts., fine 9-room house and 50-foot lot; cost $7,500; very easy terms. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Olis Block.

FOR SALE--SOUTH FRONT LOTS ON FLOURnoy-st., near Robey, $1,000 each. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Olis Block, 41 and 43 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--BY BOYD & WISNER, SOUTHWEST corner of State and Adams-sts.

Fourth-st., near Wood, lots $1,000.

Adams and Jackson-sts., near California-av., lots $1,000.

Chicago-av., northwest corner Larrabee-st., 99x125 feet.

State-st., northwest corner Egan-av., 50x161 feet.

Rebecca-st., near Western-av., lots $700.

Fullerton, Racine, Seminary, Hatfield, Nightwood, and Lill-sts., and Montana, Dunning, and Halsted-sts.

Lincoln-av. and street cars; lots at low prices and very easy terms.

FOR SALE--WEST VAN BUREN-ST., FINE house of eleven rooms, and lot, near Lincoln-st. Price $4,800. Rents for $600. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Olis Block.

FOR SALE--CHOICE LOTS--BUY, AND SAVE the seven advance. Lot, 36½x150, Fulton, near Oakley, $1,800, six week only; $600 down. Monroe-st., near Carroll, lot, 24x100 per foot. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--$1,000--HOUSE AND LEASE, VAN Buren, near Halsted, in good order. Rents for $60. Only $500 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--BARGAINS--HURRY UP--2 COTtages and lots on Indiana-st., near Robey, $1,700 and $1,800; small payments down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--$20 MONTHLY PAYMENTS--ERIE-st., near Lincoln, neat cottages, 4 rooms, and lot, $2,100; $400 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--THIS CHOICE RESIDENCE--FULton-st., near Wood, neat cottage, 7 rooms, gas, water, &c.; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT houses on Thirty-second-st.

4 lots on Gunnison-st., north of Thirty-second-st.

4 lots on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st.

2 lots on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

4 lots on West Jackson-st., between Loomis and Laflin.

4 lots on West Van Buren-st., between Loomis-st. and Ashland-av.

4 lots on West Harrison-st., between Loomis-st. and Ashland-av.

4 lots on West Polk-st., between Loomis-st. and Ashland-av.

By A. A. DEWEY, 297 State-s.

FOR SALE--TWO LOTS, TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near Eighth-av., $200. Joseph-st., near Archer-av., $225. HENRY GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE--$1,500 TO RENT--A FRAME BUILDING 20x100, on lease of ground, suitable for sales or liver stable, carpenter shop or carriage painting shop. In quire at 74 Fifth-av., Chicago, or address 1,500, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--$9 EACH, 200 LOTS, 26x125, HIGH AND dry; 7 miles from Court-House; will sell 10; in Calumet. T. H. LOOMIS, 95 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--ELLIS-AV., LOT 26x180; PRICE, $4,700. Also, 120 feet Jefferson and Jackson-sts., 99x180; price, $1,600. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 93 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--$600 CASH--STYLISH 12-ROOM house, with bay, and barn, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; very convenient. STORES & WARE, 123 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--$250 CASH, BALANCE MONTHLY PAYments, without interest, buys a beautiful new residence and lot corner of close to station and to Normal School. Save rent and secure you a home. STORES & WARE, 123 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--$7 PER FOOT, 85x250 RIVER FRONT on North Branch, near Chicago, suitable for lumber or factory. T. B. BOYD, 120 West Washington.

FOR SALE--$12.50 YEARS' LEASE OF 50x80 FEET on Dearborn, Wabash and Waymond-sts., near depot. T. B. BOYD, 120 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--FRAME BUILDING 24x80 feet, with dining house, can be fitted up for store and family; corner Clybourne and Bonfield. Call at 1,000 Lincoln-av., corner Bonfield.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE--$15,000--132x660, ELEgant country residence, fronting on Clark and Dearborn-sts., 4 miles from the city. T. B. BOYD, 120 West

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.

No. 11 Indiana-av.--3-story frame house and barn; lot 25x125.

Nos. 543 and 545 State-st.--Two 2-story frame houses, and lots 82x165.

State-st., southwest corner Forty-eighth-st., 2-story frame house, and lot 22x151.

Calumet-av., No. 86--2-story and basement brick house, with lot 49½x151.

Langley-st., bet. Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.--Cottage houses, with barn; lot 86x180.

Hermitage-av., 1 block south Harrison-st.--Cottage house (new); lot 25x125; cheap.

Myrick-av., bet. Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth--2-story frame house, and lot 50x177.

Wabash-av., No. 673--2-story and basement marble-front house and brick barn; lot 25x120.

Wabash-av., No. 449--2-story and basement stone front house; lot 22x167. Very cheap.

Wabash-av., No. 794--2-story and basement frame house, 14 rooms; lot 25x100. On easy terms.

Rhodes-av., second house from Thirty-second-st--2-story and basement brick house, with furniture, if wanted; new.

Thirty-second-st., Nos. 41, 45, 47, 49, and 51--2-story and basement brick house, with stable; cheap, and easy terms.

West Washington-st., No. 456--2-story and basement brick house, and lot 24x170; on easy terms.

West Lake-st., Nos. 871, 873, 875--2-story frame and brick buildings; cheap.

UNIMPROVED.

Lawndale--20 lots on Willard and Central Park-avs., bet. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

Diversey-st., west of Halsted-st., 75x125; cheap.

Fremont-st., bet. Centre and Clay-sts.--4 lots, 24x125 each.

Forty-second-st., east of Lake-av., 170x173.

Dearborn-st., bet. Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh, 165x200; very cheap.

Central Park, 12 acres north of Barry Point road, of E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 15, 39--13.

FOR SALE--BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Olis Block, Room 10, corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

Winchester-av., 8 lots just south of Van Buren, and out of fire limits; at $70 per foot.

Van Buren-st., corner Winchester-av., 183x150 feet, at a bargain.

Huron-st., near Sedgwick, 1 lot at $1,650.

Centre-st., corner of Dayton, 31½x100 feet, at $1,850.

Harrison-st., southwest corner Clinton, 80x140 feet, at $3.9 per foot. Will sell 45 feet on corner at same price.

Hoyne-st., near head of Van Buren, east front, lots at $20 per foot.

Indiana-av., 150x186 feet, east front, near Forty-eighth-st., at $40 per foot.

Wabash-av., 1 lot near Douglas-place at $110 per foot, east front, 22x165.

IMPROVED.

No. 1348 Indiana-av., a marble front, near Twenty-ninth-st., east front, 2-story and basement, $12,500. Will take $5,000 in lumber or brick.

Prairie-av., 2 fine residences near Twenty-fourth-st.

No. 149 South Hoyne-st., brick basement house, and lot 24x136, east front. Price $5,000; very cheap.

No. 269 Park-av., fine cottage, with lot 61x114 feet. Will be sold cheap.

No. 187 South Paulina-st. Price $5,000.

West Lake-st., house and lot, No. 752, nice cottage, 8 rooms, $5,500.

Also, houses and lots on West Side, ranging from $4,000 upwards. Nice homes for $4,000, on purchasers' own terms.

Also, choice lots in every part of the city.

ACRES.

220 acres on Sixty-third-st., at $100 per acre.

5 ac. e block in Harding's Subdivision, in N E ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, lying just N E of Central Park, all subdivided, for $4,100 per acre; very cheap.

Also choice acre property North, South, and West.

FOR SALE--ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR THIRTY-second-st., a 2-story and basement brick house; 14 rooms, vaulted walls, modern improvements, gas and water. Possession immediately; $7,500; (for a few days only); $1,500 cash, balance in 5 years.

On Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs., between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-sixth-sts., 80 houses and lots, $3,000 to $12,000.

Lots on Wabash-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first-sts., $150 to $180 per foot; on Prairie-av., north of Thirtieth, $175; on Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fifth, $105, and near Thirty-ninth-st., $70.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Lots on Wabash-av. and State-st., north of Jackson, at less than the market price. Also, on Quincy-st., near State-st. WM. D. PALMER, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--BY G. A. LELAND, 46 HUBBARD-court.

160 ft on boulevard, N E corner Thirty-seventh-st.

130 ft on boulevard, just south of Thirty-seventh-st.

66 ft on Calumet-av., just south of Twenty-third-st., east front.

75 ft on Prairie, south of Thirty-third-st., east front.

100 ft on Michigan-av., south of Thirty-second-st., east front.

120 ft fronting park, south of Fifty-seventh-st.

48 ft on South-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st.

SUBURBAN.

20 acres, Section 17, 38, 14.

160 acres bet. Hinsdale and Downer's Grove.

For sale by G. A. LELAND, 46 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE--CHOICE RESIDENCE, WITH FIFTY feet on Michigan-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.; house has 13 rooms, all modern improvements, stable, &c., at a bargain. G. A. LELAND, 46 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE--10-ROOM BRICK DWELLING, MODern improvements, on Warren-av. New, and immediate possession. Price, $5,500. Apply to THOS. GROW. PARENT; Room 56, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE--CHEAP--A CHOICE RESIDENCE lot, ¼ block west of Jefferson Park, 81x184½ to a 20-foot alley; right west of 668 West Adams-st. Address P 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--BY STEDMAN, POPE & CLAPP, 78 East Madison-st.: 82x125 on West Adams-st., at $40 per front foot; 66x125 on Rockwell-st., near Lake, at $30; 50 x134 on Sixteenth-st., in second block east of Douglas Park.

FOR SALE--A BARGAIN--

Lot on Artesian-av., near Lake-st.

Lot on Wilcox-st., near California-av.

Lot on Dixon-st., near Milwaukee-av.

Lots on Twentieth, Harbine, and Van Horn-sts.

200 lots in various parts of the city.

Also, 40 acres on Blue Island, on easy terms, city and suburbs; also several acre pieces in city and suburbs, and a variety of farms for sale and exchange.

BRIGHAM & MOULTON,
15 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--3 HOUSES AND lots on Jackson-st., east of California-av., two corners. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE--ON EASY PAYMENTS, THOSE handsome and commodious cottages, in good neighborhood, No. 259 First-st., and 478 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. B. T. KING, 66 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE--BUILDING LOTS ON VARIOUS good streets in the South Division, from $200 to $1,000 each; will make terms to suit. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE--BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND LOTS--Park-av., near Wentworth-av.; Davis-st., near Fulton, $7,500; Hubbard-st., near Paulina, $3,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--WORKMAN SECURE THIS--HOUSE and lot, Ashland-av., near Fulton; only $1,000; monthly payments; only $100 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, AND LOT, BURNside-st., near Forty-sixth, vaulted cellar, built by day with furniture, $8,800; good boarding-house. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--BY AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st. Wabash-av., 80 ft., $20,000; Harrison-st., splendid business property, renting for $8,500; VanBuren-st., 22x80, near State, $18,000; Dearborn-st., 40x106, south of Van Buren, 30,000; Third-av., Harrison-st., house and lot, $14,000; 10 acres on Halsted-st. near Thirty-third-st.; 2-story brick house and lot on Warren-av., near Robey-st., $6,000. If taken this week.

FOR SALE -- EXTREMELY CHEAP--2-STORY and basement stone front house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--BY D. W. ELDRED, 128 CLARK-ST., 8-room house and nice lot, on Fulton-st., near Sangamon, $3,500; easy payments; bargain. Also, lot on State-st., near Thirty-fifth; must be sold this month.

FOR SALE--BARGAINS IN LOTS FOR CASH:

Second-st., near Leavitt, $750.

Sampson-st., near Ashland-av., $850.

Flournoy-st., near Leavitt, $800.

Davis-st., near Dupee, $800.

R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--DOUGLAS-PLACE, EAST OF INDIana-av., 80x125 feet; fine property, at a bargain. Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 50x160 feet.

Lots on Wabash-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first-sts., $150 to $180 per foot; on Prairie-av., north of Thirtieth, $175; on Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fifth, $105, and near Thirty-ninth-st., $70.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Lots on Wabash-av. and State-st., north of Jackson, at less than the market price. Also, on Quincy-st., near State-st. WM. D. PALMER, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--BY MASON & MILL, REAL ESTATE Dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.:

Harrison, west of Halsted, two houses and lots, $6,000; rents for 30 per cent.

Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st., house and lot, $15,000.

Shuttleff-av., Thirty-first-st., 8-room house and lot $4,000.

Ashland-av. and Claude-st., cottage and lot, $1,100.

Park-av., near Hoyne, house and lot $6,500.

Vincennes-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., fine house and ground; first-class, $17,000. Thirty-seventh-st., near Vincennes-av., 2-story house and lot $7,000, and cottage and lot $6,250. West Madison-st., a very valuable corner, three stores, renting for over 10 per cent. Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, large brick house and lot, first-class, $15,000. Unimproved.--One-half acre at Englewood, making five lots, near depot, and good improvements, at a bargain. 7 acres on Humboldt Boulevard, near depot, cheap. 4 acres at Englewood, near depot, and good improvements, at a bargain. 15 lots on North-av., near Wicker Park, cheap. Humboldt Boulevard and Fuller-av., some choice lots to be sold cheap. Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., lot $3,000.

FOR SALE--VERY CHEAP--HOUSE AND LOT 244 Ewing-st. Rents for $30 per month. Price, $3,600. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE--A NICE FRAME 8-ROOM STORY-AND-a-half house, and lot 26 feet front, on Twenty-sixth-st., a great bargain if taken at once. $600 down, and balance in four years, with 8 per cent interest. Apply in store 517 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR-shops, at $400; corner Egan and Wentworth-avs., and Arnold-st., $650. Long time; payments small. Improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 50 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE--RARE BARGAIN--20 ACRES 18 N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 19, 39--13, near Normal School. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE--SPLENDID SUBURBAN PROPERTY, at Irving Park, 4 corners, 200 feet front each, 185 feet deep, on easy terms. Would take in part payment good house and lot in city. North Side preferred, or unimproved property. North Side, east of Clark-st. Above property is in Block 18, two blocks from depot. Has abundant artesian well water; railroad fare 7 cents. Address OWNER, 215 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE--BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTate and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st. A large frame house with 2¾ acres of ground, beautifully laid out at Wilmington. Cheap and easy terms.

FOR SALE--SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR CASH--Five or more lots near South Chicago. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, southwest corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE--TWO 10-ACRE BLOCKS, SOUTH Side; only $400 per acre; a bargain; 20 acres near South Lynne, only $575 per acre; 40 acres just west of Englewood; very cheap. If sold immediately. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--ENGLEWOOD--CHOICE LOTS NEAR depot; 50 feet on Calumet-av.; 50 feet on South Park-av.; fine corner on West Van Buren-st. J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE--KENWOOD--NOW IS YOUR CHANCE to buy deep lake shore lots at low figures, and on long time. Choose early. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE--$1,800 TO $3,000, MONTHLY PAYments if desired--I have four houses and large lots in my subdivision, eight miles from Court-House, near depot; call on me, and save commissions. D. W. ELDRED, 128 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE--CHEAP, 109 TO 200 ACRES OF LAND near the Cornell Watch Factory, platted and graded, ready for retailing, on liberal terms. Also small lots on long time, for homes, very cheap; about 80 houses erected. Possession immediately; $7,500; (for a few days only); $1,500 cash, balance in 5 years.

On Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs., between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-sixth-sts., 80 houses and lots, $3,000 to $12,000.

Lots on Wabash-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first-sts., $150 to $180 per foot; on Prairie-av., north of Thirtieth, $175; on Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fifth, $105, and near Thirty-ninth-st., $70.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Lots on Wabash-av. and State-st., north of Jackson, at less than the market price. Also, on Quincy-st., near State-st. WM. D. PALMER, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--LOT CLOSE TO THE SOUTH PARK, at a bargain, to any one having the stamps; only $800 cash, or $900 on terms. E. EUGENE CALDWELL, Room 3, 138 Madison-st.

FOR SALE--1¾ ACRES ON A CORNER NEAR Englewood for $2,000, on easy terms. E. EUGENE CALDWELL, Room 3, 138 Madison-st.

FOR SALE--LOTS AT ROCK ISLAND CAR SHOPS, only $400 each, on easy terms. E. EUGENE CALDWELL, 138 Madison-st.

FOR SALE--25 ACRES ON SEC. 12, HALSTED-ST., 1 great bargain for cash. O. MYER, 431 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE--LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST, THIRTY-second, Thirty-third, Wallace, Hubb, and Butler-sts., from $650 to $800, ½ cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, 8 per cent. 251 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--SEVERAL PIECES OF CHOICE ACRE property at very low prices and easy terms. WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 23, Otis Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--TWO FARMS, OF 103 ACRES EACH, 2 miles from Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill. Good buildings, orchard, timber, no incumbrance, on easy terms. H. K. PEARSONS, 48 Van Buren-st., or L. KLINCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE--FARM--OR EXCHANGE, FOR CITY property, 120 acres good land one mile from railroad. Apply to WM. Ross, Jan. 12, at grocery, corner Polk and Robey-sts.

FOR SALE--2,000 ACRES JOHNSON COUNTY, Kentucky, land; low figure for cash; or will trade for good property. Address L. HESS, P. O. Box 853, New York City.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--BY C. G. THAYER & CO., 132 East Madison-st.:

Three new improved farms, in Kendall County, Ill., each 160 acres.

A farm of 400 acres in DeKalb County, Ill.; 200 acres under cultivation, 75 acres of timber; rest all good pasture; plenty; well fenced. A first-class farm in every respect.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR suburban property, a 5-story and basement brick store, 50x100 feet, on the corner of Milwaukee and Wis. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE--IN GRUNDY COUNTY, ILL., A FARM of 160 acres, 30 of timber, 100 under the plow; running water, orchard, stable, and granary; would exchange for unincumbered city property. Address M L B, 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED--3 OR 4 GOOD COTTAGE houses on leased ground, West Side preferred. Address, stating terms and description of property, Box 65, Atlanta, Ill.

WANTED--FOR MY CUSTOMERS--SIX GOOD houses and lots, varying in price from $3,000 to $10,000, two of which are cash customers. My principal business is to assist parties having money to invest, and others, and having had 19 years' experience in the business in Chicago, therefore, when it is fully known by the public that I am the man, one knows where to get the most of all the real estate sales made in Chicago, including prices paid and the names in full of the buyers and sellers, I think my services will be more valuable. Property, therefore, can be given to me confidentially, for I never put up boards on the same unless I am compelled to by owners. GILL & HAWKES, Real Estate Agent, office No. 150 East Randolph-st.

WANTED--10 ACRES TO 80 ACRES, SUITABLE for subdivision, to sell on long account of owner and trade for city property. A. H. SIDWELL, 81 South Clark-st.

WANTED--ABOUT $5,000 TO $10,000 OF GOOD Chicago property. Will pay part cash, balance to be good Illinois farm. Address Q 46, Tribune office.

WANTED--COTTAGE AND LOT BETWEEN HALsted and Ashland-avs., south of Twenty-second-st. Would exchange two lots corner Tayl

THE CHURCHES.

Prof. Francis L. Patten on Science and Religion.

The Week of Prayer---Its Observance in Chicago.

Origin and Growth of the New Jerusalem Denomination in this City.

The Noon Meetings---Woman's Work in Missions.

Services in the Churches To-Day ---Calendar for the Week.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

The Rev. Francis L. Patton, recently inducted into the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwesth, and who as a Professor is rapidly rising in popularity, has just issued in pamphlet form his address delivered at the opening of the session. The following extract shows how the learned Professor treats the now all pervasive question of "Science and Religion." Those interested in the "Tyndall test of prayer," Darwinian theories, etc., will read it with pleasure, and find it commendable both in tone and its masterly deductions.

It would appear then, that the dispute between Secular Science and Christian Theology cannot be settled by a policy of non-intrusion. There was strife between the herdsmen of Abram and those of Lot, because they stood on common ground, and the conflict between Scripture and Science comes of their dealing with the same questions. The dispute, unlike the patriarchal one, cannot be settled by a redistribution of territory, for physical science, as we have seen, with a greediness exceeding Lot's, claims undisputed possession of the entire realm of knowledge. As little can we accord with the sentiment that theologians have no right to scientific opinions. To do so would be to allow that the theist repeats his creed and says his prayers under scientific sanction, if a man knows that it is day, he need pay little attention to him who avers that it is night; and if a man knows, on God's authority, that Adam was made in the likeness of God, he may answer Darwin with an indignant negative. A railway collision has been facetiously described as the attempt of two trains to pass each other on the same track. Science and Theology, dealing with the same questions, have come to a stand still. We shall continue to claim for Theology the right of way, until the arguments for the inspiration of the Scriptures have been candidly examined and duly set aside. Besides, if special scientific culture is the prerequisite of a questioning reception of a scientific hypothesis, it is useless for scientific men to write books for the purpose of convincing the lay reader. Let the scientific dogma go forth with the claim of infallibility at once, and let the furnace of ridicule be heated for the theological Daniel who refuses to assent. No, indeed. Logic is universal science, and men who understand its laws can tell whether the facts which are adduced, in any case, will support the inferences based upon them. Exceptional culture in science is no more necessary, however desirable, as the condition of an opinion on the value of a scientific hypothesis than it is necessary that a man should be a thief in order that he may be an intelligent juryman in a larceny case. Christian theology has a right to be recognized as an element in human knowledge. And when men refuse to recognize God as Ruler and Revealed, they lack the true inductive spirit. It is not scientific to adopt a theory covering a class of unexamined facts which the theory will not explain. A theory which meets a protest in a persistent personality, which has no explanation of moral convictions, no answer to the claims of Scripture, no mode of accounting for the origin and growth of the Christian Church, is surely not a satisfactory theory of the Universe. The theist, however, finds himself in the possession of a consistent faith. He accepts his personality as a fact, the laws of belief as veracious, and moral intuitions as obligatory. Belief in God is necessary result of the constitution of his nature. Revelation does not surprise him, and because attested, is accepted. Its pages throw light on the genesis of man, the origin of marriage, the permanence of species, and their scientific value. It is surely more likely that the theistic hypothesis is true, and that a theory which is at war with the universal beliefs of mankind, and stands only by wholesale discredit of testimony, is false. If probability were conceded to be the guide of life, and if, as the advocates of an improbable hypothesis, the men alluded to did not assume the attitude which justifies skepticism on the ground of the barest possibility, theism would be the unanimous faith of the world. May we not hope, however, that the time is coming, and is not so far away, when the student of physical science will see that theism furnishes the material for the widest and the safest induction, and that he is the true philosopher who reads the universe as the written thought of God, and, under the two categories of God in nature and God in history subordinates all knowledge."

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Religious exercises in connection with the week of prayer have been generally observed in the city and throughout the country. On the West Side the Presbyterian churches united, and held interesting meetings in the Third Church on Tuesday evening, in the Eighth on Thursday, and in the Reform Church on last evening. The exercises were lead by the various pastors, the laymen participating. The attendance has been large, and the interest a growing one. The services in the Third Church were unusually solemn and impressive. The respective churches held local services during the evening when not convened together. The Jefferson Park Church held its own prayer meeting every night.

The Congregational churches, each held its own service. The attendance at the First, Union Park, Plymouth, New England, and Leavitt Street Churches, has been large. Several conversions are reported in the Oak Park Church, which united with the Methodist Church of that place. The Tabernacle Church, West Side, in charge of Rev. E. F. Williams, has been enjoying a season of revival. This Society contains 300 members, and has a Sunday-school of 1,000 scholars, and represents thirteen nationalities.

The Lincoln Park Church received 13 additional members last Sunday. The pastor, Rev. C. E. Sumner, was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Savage. This church was burned during the fire, but it is rapidly recovering. A notable incident of this church in connection with the fire was the saving of the cabinet organ, pulpit, and the hymn books, all of which are now in use, which was done by the porter, who, on seeing the destruction of the edifice inevitable, went and buried them. He is said to have remarked that he would have buried the church building if he had had time.

The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Thomas, pastor, has been holding interesting meetings.

SWEDENBORGIANISM.

The New Jerusalem denomination is represented in Chicago by one church society and wo congregations, the pastor of which is the Rev. Dr. J. R. Hibbard. Their legal organization was effected in 1843, at which time Dr. Hibbard was called to take charge. The membership was then only three. In 1848, the Society was consecrated with twenty-two members, and Dr. Hibbard installed pastor. They worshipped first in an office, then a dwelling-house, and in several other places, until 1854, when the Society purchased the Garden City Institute, on Adams street. This was burned in 1858, and a Methodist church on Harrison street was afterward purchased and occupied until 1863, when they moved into their new temple, located on Adams street, between Michigan and Wabash avenues. This building, with the lot, was valued at $150,000. It was a beautiful temple, and though burned up in the great fire, will long be remembered as the sacred place where the Church enjoyed a previous life of nearly ten years. Up to this time several Missions had been established, to wit: One on the corner of Thirty-third street and South Park avenue; one opposite Lincoln Park, on the North Side, and one on Reuben street, on the West Side. Since the fire the lot on Adams street has been exchanged for a lot on the corner of Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue, and a lot on Washington street and Southwestern avenue, just east of Union Park. On both lots buildings have been recently erected, and are now used by the two congregations. The West Side Chapel is built of Milwaukee brick, and, including lot, is valued at $60,000. It is proposed to replace the building on the South Side, at some future time, with a new temple that shall rival the splendors of the one burned in 1871. Dr. Hibbard has been preaching to the Society since 1843. Divine service is held on the South Side every Sunday morning, and on the West Side every Sunday afternoon. The total membership is 208. There are prosperous Sunday Schools in connection with this denomination in the South, West, and North Divisions of the city. The New Jerusalem Society is not at present a large one in this country; on the contrary, it is quite small, numbering, all told, less than ten thousand members. Their largest membership is found in Massachusetts; next in Illinois, next in New York and Ohio. The following is the creed of the Church:

I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, the only God of Heaven and Earth, in whom is the Divine Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in essence and in person one.

I believe in the Sacred Scripture, which is the Word of God, Holy and Divine in the Letter and in the Spirit, and the Source of all Wisdom to angels and to men.

I believe in the New Jerusalem, foretold in the Revelation, and now coming down from God out of Heaven; in the Regeneration by the Lord; in the life of Charity; in the Resurrection of man in his Spiritual body; in the Judgment after death; and in the Life everlasting. Amen.

THE NOON MEETINGS.

Probably never in the history of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago have the meetings been more deeply interesting than now. Notwithstanding the severely cold weather of the past week, the attendance at the noon prayer-meetings has been large. Many of the churches of the city have been represented by members who found in this hour of prayer new strength for their daily duties. The reports from the various parts of the city show that a w ork of grace is quietly and steadily going on. An interesting feature of the meetings have been the reports of strangers from distant towns and cities of the country. From Pittsburg and Boston, from Colorado and Nevada, and the mines of California have came stories of the wonderful working of God grace. A large number of requests for prayer have been presented, and accounts given of conversions in connection therewith. The meetings are held at 12 m. in the Methodist Church Block, corner Washington and Clark streets. The following is the programme for the coming week: Monday, Jan. 13, "Ninth Chapter of John," E. Kimball. . . .Tuesday, Jan. 14, "God's Love," William Alvin Bartlett. . . .Wednesday, Jan. 15, Spread of the Gospel, Judge Williams. . . .Thursday, Jan. 16, God's "Fear Nots," D. L. Moody. . . .Friday, Jan. 17, Christian Work, Rev. H. Thomas. . . .Saturday, Jan. 18, Fall and the Promise (S. S. Lesson), C. D. Helmer.

WOMAN'S WORK IN MISSIONS.

The third quarterly meeting of the Baptist Woman's Missionary Society of the West was held in the Western Avenue Church, on the afternoon of the 9th. Mrs. Robert Harris, the President, occupied the chair. The meeting opened with prayer by Mrs. Bird. The President remarked that this was the third quarterly meeting of the second year of the Society's existence. Coming, as it does, in the week devoted by the Christian world to prayer, it is most fitting that, as far as possible, this meeting should be one of grateful acknowledgment for all the blessings which have marked our progress as a Society, and for plans for future usefulness and greater activity. While we are thankful for what we have been enabled to accomplish, yet, as we ask ourselves the question, can it be said of each one of us, "She hath done what she could?" Are we not oppressed with a consciousness of our own short-comings, and of our want of consecration to the cause of the conversion of the world? Let this new year be the beginning of more earnest work. Let our prayers and efforts go hand in hand. The request for the observance of this week of prayer come from those in remote lands who felt the special need of the united prayers of the Christian world for the blessing of God upon their labors; and let us, in harmony with this request, devote the time which may remain after the transaction of the necessary business, to earnest prayer for God's blessing upon our mission, on the work of our Society, and ask that we may each be led to more entire consecration to Christ and His cause.

"Aunt Lizzie" Aiken then led in prayer, when the Secretary's report of the last quarterly meeting was read and approved.

Letters were read from the State Secretaries. Miss Bettsys reported, for Indiana, that some progress is being made. Miss Daniels' report from Michigan was very interesting and encouraging in regard to the work in that State. Mrs. Hensley, recently appointed for Missouri, reported the work commenced. Mrs. Douglass reported for Ohio. All gave accounts of new circles formed, and of increasing interest in the cause.

An interesting letter was read from Miss Bronson, one of the missionaries of the Society, giving an account of a visit to Mrs. Scott, at Gowahati. Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Arnold, and Mrs. Harris reported in relation to the missionary meetings which have been held in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Treasurer, Mrs. S. M. Osgood, reported the following receipts for the quarter:

Illinois	$ 563.83
Indiana	16.45
Iowa	34.25
Kansas	6.00
Michigan	624.70
Minnesota	42.90
Missouri	29.85
Ohio	438.11
Wisconsin	217.46
Washington Territory	4.00
India	25.00
Total	$1,892.09

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was then read, giving a general review of the work of the Society at home and abroad. Mr. Mitchell followed the reading of the report with some remarks. He said: You have heard what our missionaries are doing. I wonder if you and I have ever thought what great responsibilities we rest under in this day, Christianized and civilized as our nation is. Have we ever realized the claims upon us? It is with gratitude we hail this new movement among the women of our churches, for it affords an opportunity for all, even the youngest, to contribute to this great work.

After the transaction of some other business, Rev. J. Gordon, pastor of the church, made some remarks, offered the closing prayer, and pronounced the benediction.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

Religious services will be held to-day, morning and evening, in the following places of public worship:

UNITARIAN.

The Chicago Conference of Unitarian Churches will hold its annual meeting next Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the Third Unitarian Church, commencing at 10 a. m. The sermon will be preached on Tuesday evening by Rev. W. H. Cudworth, of Boston. Essayists on Wednesday, Rev. John Weiss, of Boston; Rev. Calvin Stebbens, of Detroit, and Miss F. L. Roberts, of Chicago. All friends are invited to be present.

—The Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, of Boston, will preach this morning and evening at the Third Church.

—The Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt will preach this morning at Oak Park, on "Mosaism and Christianity."

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning to the First Church in Bournique's Hall on "Fetish Worship, Ancient and Modern."

—The Rev. R. L. Collier will preach this morning in Martine's Hall, and in the evening will deliver his second lecture on "Poor People and Criminals."

—The Rev. John Weiss, of Boston, will preach at Unity Church, for the Rev. Robert Collyer.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney will preach this morning and evening at Christ Church.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate to-day at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. C. P. Dorset will officiate at Epiphany Church.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate, as usual, at Calvary Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Warren will officiate, this morning and evening, at St. Mark's Church.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate, as usual, at All Saints' Church. The sermon will be appropriate to Epiphany season. There will be full services this morning and evening, with anthem and choral, throughout.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate, this morning and evening, at Grace Church.

—Trinity Church, Rev. E. Sullivan, Rector. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. Morning subject: "The Star in the East."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will preach this evening at the Third Church.

—The Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely will preach, as usual, at Grace Church.

—Professor Swing will preach to his people this morning at McVicker's.

—The Rev. John Maclaughlan will preach this morning and evening in the Scotch Church. The subject at night is "The Moral Law."

—The Rev. Arthur Swasey will preach this morning and evening in the Chapel of the Seminary, corner of Ashland and Warren avenues.

—Rev. C. L. Thompson will preach in the forenoon, and Rev. Arthur Mitchell in the evening, at the Thirty-first Street Church.

—The United Memorial Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Bungley.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach, this morning and evening, at the New England Church.

—The Rev. W. A. Bartlett preaches, this morning and evening, at Plymouth Church. The pew rental will be to-morrow evening.

—There will be preaching as usual at the Tabernacle Church, the morning subject being "Restoration."

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin preaches this morning at the First Church on "It is expedient for you that I go away," and in the evening, "Is it worth while to pray?"

—Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach, morning and evening, in the Union Park Church.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach this morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. John Gordon will preach as usual, in the Western Avenue Church, the morning subject being "Creation," or an exposition of the first chapter of Genesis.

—The Rev. W. L. Noyes will preach, as usual, at the Free Church. The morning subject is "How to make the most of life."

—The Rev. Dr. Patterson will preach, this morning, in the University Place Church. The Rev. A. N. Bacon will preach in the evening.

METHODIST.

The Rev. S. McChesney will preach, this morning and evening, at Trinity Church. The evening subject is "Praying mothers."

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach, this morning and evening, at the First Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach, as usual, at Centenary Church.

—The Rev. J. F. McClelland will preach, this morning and evening, in the Wabash Avenue Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., will officite, this morning, to St. Paul's congregation, in the Jewish Church on Peck court.

—The Rev. H. F. Campbell will preach this morning and evening, in Murray Chapel.

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. C. Day Noble will preach at 3 this afternoon, to the Second Society, in Plymouth Church, on "The Use of Creeds."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. J. H. Garrison, of Quincy, Ill., will preach, this morning and evening, in the Christian Church.

The Rev. James Harrison will preach, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Pilgrims.

Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield will preach this morning and evening in Advent Mission Hall, No. 649 West Lake street.

—The Rev. F. Richards will preach this morning in the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—Mr. Lyman G. Howe, trance speaker, will lecture this morning and evening in the hall No. 99 West Randolph street.

—Frank Burr will preach this morning and evening in the Advent Christian Chapel.

—The Rev. George Sandoe, of Southern Illinois, will preach this morning and evening at the Church of God. The series of meetings commenced to-day will be continued for three weeks.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Jan. 12—First Sunday after Epiphany.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Jan. 12—Sunday within the Octave of the Epiphany.
Jan. 13—Octave of the Epiphany.
Jan. 14—St. Hilary, B. C. D.; St. Felix, M.
Jan. 15—St. Paul, First Hermit; St. Maur, Abb.
Jan. 16—St. Marcellus, P. M.
Jan. 17—St. Antony, Abb.
Jan. 18—Chair of St. Peter at Rome; St. Prisca, V. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pope has just lost $200,000—"Peter's Pence"—by the failure of the Brussels banking house of Jacob Frerez et Cie.

—A writer in the *Jewish Chronicle* calculates that in the year 1880 the nation of Israel is to be restored to Palestine.

—Memphis has a negro preacher who calls himself Henry Ward Beecher No. 2, and he draws full houses.

—Mr. Frothingham's congregation has repudiated the name of church. They wish to be known as "The Independent Society."

—"The Church of God" (Winnebrennarian) claims to be a "Church without sect." Its members must be baptized by immersion, must practice feet-washings, and accept other distinctive peculiarities, but these are not supposed to mark out any sectarian lines. In the United States and Canada they number about 130,000.

—The *Southern Churchman* says, editorially, that Ritualism has passed its zenith and is on the decline in the Episcopal Church. The same paper records that Rev. William J. Ellis has renounced the ministry of the Episcopal Church and become a Unitarian.

—A German Countess, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the Pope, has made a vow to present him annually with a purse of gold coin and a baptized Jew. The first of these offerings was made a short time since, the Jew being made a member of the church at the Basilica with imposing ceremonies.

—The General Council of the Lutheran Church at its late meeting in Akron, Ohio, made an explanatory deliverance, declaring that, as a rule, Lutheran pulpits and altars were only for Lutheran pastors and church members; that exceptional cases, as a matter of privilege, were allowable, and that such exceptions must be left to the discretion of pastors and congregations.

—Many of the Episcopal clergy in the Pittsburgh Diocese, at a recent Convention, advocated an abandonment of the Sunday School as an agency of spiritual instruction, and a return to the ancient method of making parents responsible for the work now commited to Sunday School teachers.

—The English *Church Herald* hears of Stafford Brooke's appointment as one of the Queen's Chaplains "with deep regret." "Mr. Brooke is a latitudinarian in religion, in no appreciable degree different from a downright skeptic. Such a religionist cannot possibly be sincere in his profession of the principles of the Church of England, and cannot, therefore, be a fit person to be a Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Sovereign as Supreme Governor of the Church."

—At the last General Convention of the Episcopal Church of this country, resolutions were passed thanking the Greek Church for its action in granting the burial rites to Episcopalians, and expressing a desire for the continuance of mutual friendly relations. In response, the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the President of the Holy Synod of the Greek Church, have written letters to the Rev. Charles R. Hale, Secretary of the Convention, cordially reciprocating these sentiments. The former expresses his belief that a time is approaching when a practical union of the two Churches will be accomplished. The latter writer presents grounds for this belief, in which he heartily concurs.

—The Rev. Mr. Van Meter, of New York, well known for his labors in behalf of the neglected and homeless children, went to Rome a few months ago, with his big tent and Sunday School hymn books, to work for the "little Arabs" of the Eternal City. He had more zeal than knowledge of the Italian language and customs. His school had not long been opened before it was closed by the authorities. This was done, it appears, through no hostility to his scheme on the part of the Government, but because he had neglected to comply with certain legal formalities. We suppose he has by this time measured the required quantity of red tape, and that his juvenile protégés are singing "I want to be an angel," or the Italian equivalent of the words.

—The theologians of the Vatican are now trying to solve the question, "Whether or not the Pope is to consider himself obliged to respect the concordats concluded with any foreign power?" in other words, whether, when the Pope makes a contract, he is under any obligation to fulfil any portion of it. Monsieur de Bonald and Father Jarnotton have expressed the opinion that these concordats are "concessions" from the Pope, which he may at any time withhold. For this liberal interpretation Monsieur de Bonald, who is the leader of the French and Belgian Catholics, has received a letter of thanks from His Holiness. Other of the theologians have expressed a contrary opinion. Cardinal Antonelli is also said to adhere to old-fashioned notions of the binding force of contracts, and expresses grave apprehensions concerning the consequences which might arise from the adoption of M. de Bonald's principle.

—Recently at Woolfardisworthy, near Bridesford, England, large placards were carried round bearing the well known verse, "Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim," and on the strength of this assurance inviting all, dissenters as well as churchmen, to meet in the afternoon at the parish church, "that those who had toiled together in the harvest field might thank God with one accord, and might afterward join in breaking of bread and drinking the stingless cup." The appeal was answered by almost every one in the place except the bedridden; many a laborer giving up half a day's work in order to be present. The sermons were read by the two dissenting ministers—their names deserve recording—the Rev. H. Ellis, of Kilkhampton Circuit, and the Rev. W. H. Hill. The vicar, the Rev. W. Holderness, read prayers and preached. Then came a tea at the vicarage, and addresses by clergymen and dissenting ministers, followed by an invitation "to come again next week."

—The New York *Christian Advocate* (official), under the heading of "M. E. Church Statistics for 1872," furnishes interesting statistics for the year just closed: There are 76 annual conferences, increase 4; 13 Bishops, increase 8; travelling preachers, 10,242, three classified: Full connection, 7,175; on trial, 1,498; supernumerary, 619; superannuated, 950. During the year 72 travelling preachers located and 100 died. The increase of preachers is nearly 14 every week. Local preachers, whole number, 11,964; increase over previous year, 582; the increase is over 11 per week. Lay membership, not including the members in our foreign missions not connected with the annual conferences, the returns from which for the year have not yet come to hand) is 1,458,441. Deaths during the year, 17,073; net gain, 37,119; an average net increase per week of about 714. Churches (meeting houses or places of worship) is 14,008; a net increase of 508; an average of about eleven each week, or nearly two each secular day of the year. The total value of these churches, carefully estimated severally by their Board of Trustees, is $62,393,237; increase per week of over $103,000. Parsonages, number, 4,484; increase over 1871 of 176; average gain of about 3½ per week. The estimated total value is $8,515,877; a net increase of $789,073. These figures give an average weekly gain for the year in parsonage property of over $15,000. Another interesting item is the fact that no less than $16,935 have been collected for the "Women's Foreign Missionary Cause"—while all other missionary enterprises have been sustained by large advances on the receipts of previous years.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

Money is easier in the local market than it was a week ago, but not so much so as there was reason to expect would be the case by this time, when a considerable portion of the January interest and dividends have got into circulation. The most marked effect of these disbursements thus far is some increase in the amount of money offered for loan on real estate.

But in the commercial money market, one of the circumstances that is helping not a little to make money easier in New York is having the reverse effect here, viz.: the unusual flow of currency from the West to the East. Nearly every bank in Chicago has been shipping currency to New York during the past week; several of those that have done so have not shipped a dollar of currency to New York for several years, and one or two old established banks that never remitted a dollar of currency to New York before, have sent large amounts there within the last three days. This is the effect of the blockade in the movement of hogs, cattle, and products to the Atlantic seaboard. If the transportation facilities had been sufficient to move the property that was offered during the last ten days, money would be easy here now. This condition of affairs is, of course, only temporary. The eastward railroads will probably be able to furnish greater accommodation before long, but, until they do, the case in money that was expected to take place in this month will not be experienced. The deposits of country banks with their correspondents here are increasing a little, but this is not the case with city accounts. Merchants report collections in the country unsatisfactory, and, instead of making collections to meet all their Eastern obligations, many of them are still borrowers of their bankers. The advent of milder weather will, however, facilitate the movement of stock and products in the country, and, if the railroads can carry the freight, the West will realize on what it has to sell, and money will become easy.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Jan. 11, were:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$ 4,073,640.56	$ 411,498.23
Tuesday	3,410,348.13	269,719.56
Wednesday	2,885,401.07	324,857.24
Thursday	3,060,523.59	336,812.78
Friday	2,873,041.50	196,056.35
Saturday	2,828,945.07	297,468.70
Total	$19,132,299.92	$1,836,412.94
Corresponding week last year	$17,240,948.13	1,631,231.19

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

The following are quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
First National Bank	140	
Third National Bank		135
Fifth National Bank	130	135
Commercial National Bank	135	140
Merchants' National Bank	130	
German National Bank	125	
Northwestern National Bank	200	
Corn Exchange National Bank	111	115
City National Bank	145	
Cook County National Bank		100
National Bank of Illinois	111	
National Bank of Commerce		100
Chicago City Railway	155	160
North Division Railway	99	100
Pullman Palace Car		111
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	100	105
Chamber of Commerce	97	100
Traders'	98	100

Sales.

$5,000 Manufacturers' National Bank at 100.
$25,000 First National Bank at 140.
$3,000 Chicago City Railway at 160.
$5,500 Traders' Insurance at 98.
$3,000 North Chicago Railway at 98.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	3,344	5,350	3,925	4,421
Wheat, bu	25,370	23,245	9,089	1,037
Corn, bu	39,360	170,096	8,068	22,960
Oats, bu	18,750	83,020	11,861	10,339
Rye, bu	2,666	3,470		1,097
Barley, bu	8,320	12,440	4,830	
Grass Seed, lbs	7,830	23,930	20,880	
Flax Seed, lbs				
Broom Corn, lbs		31,090	21,359	23,736
Cured Meats, lbs	31,290	224,340	1462,094	1297,058
Beef, brls	71	81	60	76
Pork, brls		474	306	374
Lard, lbs	54,630	211,030	324,850	342,256
Tallow, lbs	9,394	20,780	22,000	83,376
Butter, lbs	40,320	66,520	32,420	23,050
Dressed Hogs, No	1,607	3,010	969	1,108
Live Hogs, No	18,380	16,958	2,313	3,482
Cattle, No	2,291	1,823	1,068	1,720
Sheep, No	1,290	1,070	1,467	1,880
Hides, lbs	109,231	180,468	177,079	66,721
Highwines, brls	201	190	1,180	150
Wool, lbs	8,980	5,860	13,150	7,470
Potatoes, bu		4,320		
Lumber, m ft	84	668	177	305
Shingles, m	160	40	178	300
Lath, m			13	10
Salt, brls	1,016	356	582	1,373

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,087 bu wheat; 2,466 bu corn; 1,585 bu oats; 749 bu rye; 3,511 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 28,084 bu wheat; 23,843 bu corn; 27,542 bu oats; 5,070 bu rye; 26,564 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 47 cars wheat; 101 cars corn; 19 cars oats; 15 cars rye; 18 cars barley. Total, 200 cars, or 81,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	*Jan. 11,* 1873.	*Jan. 4,* 1873.	*Jan. 13,* 1872.
Flour, brls	24,348	34,711	38,900
Wheat, bu	195,720	187,574	130,830
Corn, bu	398,640	500,838	965,879
Oats, bu	161,363	263,990	194,301
Rye, bu	18,891	30,998	21,022
Barley, bu	65,048	69,725	55,936
Dressed hogs, No	9,908	7,668	24,302
Live hogs, No	124,110	74,245	110,281
Cattle, No	8,791	9,032	11,350
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	38,525	24,727	22,907
Wheat, bu	37,247	37,776	9,329
Corn, bu	11,333	11,227	138,246
Oats, bu	75,322	87,718	60,987
Rye, bu	5,530	5,900	11,558
Barley, bu	51,502	35,280	23,068
Dressed hogs, No	7,515	9,996	6,783
Live hogs, No	14,501	14,917	20,351
Cattle, No	4,424	4,736	6,808

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and generally firm at a slight advance on yesterday's quotations. The principal exception to the latter phase was wheat. New York was quoted stronger on the leading cereals, and our receipts continue light, though there are signs of a change in that direction before long. The weather of to-day indicated that the last "atmospheric wave" has passed over; it does not show when we may look for another. Dry goods were quiet, almost to dulness. Very few interior merchants were in attendance, and the order business was also light. The continued quiet has not, however, resulted in any "softening" of prices, all staple seasonable fabrics being with unlimited firmness. Stocks are being steadily improved, both in size and general attractiveness. In the grocery market not a single new feature was developed. Trade was again reported slack, and values underwent no visible change. Coffees continue strong, with something of an upward tendency, and teas are also very firm. Sugars remain dull and easy, as do also soaps. Rice, candles, spices, and other goods in the list were quoted steady. Butter met with a good inquiry at about former rates, the feeling being firm for all grades save medium, which, being somewhat neglected, were easy. Bagging remains dull without change in price. Cotton seamless goods are strong, in sympathy with the raw material. Cheese remains inactive, but is a shade firmer, owing to the recent slight advance in New York. The coal market was firm at $12.00 for Lackawanna; $10.50@11.00 for Erie; at $10.00 for Blossburg, and at $7.00 for Wilmington. No change was noted in the fish and dried fruits markets, business ruling very quiet, with little or no variation in prices. Hay, hides, and leather continue firm. Oils were quiet at 24½@25c for carbon; at 73c for extra lard; 88@93c for linseed, and at 70@72c for turpentine. Paints, colors, tobacco, and wood were dull. Lumber was quiet and unchanged. Building materials were dull and nominal. Iron and steel were in moderate demand at quotations. Metals and tinners' stock, nails, etc., remain quiet. Metals are firm, owing to a firm tone in the Eastern and foreign markets. A moderate demand exists for salt at $2.40@2.50 for coarse to fine grades. The market is firm, owing to the light supply. There was no special change in the wool and broom corn markets. There is a fair inquiry for fine and medium wools, and they are firm at the quotations. Hops are firm, and prices for domestics are looking upward. Some dealers hold choice grades of Western at 50c. There was a good demand for timothy and clover to-day, and the former was firm at $3.00@3.30. Clover was steady at $4.90@5.10. Flax quotable at $1.60@1.70. Poultry was in continued good demand, and firm, the offerings of desirable stock being limited. Game was in moderate local request at about yesterday's prices. Green fruits were in light demand from the retail trade.

Highwines were in moderate request, and firm at the advance gained yesterday, sales being made of 250 brls at 89c per gallon. The market closed firm at 89c.

Dressed hogs were in good demand for shipment at the advance gained yesterday, on heavy, at $4.50@4.55 per 100 lbs, principally at $4.50. Light lots were 5c higher, at $4.60@4.65, closing firm at $4.65. Sales were reported of 214 head at $4.65; 249 at $4.60; 148 at $4.55; 710 at $4.50. Total, 1,321 head.

Provisions were less active, but stronger, there being comparatively little offered, though buyers were willing to pay yesterday's prices on pork, and 5c advance on future lard. Meats were steady, with not much offering, but little demand, owing to the difficulty of shipping out the meats already purchased here for that purpose. Green hams were especially scarce, there being plenty of orders, but none offered, except heavy; about all the 15 and 16 lb hams would appear to have been sold a good way ahead. There is considerable discussion in regard to the number of hogs yet to come forward, and some who have been bears all along now seem inclined to think that the bulk of the crop is already marketed. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.80@11.85; do seller February, $12.00@12.05; do seller March, $12.25@12.30; do seller April, $12.50@12.60; prime mess, $11.00@11.10; extra prime, $9.00. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.20@7.25; do seller February, $7.30@7.35; do seller March, $7.55; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8c, and green hams at 7¼@8c for 15-lb averages, and 7¾@7½c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 5½c; do rough sides, 4½c; do short ribs, 5¼@5½c; do short clear, 5¼@5½c; dry salted meats quotable at 3¾@3¾c for shoulders; 5¾@5½c for short ribs, and 6@6¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4½c. English meats for delivery in January, 5¾c for Cumberlands; 6½c for short ribs or long clear; 6¾c for short clear; 8¾@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¼c for shoulders, 7¼c for clear ribs, 7½c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼c. Stocks were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller March, at $12.25; 950 tcs lard at $7.20; 400 tcs do, seller March, at $7.55; 250 tcs do at $7.50; 400 boxes shoulders at 4c; 100,000 lbs green do at 3½c; 100,000 lbs do, at Peoria, at 3½c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 5¼c; 100 boxes do at 5½c; 200,000 lbs green short ribs, at Chicago, 5½c; 500 boxes short clear, seller March, at 6¼c; 5,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7¼c; 40,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 20,000 lbs bellies at 7c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at this point during the past week:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Beef, brls	136	674
Pork, brls	336	2,826
Lard, lbs	421,160	3,742,058
Meats, lbs	907,760	3,153,276

The following are the footings of hog-packing for the season to date, at the leading points:

	To date, 1873.	*To date,* 1872.	*Total last season.*
Chicago	788,210	820,538	1,220,208
Cincinnati	445,000	560,000	656,841
St. Louis	418,000	320,000	419,032
Louisville	290,000	309,512	309,512
Indianapolis	190,000	189,771	314,118
Indianapolis	130,250	126,000	172,100
Peoria	45,000	83,000	96,225
Total	2,260,588	2,418,818	3,196,036

Daley, Cowles & Co. give the following summary of packing at 74 points from the States named:

States.	*Hogs pkd to Jan. 1* 1873.	*Est'd for sea'n of* 1872-3.	*Total for sea'n* 1871-2.
Illinois, 16 points (Chicago not included)	102,550	227,650	218,813
Ohio, 17 points (Cincinnati not included)	105,519	154,900	129,907
Iowa, 10 points	61,940	121,650	98,485
Indiana, 17 points	220,832	388,150	399,817
Missouri (including St. Louis), Kentucky, Kansas, Neb., Wis., Mich., Penn., West Virg's, 14 points	1,001,086	1,428,900